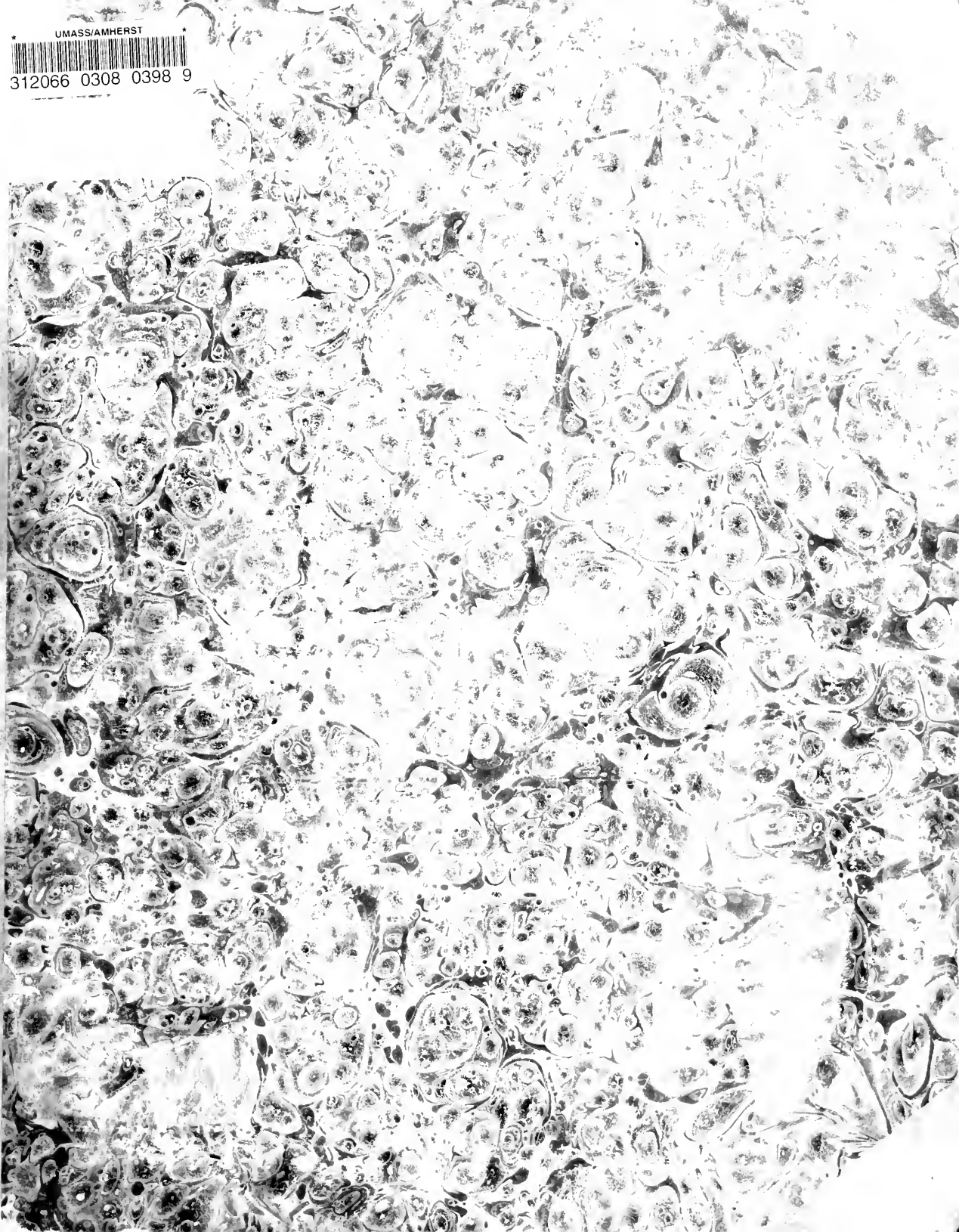


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THE
NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
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HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL,
CONTAINING
ESSAYS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,
RELATING TO
AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY;
WITH
Engravings,
AND THE
PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1832.

NO. 1.

Communications.

FRUIT TREES.

THOS. G. TESSENDEN, Esq.

SIR—So numerous have been the varieties of fruit trees imported from foreign climes and concentrated in our nurseries, during a long course of years, that it might almost have been supposed the sources had become exhausted. Such an opinion, however, would have varied from the fact. They yet remained many exceedingly choice species and varieties, which it had been found impossible to obtain, or which, during repeated efforts at their importation, had perished on their respective voyages. During the past winter, it was made an object of our particular attention to transmit orders to every foreign clime, for all the choice varieties of fruits which had not previously reached our shores. These selections were made with the greatest scrutiny, and we are happy to be enabled to state, that the utmost success has attended our efforts. They have almost invariably reached us in admirable condition, and are now flourishing in our nurseries. A course of propagation has been adopted, which will enable us to furnish the public with a large number of these rare and choice varieties the ensuing autumn; and a catalogue of them is now preparing for publication, which will be transmitted to every applicant.

In addition to the fruit trees expressly selected for us in Europe, we have been presented with many varieties by foreign Horticultural Societies; and we annex a list of those received from that of London.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Lin. Bot. Garden, July 3, 1832.

List of new and rare Fruit Trees presented to Wm. Prince & Sons, by the London Horticultural Society, spring of 1832.

PEARS.

Ambrosia.
Bequême Musqué.
Beurré d'Arenberg.
Beauchamps.
Beurré Bose.
Bon Chretien Fondante.
Autumn Colmar.
Comte de Lamy.
Figue de Naples.
Fondante du Bois.
Hessel.
Haccon's Incomparable.
Louise Bonne de Jersey.
Monarch (Knight's).
Thompsons.
Emerald.
Early Bergamot.
Summer France-real.
Tillington.

PLUMS.

Kirkes.
Coe's Fine Late Red.
Nectarine.
Lucombe's Nonsuch.
Isabella.
Chinese Yellow.

CHERRY.

Bowyer's Early Heart.
GOOSEBERRIES.
Pitmaston Green Gage.
Taylor's Bright Venus.

APPLES.

Breedon Pippin.
Coe's Golden Drop.
Dutch Codlin.
Conquest de Wigers.
Bellefleur Brabant.
French Crab.
Haggerhorn Pippin.
Dick's Fancy.
Leyden Pippin.
Redding's Nonpareil.
Herefordshire Pearmain.
Horned Pearmain.
Lamb Abbey Pearmain.
Devonshire Quarendon.
Rymer.
Summer Thorle.
West Grinstead Pippin.
Winter Majetin.
Zoete Peter Lely.
Mank's Codlin.

MULBERRY, Seedless Black.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECTS IN FRUITS.

Worms in apples and plums are caused by a small brown miller, and not by a bug or curculio, as some suppose. The body of the miller resembles the grub of the canker worm, but is not so large. They are very active, and their wings short; they are now depositing their eggs in the young apples. You may see a speck as though they had been pricked with the point of a pen-knife; open the wound carefully, and you will find a white egg, very small; in about ten days it will become a worm with a black head, though not bigger than a large hair. Then it commences its march in all directions through the apple, which causes so many to drop off; some few hold on, and the apple and the worm both grow to maturity; then the worm spins down by a thread or fills with the apple, and crawls under the bark of the tree or some other convenient place and lies till the next spring, when the young apples are formed again, and then comes out a miller.

I doubt whether any of the worms ever go into the ground; they like a dry situation. I have found them in the crevices of flour barrels, where apples have been kept for the winter. I have taken the apples in the fall with the worms in them, put them in glasses till they left the apples, and secured themselves in a kind of felted covering between some pieces of bark, that was prepared for them, and have come out millers next spring.

You will make what use of this you please.

Yours, respectfully,

A LOVER OF GOOD FRUIT.

Remarks by the Editor.

We have delayed the publication of the foregoing for some time, in order to make some investigations connected with the subject of the communication, and yet have found nothing satisfactory. There appears to be a great variety of insects found in fruits and fruit trees, which exist in various forms of bugs, worms, flies, millers, flying and creeping things, which have no affinity to each other. Besides, the same insect has a variety of forms in different states of its existence, and it is often difficult to trace it from the egg to the bug, worm, caterpillar, chrysalis or pupa, fly, miller, &c. The insects sent us by our correspondent were moths or millers, or insects, we believe, of the class of Lepidoptera; they have four wings, and resemble the insects which buzz about lamps in the night time. These are evidently very different from the curculio described by Dr James Tilton, and generally considered as the parent of the worm in apples. Dr Tilton's curculio is a genus of insects belonging to the Coleoptera order, that is, such insects as have crustaceous elytra, [rusty wing cases or shells,] which shut together and form a longitudinal suture, or seam along the back. In other words, the parent of the worm in fruit, generally called the curculio, is a beetle or bug; the insect sent us by our correspondent above, is a moth or miller. But they may be propagators of worms or larvae of different kinds; and a knowledge of their natures and habits may lead to the discovery of remedies against their ravages.

Mr Manly, in the Genesee Farmer, in speaking of an insect which attacks stone fruits, says, "I would suggest to entomologists, that its descriptive nomenclature should indicate it as the *stone fruit curculio*, as I think it quite a different species from the one that attacks the apple, pear, and other seed fruits, and causes them to become *wormy*." The stone fruit curculio, however, according to the same writer, is of the Coleoptera or beetle order, and of course not identical with the moths sent us by our correspondent. Indeed the insects which are found in fruit and fruit trees are endless in their varieties, and no human efforts could counteract their mischievous propensities, were not the same remedies often applicable to the destruction of a great many different species. In the last edition of Linnaeus, it is said, there are six hundred species of the curculio, and yet not one of them includes the insects known by that name in this country.

ITEMS IN RURAL ECONOMY.

Original and Selected. By the Editor.

Destroying Insects by Boiling Water.—A Mr Beattie, in the Gardener's Magazine, found that neither chamber-lie, nor soap-suds, nor clay-paint, would destroy the scaly insect; but on a mild day in February, a green gage plum tree was unnailed from the wall, and with a painter's soft brush washed over with boiling water, at least as near to boiling as it could be carried a short distance in a small water-pot. No injury was found to be done to the tree, and the scaly insect was completely destroyed. The following winter the whole of the trees infested were treated in the same manner, and the insect completely got rid of. A very intelligent friend of Mr B. washed trees with boiling water, with the garden engine, in frosty weather, and the trees sustained no injury. Mr B. also tried boiling water on trees in peach houses, infested with the white bug, and found it completely successful. He therefore considers the efficacy and safety of this simple application as completely established.

Fattening Pigs on Potatoes.—In the "report of the London Society for bettering the condition of the poor," is a paper published by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, giving an account of an experiment for fattening a pig on potatoes only. The pig was fattened in August and continued in the straw-yard till March succeeding, when it was kept entirely on potatoes thoroughly baked, but not burned on the outside. Water was provided in another trough, but the pig drank but little. The potatoes were given whole, dry, and unmixed with other food; the quantity consumed being about two bushels a week. On the 8th of March the pig weighed about fifty-six pounds; when it was killed, on the 3d of May, the weight was one hundred and one pounds. It was fat on the inside, "proved well, and was a complete cottager's pig."

On Scraping off the Bark of Trees.—Mr Thomas Thompson, in the Gardener's Magazine, thinks that trees do not decay so much from want of fibrous roots to imbibe nourishment, as from the compression of the albumen by the indurated

outer bark; hence the advantage of scraping it off in old trees, while removing it in young trees does harm. Mr Thomson has scraped off the outer bark of old trees for upwards of twenty years. The best season is the spring and autumn; and after the operation the trees are painted over with a paint made of clay, pounded into a fine powder and mixed with water.

Recipe for Scab in Sheep.—The Munster Farmer's Magazine informs, that "A member of the agricultural committee having found the following wash very efficacious in the scab, thinks it of advantage to have it published. The cheapness, cleanliness and convenience with which it may be used, recommend it in a particular manner. Half an ounce of corrosive sublimate is to be dissolved in two quarts of water, and to this, when dissolved, a table spoonful of spirit of turpentine is to be added. The parts affected must be wet with this mixture by means of a painter's brush; common cases will be cured by three or four applications."

Mulberry Trees.—The quickest and most certain mode of raising the mulberry tree, is from the cuttings of the old branches. Take a branch early in the spring, eight or nine feet in length, plant it half its length in any good soil, and it will succeed to admiration, producing fruit the following spring. — *Gardener's Magazine.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MAKING HAY FROM CLOVER.

MR FESSENDEN — In your last No. (vol. x, page 402,) I noticed an extract from the Farmer's Manual, on making clover hay. The writer assumes that "the heads and leaves of clover are its principal value," and he then gives directions for curing them at the expense of the stalk. I have often seen similar directions in English publications, but all our *practical* farmers, I trust, know a far better mode to make hay, either from clover or any other grass.

If the writer's premises are true, why do we cultivate clover? Its stalk is twice the weight of its head and leaves. It would be absurd, then, to cultivate this grass and lose two thirds of it, when we can raise other grasses equally good and save the whole. We are directed in laying clover, to let the swaths, cut after the dew is off, be untouched till noon; but if showers threaten, make the clover into small cocks immediately after it is cut; these must never be opened, but are to lie four days at least in the heap, to cure the leaves and heads. Now it will not require three days to cure the whole stalks and leaves, when exposed to the sun. We are not much in fear of showers on grass of any kind just cut, and do not put it in cocks.

We are next told to follow the mower and turn over the swaths *gently*. Why *gently*? will the leaves fall off when green? We direct our boys to shake them roughly; shake them to pieces; shake off the dew and expose the whole to the sun and air, to be dried and sweetened. We never turn it gently till it is partially dried. When a hired man turns green swaths *gently*, we give him only half pay.

The direction to make it in dry weather, we do not object to. None of us think wet weather so good as dry, for hay-making. Some are daily looking at the moon and the almanac, to learn when to cut hay. We say to them, the moon has no hand in the business, that one day's sun is worth a dozen moons for making hay.

All directions for making hay in this country, without the sun, are worse than useless. Clover, like other hay, to be good for anything, must be dried in the sun; care should be taken not to waste the leaves, and much more not to waste the stalks. Cut it when rank, as soon as half of it is headed out; give it nearly three days of sunny weather; and depend on it, your cattle will eat both stalk and leaf, and fatten on it. A pound of it thus cured, probably contains as much nutriment as a pound of any other grass. The excrement of cattle fed on such hay, will look as if they were fed on meal.

The objections to clover hay are, it is not so easily secured from rains in cocks, and it suffers much by removal after it has been once stored, more than other hay does.

Yours, respectfully, W. B.
Framingham, July 6, 1832.

Remarks by the Editor.

The directions which we republished from the Farmer's Manual, relative to making hay from clover, and which form the subject of our correspondent's animadversions, correspond with the rules laid down by most of the writers we recollect to have read on this subject. Still, on inquiry, we find that our practical farmers entertain different opinions, and pursue different practices in making clover hay. The general method is thus described by London and others.

The making of herbage plants, [such as clover, lucerne, sain foïn, burnet, &c.] into hay, is a process somewhat different from that of making hay from natural grasses. As soon as the swath is thoroughly dry above, it is gently turned over (not tedded nor scattered,) without breaking it. Sometimes this is done by the hand or by a small fork; and some farmers are so anxious to prevent the swath from being broken, that they will not permit the use of the rake slash. Another writer observes, that the practice of the best English, Flemish, and French farmers, is to expose the hay as little as possible to the sun. It is carried in dry, but preserves its green color; and we see hay of one or two years old in their market, of so bright a green color, that we could scarcely conceive it to be cured. Yet they are in the practice of preserving it for years, and value it more for its age. If such a course be best in climates so cool and cloudy, how much more important would it be under our scorching summer suns.

But if the weather be unsettled or if showers be frequent, it may be better to *spread grass well* as soon as it is mowed, stir it often, cock it the same day it is mowed; open it the next fair day, when the dew is off; let it sweat a little in the cock, and house it as soon as it is dry enough. It will bear to be laid greener on a scaffold than in a ground mow; and in a narrow mow, greener than in a broad one; and that which is least of all made, should be put upon a scaffold. — *Dean.*

Sir John Sinclair is very explicit on the subject of "making clover into hay." "The process," he observes, "is quite different from the plan of making hay from natural grasses. In all cases, clover ought to be mown *before the seed is formed*, that the full juice and nourishment of the plants may be retained in the hay. By the adoption of this system, the hay is cut in a better season, it can be more easily secured, and it is much more valuable; nor is the strength of the plant lodged in the seed, which is often lost.

"After being cut, the clover should remain in the swath till it is dried about two thirds of its thickness. It is then not *tedded* or strewed, but turned over, either by the hands or the heads of hay rakes. If turned over in the morning of a day, it may be cocked in the evening. The hay as little shaken or scattered about afterwards as possible; and if the weather be good, after remaining for two or three days in the cock, it may be carried into the stack."

Mr Lorain gives us both sides of this question. He says, "I did not like to abandon the practice of curing hay in the swath, having observed that it saved labor. The grasses are at all times very expeditiously turned in the swath. If continued rains occur, the swaths are not only quickly turned, but if the sun shines powerfully between the showers, the inside of them is not parched by its rays. By turning the swaths throughout long continued rain, as often as the underside of them was likely to be injured by fermentation, I have saved extensive fields of hay; while my neighbors, who gave no attention to this interesting subject, had their crops entirely ruined. If the grasses, however, be raked up into small winrows, they are as readily turned and may be as effectually preserved as if they remained in swaths, but in this case the labor is greater."

The same writer, however, in the next paragraph, takes other ground. "Curing hay," he observes, "in swath, to save the juices, seems to be not only practically wrong, but also opposed to reason. The confined heat and moisture in the interior of the swath promote fermentation, and must be more or less injurious to the nutritive matter contained in the grasses. It is exactly calculated to weaken the grasp of the leaves, and to separate them from the stalk. It also greatly weakens their general texture and causes them to crumble into pieces, when they become dry. While this is doing, the outside surface of the swath is scorched by the rays of the sun, and becomes but little better than straw, before the inside is moderately cured. In raking, cocking, heaping, and innings, the swaths are so far separated, that many of the leaves are lost before the hay gets into the mow; at few of them get into the rack."

We have thus given both sides of the controverted question in agriculture, and our readers will take that which appears to them most tenable. We confess ourselves rather inclined to embrace the opinions of our correspondent above. If it be correct to "make hay while the sun shines," it may be well to make it as quickly as possible; but in this, as in many other processes, circumstances alter cases.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

REMARKS ON THE CHOLERA.

We shall not waste our time nor expose our ignorance, in discussing whether the cholera be of atmospheric, volcanic, telluric, electric, galvanic, or magnetic origin; nor whether the disease be epidemic, epidemical, or contagious. As these are points upon which the learned differ *to lo calo*, we shall offer no opinion; for "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" It is more to our present purpose to urge the following facts upon the attention of our readers. It appears pretty generally admitted, that the atmosphere and the disease are in some way connected, as cause and effect, whatever other influences may conspire to aggravate the symptoms.

The growing conviction of the futility of the quarantine restrictions, is to be ascribed to the belief, that the state of the atmosphere is connected with the phenomenon, and that, as "the wind bloweth where it listeth," all attempts to arrest its approaches must be useless. If we could determine what it is that communicates the deleterious property to the atmosphere, we should have come towards a remedy for the disease, although we could not stay its irresistible and invisible progress. If the atmosphere possesses the malignant influence ascribed to it, it may arise from its abounding more than usually with animalcule, which, although they may evade detection by the naked eye, may exist in sufficient quantities to render that portion impregnated with them deleterious or poisonous. That the atmosphere is peopled with myriads of insects too small for detection by the naked eye, or even a good microscope, we have not the slightest doubt; and the greater or less number of these creatures which are thus mixed up with the air we breathe, may constitute the difference between a healthy and an unwholesome state of the atmosphere.

From recent experiments made by some scientific persons in London, there is reason to believe that the animalcule, called *infusoria*, with which water abounds, assume the winged state, although unseen, and exist in vast quantities in the atmosphere.

A letter which appeared some weeks since in the Scotsman, is so applicable to our present purpose, that we shall here transcribe a portion of it:

"On my way from Haddington, the day after the cholera appeared there, I observed the atmosphere, for miles, clouded with a small white animal, in color like a drop of water. I can observe them here at present, with the naked eye, but not in such numbers. Place yourself opposite the window, and keep your eye fixed steadily on the same point for a minute, you will notice something like water in the air, and then the animalcule will become distinct, whirling and carcering round in all directions."

The following passage from the Englishman's Magazine, is also worth transcribing in connexion with the subject:

"During the summer of 1830, the Tartars, who frequent Moscow, predicted the approach of a pestilential malady, which the inhabitants would not credit. Suddenly, however, the atmosphere was filled with dense masses of small green flies, which in Asia are the forerunners of pestilence, and are called plague flies. The streets swarmed with these insects, and as soon as the inhabitants quitted their houses they were covered from head to foot."

Recent French journals state, that "A very extraordinary phenomenon has been observed at the Valenciennes, in France, in the grounds of two bleachers, which are more than six hundred yards from each other—the linen laid out to bleach has become as red as if it had been dried with blood. The water with which the linen was dressed has been analyzed, and found not to contain the least acid. When the cholera became extinct, this coloring ceased. A chemist of the town attributes it to certain acid exhalations, from whence he supposes the cholera proceeded."

The following paragraph appeared a month or two since, in a paper published in one of the towns in the north, where the cholera was prevalent:

"An interesting experiment was tried here last week, on the state of the atmosphere. A kite was sent up, having attached to it a piece of butcher's meat, a fresh haddock, and a small loaf of bread. The kite rose to a considerable height, and remained at that elevation for an hour and a quarter. When brought to the ground, it was found that the fish and the piece of meat were both in a sound state, but particularly the fish; and the loaf of bread, when examined through a microscope, was discovered to be pervaded with legions of animalcule. I must have read of experiments of this nature, but the results have escaped my recollection. It may be worth while to repeat the experiment in other places to which the cholera may unfortunately extend itself."

It is some consolation to know, that in general, wherever the cholera has made its appearance here or elsewhere, the average mortality has not been perceptibly increased; and that the disorder, partaking of the nature of Aaron's rod, has been found to supersede or extirpate other maladies. Dr. Hancock, in his judicious pamphlet on this subject, says:

"It (the cholera) puts to flight for the time other mortal distempers, or at least absorbs other fatal diseases in itself, and it so far seems to arrest the mortality from other causes."

"During the year in which the town of Alet was visited by the pestilence, (says the same writer,) the mortality was not greater than was usual in other years from different kinds of diseases, being about three hundred, or equal to the number of births; and it was remarkable, that all other acute diseases vanished during the plague, and that all the acute diseases partook of its character."

Sir Matthew Tierney stated at Brighton, on the authority of Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, that "the cholera, during its ravages at Petersburg and Moscow, did not increase the mortality beyond the average of former deaths." Indeed, the Ambassador is said to have asserted, that "by the official returns, the number of deaths, taken as a whole, during the prevalence of the epidemic at Moscow, was absolutely less than in ordinary times."

From the American Farmer.

OLD WHEAT.

We expect, in the course of the present year, to be able to lay before our readers one of the most interesting facts on the subject of wheat, that has ever been published. At the present time we can only say, generally, that there is now growing in France a patch of wheat, the seed of which was upwards of two thousand years old. It was obtained, we believe, directly from one who was an inhabitant of Egypt somewhere about the year 418 before Christ, by some gentlemen in France! In other words, it was taken from a mummy. At this time, we only know that the wheat was in every particular the same as that of the present time, and that it was planted and was growing finely at the last accounts we had of it. We have made arrangements to obtain all the particulars in relation to it, and shall immediately lay them before our readers.

This is a most interesting circumstance, and adds one of the most important items to the history of agriculture, ever before recorded. It proves conclusively, that wheat is not a factitious vegetable, as has been so often and so authoritatively asserted; and further, that it was not origi-

nally an inferior grain and improved by cultivation to its present quality. But, on the contrary, that it has been for at least two thousand two hundred and fifty years, exactly the same as it is now. We could say a great deal on this interesting subject, but forbear until we have the detailed statement from Europe. It completely annihilates, for instance, one of the principal grounds of the theory of the degeneracy of wheat to cheat; which is, that wheat was cheat originally, but by cultivation has been made wheat, and hence it is said, it is liable to return to cheat again.

From the Journal of Commerce.

ANTIDOTE AGAINST VEGETABLE POISONS.

As this is the season when those who are exposed to the various poisonous vegetables of our country, are liable to be affected by them, I think, by giving the following antidote an insertion in your paper, requesting its circulation by country editors, that you would be the means of alleviating much suffering, should the remedy be resorted to in season.

As soon as the poison manifests itself, and before blistering takes place, procure the roots of *Bell-wort*, (the *Uvularia perfoliata* of Botanists,) clean and bruise them in a mortar to a pulp, and rub the affected parts with it. Two or three applications will entirely cure, if taken before the blistering. If this is not resorted to before the skin is blistered, the antidote should be bound on the part affected, and kept moist until the heat subsides. It is well to drink often of a decoction of the leaves of the same, or, which is better, a decoction of burdock and American sarsaparilla roots. The *Bell-wort* is very common in this country and well known to all botanists. I have never known it to fail of effecting a perfect cure.

AARON GILBERT.

New Lebanon, June 18, 1832.

From the Genesee Farmer.

USE OF PLASTER ON CORN.

MR N. GOODSILL—Through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, I wish to communicate a fact to the farming community, from which some may perhaps profit; it came under my observation last summer, and is simply this: I planted with Indian corn a field which contained about five acres. This seed was all wet with soft soap and rolled in plaster, except a few rows through the middle of the field, which was planted dry. Both kinds were treated alike, and occupied the same kind of soil (sandy loam,) and the whole field had a gentle declination to the sun. The difference between the two kinds was very great. That which was prepared with soap and plaster was a fair crop; that which was planted dry did not yield at the rate of three bushels to the acre, stalks in proportion. I am convinced plaster will have no enemies, if any one will give it a fair trial.

W. P. W.

To ascertain the Pulse of a Horse.—The Turf Register gives the following directions for feeling a horse's pulse, which is by applying "the palm of the hand, pressing it hard, just behind the elbow of the left fore leg!" The "ill effects of rest," and the "good effects of work," are said to be exemplified in the instance of the horse.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

BEE-MOTH.

The best method of Destroying the Bee-moth, or of Preventing its Ravages among Bees.

The whole tribe of moths and butterflies propagate their species by eggs, which the females deposit in situations and substances in which the offspring caterpillar may find its appropriate food, the moment it is disclosed. The female moth is endowed by the all-wise Author of its existence, with a most wonderful sagacity and skill, in anticipating the wants of the young grubs, when they escape from the eggs and have no mother to direct or provide for them. The numerous species of moths and butterflies seldom live more than a few days after depositing their eggs for a future progeny. The period at which the eggs are hatched after deposition, depends much on the temperature of the atmosphere; by exposure to the cold of an ice-house in summer, the hatching may be retarded, as it may be hastened by a heated atmosphere in winter or spring. In general, the eggs of moths remain locked up during winter, in the secure spot which the mother insect had selected, and are hatched into grubs or worms by the genial heat of spring.

The silk worm moth, when unrestrained in its natural habits, deposits its eggs on the leaves of trees and carefully glues them to the leaves, that they may not be shaken off by the wind or washed away by rains; and the larvæ, as soon as disclosed, finds its nutriment in the leaf by which it is sustained. The moth that produces the caterpillar (*Phalæna neustria*), and that which produces the casker worm (*Phalæna verrata peckii*), attach their eggs to the branches of fruit trees, that the ensuing vernal heat may bring the young brood into existence, where they find their food in the buds and leaves just expanding. The moth from which comes the worm called the borer, and the insect from which proceeds the peach tree worm, deposit their eggs on the bark of trees, that the larvæ may penetrate into its substance for support. The mischievous curculio stings the young fruit and deposits its eggs, where the young maggot will find its nutriment, and at the same time its vehicle to convey it to the earth for a more permanent residence. The diminutive moth whose progeny preys upon woollen cloth, selects that article as a nidus for her eggs. To these instances numerous others might be added.

The true bee-moth, according to Dr T. M. Harris, the *Phalæna lineæ ceræana* of Linnaeus, is a native of Europe, but has been introduced and naturalized in our country. This insect makes its appearance in April or May, according to the warmth of the season, and continues its depredations among bees till October. It appears in the form of a small miller or nocturnal butterfly, the same that we see fluttering about our lights in a summer's evening. It is smaller than a bee, of a grayish color, paler towards the head, glossy brown or purplish near the outer margin of the wings. They have four wings, but seldom soar high in the air; they are frequently seen attached to some substance, apparently motionless, but on the approach of danger they instantly leap off with great rapidity.

These pernicious insects discover a peculiar disposition to molest bees, and propagate their species in bee-hives. They lie concealed in the grass during the day, and effect their mischievous pur-

pose in the night; when, by the aid of a light, they may be seen in great numbers, hovering about the apiary, to which they are allured by the sweet odor from the hives. The female moth makes every effort to deposit her eggs within the hive, but failing to find admittance she lays them about the lower edges and crevices, as near the entrance as she can; and it sometimes happens, probably, that they are carried into the hive by the legs of the bees. The eggs are, according to the course of nature, hatched into caterpillars or worms, having sixteen feet and a reddish head. These creatures soon wend their way into the hive; and not unfrequently they have been known, with their strong jaws, to cut a channel of their own size through the substance of an inch board, to obtain admittance. These worms, when arrived at maturity, construct an oblong oval pod or cocoon, in which they envelope themselves. In this situation they continue to enlarge and extend their covering, leaving an opening for the head; and while in their armor, thus formed, they are perfectly secure from any annoyance from the bees. They feed on the wax and comb, devouring and gnawing down the cells which contain the eggs and the young bees, until they are wholly destroyed. At length the caterpillars are changed into a chrysalis state, their bodies are contracted within their cocoon, they cease to feed, and in due time are transformed into a winged insect, the true bee-moth. Here the insects continue to increase in number, till the whole order and economy of the domicile is interrupted; and the bees, being overpowered, either die, or in despair quit their hive to the enemy, the first or second year of their attack.

The moths disclosed from the cocoons seek an exit from the hive, when they couple; and the females, having deposited their eggs in a suitable nidus, soon perish, leaving in the hive in autumn a numerous progeny to be transformed into their perfect state in the ensuing spring. The moths thus transformed pursue the same train of actions to propagate the species, which had been pursued by the parent insects of the preceding year; and it is not improbable, that two or more generations are reared in succession the same season. These destructive insects are more prevalent in some local situations than in others; in some places the stock of bees is entirely annihilated, and all attempts to cultivate them are abandoned.

The female moth is remarkably fertile, laying 100 or 500 eggs in a season. The precise time when the female deposits her eggs, and the time required for their hatching, has hitherto eluded my research; but I have known moths to appear early in April, and at one time have seen a worm thrust out of a hive by the bees in the month of March. The process, both of hatching and transformation, is promoted by the heat within the hive. There is always in the hive with the moths and grubs a quantity of web, resembling that of the spider, the use of which, as I conceive, is to entangle the eggs to prevent them from being spread abroad and lost, and to serve as a sort of cradle for the young grubs. About the middle of May, 1828, I perceived on the floor-board of a hive, a mass of web in which were numerous grubs, from the size of a needle's point to that of half an inch in length. When this web is observed in or about a hive, it may be certainly known that the hive is infested with insects. I inclosed a number of full-grown caterpillars in a box for experiment. They immediately spun their cocoons, in which they en-

veloped themselves, and in this chrysalis state they remained till July and August, when they made an aperture with their head, through which they escaped, and, expanding their wings, launched into the air. Thus the disgusting caterpillar, which so lately crept on sixteen feet, now is seen to fly with that gracefulness and ease peculiar to the butterfly, one of the most elegant and active of the winged insects. Here we may recognise the Deity in his wonderful works!

In October, 1830, I took from a bee-hive which I purchased, about twenty cocoons containing chrysalis, put them into a box glazed on one side, and kept them in moderate temperature through the winter. In the months of July and August they were transformed into winged moths, a part of which were double the size of others, probably designative of the different sexes; but I was surprised to observe one among them, a beautiful snow white miller. I put a quantity of honey-comb in the box, with the hope of procuring a nursery, that I might be able to discover their habits and mode of propagation, but they survived but a few days.

Methods by which the Bee-moth may be Destroyed.

The extermination of this destructive species of insects is absolutely impracticable, by any means that art can devise; but their number may be considerably diminished in any local situation, and their ravages among apiaries may be entirely prevented. Bottles, with a little honey or syrup at the bottom, placed near the hives, will entrap multitudes. If open shallow vessels, containing a mixture of sweetened water, to a pint of which a gill of vinegar be added, are placed within their range, they will be enticed to sip the liquor, by which they will become intoxicated and drowned by hundreds. They should be burnt the next morning, lest by the heat of the sun and air they become resuscitated. If lights were placed near the hives, a still greater number would be allured to the traps, where they may be destroyed.

When these insects have got possession of a hive, they cannot by any means in our power be expelled; the only remedy consists in the removal of the bees into another hive. It would be preposterous to suppose that any article could be applied to the insect, while in its cocoon in the interior of the hive, that would effect its destruction. Common salt has been recommended, but I have inclosed the worms in a box containing marine salt, and they have covered themselves with their web and remained there six months, when they were transformed into the miller. I have put them into a solution of alkaline salts, and even potash, and they have escaped with impunity.

Knowing, therefore, the utility of all our means to effect the destruction of the bee-moth, it only remains to describe the most effectual expedient to prevent its ravages among our apiaries.

A proper understanding of the instinctive habits of the female moth for the propagation of her species, will indicate the most successful mode of procedure. It has been already observed, that the female selects an appropriate situation as a nidus for her eggs; she discovers a partiality for the floor of the bee-hive, anticipating the sweets of its contents for her dainty offspring. Secluded from the interior of the hive, she deposits her eggs about its edges, and in crevices as near its entrance as possible, trusting to the instinctive fac-

* Probably another insect of different habits.

ulty of her progeny to seek their way into the hive. From all my observations, I have not been able to discover that moths enter bee-hives by the common entrance. The bees have constantly stationed at their avenue a powerful and vigilant guard, and on the approach of a moth, a mutual alarm and commotion is observable, and the assailant is soon obliged to retreat. In locations, however, where moths are very numerous, they may outnumber their opposers, and obtain an entrance. From the foregoing considerations it must appear obvious, that the only effectual method to secure the hives from the ravages of the great enemy to bees, consists in a close house, to exclude them from all access. This unquestionably affords the only defence, and combines all the requisite advantages.

From three years' experience, I can affirm that this plan has answered my full expectations, and I can rely upon it as a perfect security. I have no reason to suppose that my apiary is in the least infested with the insects. The form and dimensions of the house which I have found convenient, is in length proportioned to the number of hives which it is to contain; the width is about eighteen inches, and the height about two and a half feet, for a single tier of hives, with a roof sloping in front. The front part should be entirely closed, having apertures at proper distances to correspond with the mouths of the several hives to be placed within. The outlet from the hive and from the house, should be a little sloping downwards, that the bees may with greater facility remove obnoxious substances, and be better enabled to defend themselves against their enemies. The whole wall on the back part should consist of doors furnished with hinges and fastenings. The house is to be placed on posts about two and a half feet high, set into the ground and secured from being turned over by the wind. The doors may be shut or left open in the day, as circumstances may require, both winter and summer; and if thought necessary, a grating may be placed before the avenue at night. Instead of the house just described, the hives might be placed in an upper apartment in an out-house, and the height from the ground would afford additional security against the moth. As a further precaution, it may be recommended to whitewash the front of the house, and the floor-board, which should also be changed frequently.

I subscribe myself the committee's very humble servant,
JAMES TRACHER.
Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1831.

From the Columbian Sentinel.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR.—Situated as you are, in an agricultural district, I trust that a few observations on the management of sheep, will be admitted a place in your columns. To the farmer this subject is at all times important; but it is more particularly so now, from the fact, that through this section of country where large flocks are kept, they have been sorely thinned the past winter by both poverty and disease. Any observations, then, which may tend to prevent similar losses in future, will be useful. And in the hope that what I shall now submit, may at least throw a little light on this subject, and lead to further investigation by others, more particular and more competent, I am induced to give the result of my own observations

to the public. I wish to be understood that I am a practical man, and what I say on the management of sheep is the result of my own experience. It has been bought by previous similar losses and disappointments; and as a proof that there must be something useful in the plan I now adopt in the keeping of my sheep, I will further state, that the two last winters I have kept nearly one thousand sheep each winter, and, "despite of wind and weather," my loss the first winter was trifling, and the last winter, which has justly been called a long and tedious one, requiring about four and a half months winter feed, has been but two old sheep by disease and two by accident. A few of my late lambs died and likewise a few of my yearling wethers, but on counting numbers on the 15th of April, I am not twenty less (deducting a few I sold) than I was last spring immediately after the lambing season, counting lambs and all. My lambing season commences about the first of May.

To say that the constitutions of our fine sheep are not sufficiently hardy to withstand the severity of our winters, is not the true reason why so many are lost at that season. My own experience and that of others who have likewise been successful wool-growers, contradicts it. On the contrary, they are peculiarly suited to our climate. Nature, by fitting them with a close and warm covering, manifestly intended them for it. All that is wanting is a little care on the part of their owners, and in proportion to their numbers, they are not more subject to disease than the horse, neat, cattle, or swine. If we lose our sheep, therefore, there is wrong management somewhere—where it is, I will now endeavor to show.

In summer time sheep will live upon a little vegetation; knowing this, we permit them to remain in lots almost bare of herbage; and that too after other animals have cropped the grass as close as possible. The little nutriment they obtain is sufficient to support them, but not enough to cause them to thrive; on the contrary, they suffer, and that from hunger. Now it is that their constitutions are injured, and the foundation laid for disease; they are kept too poor, and the consequence is, when winter sets in, what with light carcasses, short wool, and dry food, they cannot withstand its length and severity. Under such circumstances is it a wonder that they die? The only wonder is, that so many live, when we have been so heedless of them. Careful winter feeding will only partially remedy the evil. Would we think of bringing our horses, cattle and swine, into winter quarters in this impoverished state? Experience has long since taught us the consequences that follow, and that an animal to winter well must be in good condition at the commencement of it.

The foundation, therefore, of the mortality that assails our sheep in winter, is laid in summer. My own experience warrants this conclusion, a part of which I will now relate.

When I first began to keep sheep, I had seen farmers turn them upon ploughed fallows when there was little for them to eat. I did not discriminate between the difference of turning in a few, who might feed along the fences in a lot of this kind, or turning in, say, one hundred. I kept them on scant pastures during the summer, intending that in winter, as I had plenty of provender, I would feed them well; but for two or three winters I met with very considerable losses, between twenty and thirty per cent, although I fed them

plentifully on hay and often on grain. One winter, particularly, my sheep coming in thin, I fed to one hundred sheep more corn than the fall previous I had fed to eight fat-fed hogs, still I met with a very considerable loss, and that of sheep too which cost me from five to eight dollars each. At this time I was discouraged, I thought the animal by constitution unsuited to our climate. Still something must be done; and when I looked around me and saw one or two of my neighbors more successful in preserving their sheep, I was soon satisfied that their success was owing to plenty of food, both winter and summer, but more particularly the latter. Since I have adopted that plan I have no cause of complaint. My rule now is, fit them in summer; they keep easy in winter, and depend upon it, this is the true secret of preserving your sheep. The profit too, to which all have an eye that keep them, is comparably greater. You have more and better lambs in proportion to your flock, they keep easier during winter, you lose fewer of your old sheep, the fleeces of all are much heavier, and you go on increasing rapidly in numbers. During both winter and summer they should be kept in as small flocks as possible, one hundred in a flock is a great abundance; if in winter they should be reduced down to fifty, it is still better. You cannot get them well into good condition in large flocks, they will not fatten; they are gregarious animals, and those that come behind in a flock only pick up the leaving of those who go before; consequently, the first are very apt to become poor; to avoid this, therefore, keep the flocks as small as possible, they do not want as much food and they will do much better.

Much more might be said on this subject, but I have already trespassed too much on your columns, Mr. Editor. I will therefore only repeat to the wool-growers, *fatten your sheep in summer*, they will keep easy in winter and without loss.

A WOOL-GROWER.

Silk.—We were shown a few days ago a number of skeins of sewing silk, of every variety of color, manufactured in this country by two young ladies, Miss Mary Jane Greenlee and Miss Mary Ann McCluer, which in every respect are equal to any foreign silk we have ever seen. Our attention was particularly called to a skein of most beautiful orange, and we are informed that it was dyed by a new ingredient, which suggested itself by accident. The dye used was the extract of the *Sanguinaria canadensis* (or Puccoon or Blood root) and vinegar. The color was afterwards set with alum, and is ascertained to be as permanent as it is beautiful. What is it that the skill and ingenuity of our citizens cannot accomplish as well as foreigners?—*Lexington Union.*

Hogs.—The Chinese have a proverb, that "every gentleman in China works for his living except the hog." We make *him* work in Illinois. When a chimney is to be built or a cabin to be daubed, a hole is dug in the earth of sufficient dimensions and water poured into it; the hogs are then called, and a few grains of corn thrown into the hole, when the hogs plunge in and soon prepare the lump of clay for the hands of the dauber.—*Western Ploughboy.*

He that lives upon hope will die fainting; industry need not *reish*.—*Franklin.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, July 18, 1832.

FARM WORK FOR JULY.

Barn Yards.—It is not improbable, that towards the latter end of this month you will have leisure to begin to cart into your barn-yard, such substances as will answer good purposes for manure; to wit, swamp-mud, clay, straw, fern or brakes, marsh-mud, peat, turfs, weeds, stubble which may be worth while to mow for the purpose, &c, &c.

Turnips.—It will be well to sow soot, ashes, lime, or a mixture of two or more of these, over your turnips. Ellis, an old writer on husbandry, says, "Turnips sowed about twentyfour hours after they are up will be entirely secured from the fly." Some advise, and it may be well if not too much trouble, to leach soot and sprinkle the young turnips with the liquor. McMahon, in treating of the cultivation of turnips, says, "the plants should be left from seven to twelve inches every way; this must be regulated according to the strength of the land, the time of sowing, and the kind of turnips cultivated; strong ground and early sowing always producing the largest roots."

"The width of the hoe should be in proportion to the medium distance to be left between the plants, and this to their expected size."

"The critical time of the first hoeing is, when the plants, as they lie spread on the ground, are nearly the size of the palm of the hand; if, however, seed weeds be numerous and luxuriant, they ought to be checked before the turnip plants arrive at that size; lest being drawn up tall and slender, they should acquire a weak sickly habit. A second hoeing should be given when the leaves are grown to the height of eight or nine inches, in order to destroy weeds, loosen the earth, and finally to regulate the plants; a third, if found necessary, may be given at any subsequent period."

"Here will the farmer exclaim against the expense and trouble of hoeing; but let him try one acre in this way, and leave another of the same quality to nature, as is too frequently done, and he will find that the extra produce of the hoed acre, will more than compensate for the labor bestowed."

Loudon says, Arch. Garrie, a Scottish gardener of merit, tried steeping the seeds in sulphur, sowing soot, ashes, and sea-sand, along the drills, all without effect. At last he tried dusting the rows when the plants were in the seed-leaf, with quick lime, and found that effectual in preventing the depredations of the fly. "A bushel of quick lime," he says, "is sufficient to dust over an acre of drilled turnips, and a boy may soon be taught to lay it on almost as fast as he could walk along the drills. If the seminal leaves are powdered in the slightest degree, it is sufficient; but should rain wash the lime off before the turnips are in the rough leaf, it may be necessary to repeat the operation if the fly begins to make its appearance."

GATHERING SEEDS, &c.

It is quite time to think about selecting seeds of many kinds of vegetables for future crops. It is perhaps not known or not thought of by many cultivators, that the breeds of vegetables as well as of animals, may be improved by selecting the finest specimens to propagate from. You may

obtain not only more plentiful crops, but those which will come to maturity earlier in the season, by selecting seeds from forward and vigorous plants. It is best, in general, to keep them in the pods or husks, and, where it can be economically done, with a part of the stems; and spread them in some airy place where they are not exposed to moisture, that the seeds may dry and harden gradually; observing to turn them now and then, and not to lay such a quantity together as to bring on a fermentation and hazard the loss of the whole. The seeds of all soft fruits, however, such as cucumbers, melons, &c, must be cleaned from the pulp and muckage which surround them; otherwise the rotting of those parts will destroy the germ, or deprive it of the principle of vegetation.

It has been recommended, when seeds are intended to be sent a great distance or it is wished to preserve them a long time, to wrap them in absorbent paper and surround them by moist brown sugar. A writer in London's Magazine, recommends packing seeds down in charcoal dust for the purpose of preserving them.

CHOLERA.

This subject occupies most of the attention which our good citizens can divert from indispensable occupations. What shall we do to be saved from the terrible disorder? is the great question. In answer to this, there are specifics without number; and to those who have faith to believe in their infallibility, each will prove in some degree useful, unless the contents of the recipe are positively injurious to the human system. If a man were to drink a glass of distilled water, with full belief in its power as a preservative, the confidence which he would imbibe with his draught by fortifying his system against the inroads of fear, would render it less assailable by disease.

Physicians, philosophers, and the rest of our intellectual characters, are divided in sentiment relative to the contagious and non-contagious nature of this disease. We shall not take a side nor offer our opinion on this topic. But there can be no shadow of doubt, that this disorder, if not entirely prevented, may be greatly mitigated by means at the command of every person in our community. Temperance, personal cleanliness, and the free use of those disinfecting agents, the chlorides of lime and soda, are the most efficient preventives; and in case of an attack, an immediate application to a physician is a measure respecting which there neither is nor can be any division of sentiment. It is said, that Paisley, in Scotland, when the pestilence visited and ravaged every town in its vicinity, was wholly exempted in consequence of the extraordinary exertions of the magistrates, seconded by the active efforts of its inhabitants, to cleanse and purify the place.

The following is the latest news on this topic, received in season for this paper.

"The New York Board of Health reported on Friday, at the hospitals, 39 cases and 22 deaths; Bellevue, 35 cases, and 17 deaths; private houses, 27 cases and 10 deaths; total, 101 cases and 49 deaths. On Saturday, at the hospitals, 43 cases and 29 deaths; Bellevue, 29 cases and 22 deaths; private houses, 43 cases and 15 deaths; total, 115 cases and 66 deaths. The Journal of Commerce says, 'The number of inmates at the Bellevue Almshouse, where so many cases of cholera have occurred, is about sixteen hundred; this establish-

ment is situated about two and a half miles above the City Hall, and out of the compact part of the city.' The total number of cases (in the hospitals, at Bellevue, and in private houses), since the commencement of the disease, is 719; deaths, 345."

To allay, in some measure, the fears of our community regarding the present situation of our city, and also to diminish any solicitude which those in our immediate vicinity may feel, we have the satisfaction of stating that there never was a time of more general health. Our bill of mortality for the last week shows only twentyfour deaths, which is a very small number for this season.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECT IN PEAR TREES.

SIR—Within a few days I have cut off several limbs from our pear trees, which have died within the last fortnight; these limbs all put forth leaves, and appeared to be as flourishing as any other part of the tree. I first noticed the leaves wilted, and during the past few days of warm dry weather, both leaves and limbs have become quite dry. I examined the limbs and found a small worm, three fourths of an inch in length, had made some progress in eating the inner bark and wood; but it appears to me almost impossible, that so small a worm should have done so much damage in so short a time. Beside, I could not discover that the limbs had been girdled in any place; the bark was cracked and shrivelled through the whole length of the limb, one of which was ten or twelve feet long. Having a few valuable pear trees, and having suffered much from the same blight a few years past, I should esteem it a favor if you would publish a remedy, if you know of an effectual one. Yours, respectfully, J. E.

Remarks by the Editor.

We presume that the insect above mentioned is the BORER, *Saperda biviata*, an insect which does great mischief to apple trees in this and many other parts of the country. The only remedies which we have heard recommended, are to dig out the insects with a mallet and gouge, and then wash the stems of the trees infected with a strong solution of potash, or apply to them two good coats of whitewash, made of pure lime and water, once or twice in the latter part of the spring or during the summer. Perhaps some of our friends or correspondents may oblige us with something more definite and useful on this subject.

Sea-coal ashes injurious to vegetation.—A correspondent of Mr Loudon, for the Gardener's Magazine, says in substance, that a large garden in Scotland, which had been manured or coated over with coal ashes from a neighboring town, for two years in succession, was thereby rendered barren, and "the gardener, finding his fruit trees not to thrive so well as he expected, but attributing it to a different cause, took a number of them and formed a substratum of ashes in order to lay them, as he said, dry and comfortable. The trees got worse, and were again taken up, and the ashes removed; but such were the deleterious effects of the ashes already worked into the soil, that his garden, which previously was and now is one of the most productive in Scotland, was two or three years before even moderate crops could be raised."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, July 14, 1892.

Fruits presented.—By S. G. Perkins, Esq. a basket of beautiful Golden Chasselas Grapes, from his graperies. By Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. a fine specimen of Golden Drop Gooseberries.

Per order, E. VOSE, *Chairman*.

Destroy Weeds.—If you have not had time to root out all the weeds on your premises, you will at least endeavor to prevent their going to seed, by cutting off the tops with a scythe or sickle; and it will be good economy to lodge the proceeds of your cuttings in your barn, barn-yard, or compost bed. An antidote to the increase of weeds may be found in burning the stubble as it stands after reaping. On land that is designed to be sowed the next year, this is more especially good husbandry; for it will destroy so many of the seeds of weeds, as to prevent the ensuing crop from being so weedy as it might be otherwise. At the same time, this process will destroy many insects, clean the ground, and render it fit for operations of tillage, besides fertilizing the soil by the ashes of the stubble.

Whitewashing.—The practice of whitewashing apartments, eminently contributes to the preservation of health; hence we would recommend the proprietors of cottages, to enjoin their tenants regularly to perform this operation, at least once annually. In countries abounding with lime, the expense will be trifling; and even though the article should be purchased, the whole cost will not exceed one shilling. It ought to be remarked, however, that *hot or quick lime* is preferable to any other, and must be employed as soon as possible after it is slacked; for by attending to this circumstance, its effects in destroying vermin and removing infection, will be considerably increased.

Charcoal dust a useful manure.—Mr Thomas Smith, an English gardener, recommends charcoal dust as a top dressing for onions, and as a cure for the clubbing in cabbages. The charcoal dust which he made use of was the refuse of a charcoal pit. It was spread upon the ground about half an inch thick, before sowing the seed, and merely dug in with the point of the spade so as to mix the soil and charcoal dust together. Six years' experience have convinced Mr Smith, that charcoal is a remedy for the grub and mouldiness of onions; and he has repeatedly proved that it effectually prevents the clubbing in the roots of cabbages and cauliflowers.

Downer & Austin's Oil Factory.—We would beg leave to direct the attention of our readers to the article in our advertising columns, relative to the Prepared Oil of Messrs Downer & Austin. Every advance in useful arts adds to the strength and resources of the country, as well as to the convenience and comfort of individuals; and the enterprising and ingenious proprietors of the establishment alluded to, are worthy of the patronage of all who wish well to, or wish to derive advantage from improvements in American manufactures.

Samuel Jaques, of Charlestown, has been appointed Inspector of Hops for the Commonwealth.

Paint Oil.

THE subscribers continue to sell their Prepared Paint Oil, for outside painting, and respectfully refer to the buildings here enumerated, where samples of the painting may be seen.

These and out-buildings of John Fox, Dorchester; do. Joshua Gardner, do.; do. do. Thomas Mosely, do.; do. Edward Pierce, do.; do. Samuel Downer, do.; do. do. Daniel Chandler, Lexington; buildings of Charles Davis, Roxbury; do. B. B. Leeds, Milton Village.

All the buildings painted with this oil have dried well, with a firm, tough coat, and a good gloss, and with a saving of 25 per cent in cost.

The Prepared Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability, and causing it to bear out a better and more permanent gloss. It will not crack in the shade, or, where exposed to the sun, dry up and leave the lead so as to be easily washed or wiped off; it dries tenacious and elastic, forming a firm skin or coat impervious to water, and will resist a long time the heat of the sun.

They have made large sales to the country and eastern trade, and have not had an instance of complaint.

N. B.—This oil, being light, does not color the lead in mixing, hence a very clear white can be painted.

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

July 18. Oil Factory, head Foster's wharf.

Mrs. Parmentier,

At the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, two miles from the city of New York, offers for sale on moderate terms, a fine collection of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Quince Trees, &c. Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Also, Green-house and Herbaceous Plants, which will be delivered at Boston without expense of exportation. Catalogues forwarded gratis.

J. B. RUSSELL, AGENT.

July 18. No. 50 1/2 North Market St. Boston

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depredations of strollers and pilferers, caution all boys, apprentices, and other persons, against entering their inclosures if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAML J. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 16, 1892. 3m

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Collin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents.

BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1892. tt

Bene Plant.

SEEDS of the Bene Plant, in packages of 12 1/2 cents each, for sale at the New England Seed Store, 50 1/2 North Market Street.

This is an esteemed medicinal plant for the summer complaints of children; the green leaves thrown into a tumbler of water, converts it into a thin tasteless mullage. July 4.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by ALBERT FEARING & CO.

Printing Presses for Sale.

FOR sale at this office, one Smith's Imperial Press, one do. Medium, and one Ramage. July 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	5 00	6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	163 00	166 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	109 00	112 00
BEANS, white, . . .	bus-hel	90	10 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	12 00	12 50
prime, . . .	"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, imported, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	12	13
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	8	9
skimmed milk, . . .	"	3	5
FLAXSEED, . . .	bus-hel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	barrel	6 50	6 75
Groves, . . .	"	6 12	6 37
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	6 00	0 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bus-hel	70	75
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	66	68
Rye, . . .	"	80	85
Barley, . . .	"	75	87
Oats, . . .	"	50	55
HAY, . . .	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality, . . .	"	22 00	23
LIME, . . .	cask	1 15	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	16 00	18 00
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Hard's Grass, . . .	bus-hel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	10	10
TALLOW, tinned, . . .	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	35	40
Merino, 3/4ths, washed, . . .	"	40	42
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	37	38
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	33	35
Native, washed, . . .	"	33	35
(Pulled superfine, . . .	"	55	56
Northern pulled, 1st Lambs, . . .	"	44	45
2d, . . .	"	35	37
3d, . . .	"	28	30
1st Spinnings, . . .	"	42	44

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	12
PORK, best, best pieces, . . .	"	8	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6 1/2	7
VEAL, . . .	"	7	10
MUTTON, . . .	"	7	10
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	12	14
lump, best, . . .	"	14	16
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	17	20
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bus-hel	92	95
Indian, retail, . . .	"	62	75
POTATOES, . . .	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, JULY 16, 1892.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 486 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2008 Sheep, and 58 Swine. 120 Beef Cattle, and about 250 Sheep were spotted last week. About 120 Beef Cattle and 500 Sheep remain unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—The market continues "glutted," and prices are reduced since last week. We quote extra at \$5 75 a 5 87 1/2; prime at 5 a 5 50; good at 4 50 a 5; thin at 3 50 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves—Dull; we noticed a few sales only, viz. \$15, 20, 22, 25, and 27.

Sheep and Lambs—Dull; lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep, at \$1 42, 1 51, 1 67, 1 75, 1 92, 2 00, 2 12, and 2 25; wethers at 2 50, 2 75, and 3 00; small selected lots at 3 50, 4 00, and 4 25. We were informed by some of the Drovers, that they sold Sheep for 50 cents each less than they originally cost in the country.

Swine—No sales at a reduced price; five or six only were sold.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Beef Cattle. Only 400 head in market this week, and of these about one quarter remain over. Sales very dull and at a falling off from last weeks prices. Average, \$6. We quote 5 50 a 6 50.—Sheep and Lambs scarce; what have arrived this week not being half equal to the demand. Sales of sheep from \$2 00 to 4 00, and a few at 5 00. Lambs 1 50 a 3 00.—*Daily Ad.*

Miscellany.

From the Lowell Journal.

The following admirable stanzas are translated from the Portuguese of Lewis Camous.

I saw the virtuous man contend
With life's unnumbered woes,
And he was poor, without a friend,
Prest by a thousand foes.

I saw the Passions' pliant slave
In gallant trim and gay;
His course was Pleasure's placid wave,
His life a summer's day.

And I was caught in Folly's snare,
And joined her giddy train,
But found her soon the nurse of care,
And punishment and pain.

There surely is some guiding power,
That rightly suffers wrong;
Gives vice to bloom her little hour,
But virtue late and long.

BIRDS.

The great mortality among birds in many parts of the country, has generally been attributed to the unprecedented coldness of the present season. This is probably the primary cause, but the more immediate one, we believe to be the great scarcity of insects on which they feed. We are led to adopt the latter opinion, because the greatest mortality has been observed to prevail among that species which live principally upon insects, as swallows, martins, &c. In Sweden and Norway, swallows survive the winter; and it is said, that in this country they have been taken in a torpid state from hollow trees, during the severe cold of winter. If such be the fact respecting the habits of the swallow, is it not unreasonable to suppose, that the weather has been the sole cause of the death of such immense numbers?

The account which we gave a few weeks since, respecting the great depredations which the birds are making in the cornfields in this vicinity, shows that they find great difficulty in obtaining food. The boldness with which they commit their ravages is surprising; in some instances they have pulled up whole fields, in despite of scarecrows, dressed as fantastically as Petruccio for his wedding. Some of the birds which commit these depredations are not of the species of which farmers usually complain. — *Barnstable Journal*.

MAGNITUDE.

To acquire a correct idea of magnitude, we must learn to ascend some elevation from whence a prospect might be obtained of an uninterrupted horizon; here would be displayed an extent of view, stretching forty miles in each direction, forming a circle eighty miles in diameter, consequently two hundred and fifty in circumference, and an area of five thousand square miles. This, then, would be one of the largest objects that the eye could grasp at one time; but, large as it is, it would require forty thousand such prospects to constitute the whole surface of the earth. But this is comparatively nothing, for one of those glittering points which ornament the celestial canopy (Jupiter), is fourteen thousand times larger than our earth, and the sun 1,384,480 times larger than our terrestrial globe. Here then the imagination

begins to be overpowered at an early step of the comparison; for there are, it is probable, a hundred million of such bodies as the sun within the scope of our modern instruments, each individual of which may be as vast as our solar orb; and if all these were congregated into one mass it would probably be but as nothing, when compared with the material creation that lies beyond the human research. — *Time's Telescope*.

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Silliman's Journal for April contains an article of seventy pages on the Geology of Massachusetts, accompanied with a map; by Professor Hitchcock, of Andover college. It was drawn up in fulfillment of his commission from the Legislature, to make a geological examination of the State; and embraces only one out of the four parts into which the work will be divided. He remarks, that he has collected specimens of every variety of rock and of all the ores within the Commonwealth, and that his collection for the use of the government comprises seven hundred and eighty individual pieces. He has also, agreeably to his instructions, collected a cabinet for all the colleges in the State. A vast deal of information is contained in this article, on the subject to which it relates, some of which may be turned to practical account. It were to be wished that a similar enterprise might be set on foot in every State in the Union. The cost is comparatively small; the advantages in a scientific point of view are great, and may be still more so in an economical point of view, by leading to important discoveries of coals and minerals.

TO APPRENTICES.

The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during all his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business; never complain that you are obliged to work, go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master or employer; make it your business to see and promote his interest, by taking care of his you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men of the present day are too fond of getting rid of work, they seek for easy and lazy employments, and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labor; labor is a blessing rather than a curse, it makes men healthy, and procures them food, clothing, and every other necessary, and frees them from temptations to be dishonest.

VALUABLE HABIT.

One of the most valuable habits in life is that of contemplating every undertaking. The mental dissipation in which persons of talents often indulge, and to which they are perhaps more prone than others, is destructive beyond what can be imagined. A man who has lost the power of prosecuting a task the moment its novelty is gone, or it becomes encumbered with difficulty, has reduced his mind into a state of lamentable and wretched indolence. His life will inevitably be one of shreds and patches. The consciousness of not having persevered to the end of any special undertaking, will hang over him like a spell and will paralyze all his energies, and he will at last believe, that, however feasible his plans, he is fated never to succeed. The habit of finishing ought to be formed in early youth.

MR AUDUBON.

Mr Audubon has just returned to Philadelphia in excellent health. His arduous excursions during the last nine months, in the Carolinas, Georgia, East Florida, and the Tortugas, have been richly repaid. During this comparatively short period, Mr Audubon has, by his own gun, acquired nine species of birds, altogether new to the United States. We have seen these rare birds; it has been our good fortune, also, to see the admirable drawings he has made of them, with the interesting landscapes so peculiar to the southern country, and which vie with them in beauty and interest. Besides these, Mr Audubon has brought with him about two thousand specimens of rare southern birds, in the highest state of preservation, together with an immense quantity of shells and plants. It is impossible to say too much in praise, either of the talents or perseverance of this unrivalled naturalist. — *U. S. Gazette*.

Pedigre. — One of the prosecutors at the Lewis Assizes, whose name is "Minton," lives upon a small freehold estate in this county, which has been in the uninterrupted possession of his family for no less than seven hundred years. The name was originally "Monton," his ancestors having come over to this country from France; and the estate is to this day called "Norman's." — *Brigh-ton Gazette, Eng.*

Cholera. — It is remarked on with the greatest surprise by the Parisians, that the English escaped the cholera, for with them it is comparatively harmless. Superior cleanliness, probably, explains the mystery.

A little neglect may breed a great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost. — *Franklin*.

Treatise on Domestic Animals.

THIS day published, by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Horne, and for sale by J. B. Russell, No. 50½ North Market Street, "A Treatise on breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of poultry, cows, swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moulton, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition. With such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., editor of the New England Farmer." Price 75 cents. June 13.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a reduction of fifty cents.

[If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

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Baltimore—WM. THORNTON, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. S. C. LANTIER, 25 Chestnut-street.
Pittsburg—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1832.

NO. 2.

Communications.

OPERATIONS OF LIME, ASHES, &c, AS APPLICATIONS TO SOIL, &c.

MR. EDITOR—I avail myself of the first rainy day which has driven me from the field and garden, to make a brief comment upon your remarks on my communication, published in the Farmer of the 27th ultimo.

The points upon which we differ, if I apprehend you right, are these:—

1. Professor Eaton and yourself, maintain, that carbonate of lime causes fertility, by its chemical operations upon the soil or atmosphere. I hold the negative.

2. The Professor says, and your arguments seem intended to support his position, that "*cultivated vegetables receive their chief nutritious matter from the atmosphere.*" I have the misfortune to dissent from this hypothesis. And

3. You cautioned your readers not to permit, in any case, unleached ashes, or lime, in a caustic state, to come in contact with the seed corn or young plants, lest this contact should destroy them. I treated the caution, I admit, with rather unbecoming levity; but must yet persist in saying, that it was altogether uncalled for, certainly in the case where the admonition was so gravely applied.

I will examine the points of difference in the order I have arranged them. And

1. Is powdered limestone a manure, or does its chemical operation upon the soil or air increase fertility? I have examined your remarks in support of the affirmative, and am compelled to say, that although I find detailed many valuable philosophical facts, I can discover nothing like practical proofs. And yet this is a question, above all others, which is capable of a ready practical solution. The only thing that tends to favor your position is the assumption, that carbonate of lime seizes upon the acids evolved in the putrefactive process of vegetables, and is by them converted into an hypercarbonate, soluble in water, and which, through that medium, becomes the food of plants. And, that "*when there is a scarcity of aliment in the soil, it seizes and secures the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and afterwards disperses it, according to the calls and necessities of vegetation.*" A very provident and discreet purveyor, this, for the vegetable community, it must be confessed. Without however, scanning the laws of chemical affinity, or bewildering your readers with the subtleties of the "metaphysics of agriculture," permit me to ask, if carbonate of lime performs such wonders, by natural means, in *seizing, securing, and dispersing* vegetable food; and is wital endowed with a prescience which enables it to know the *wants of the soil*, as well as with a faculty of hearing the *calls* and of administering to the *necessities* of plants—how comes it that limestone lands are not naturally and uniformly superior in fertility to those which are not denominated calcareous. There is an extensive belt of country, extending along the borders of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Vermont, from Long Island Sound to the Canada line, in which limestone is a principal rock, and the debris of which must form a material constituent of the

soil. According to the new theory, this should possess unusual fertility; yet, so far as I can learn, such a belief has never yet obtained currency.

Caustic lime is not a manure. If it was, its application to poor soils would induce fertility, whereas the contrary is known to be the fact. It is not a natural aliment of plants, though it is often an adventitious constituent. It facilitates the preparation of vegetable food, and is ultimately exhausting. It forms with fibrous vegetable matter, a compost, partly soluble in water, and thus renders matter nutritive which was before inert. Carbonate of lime has no action of this kind upon vegetable matter. Quick-lime is soluble in water. Carbonate of lime is insoluble. It only improves the texture of the soil, or its relation to absorption, and acts merely as one of the earthy ingredients. I quote the opinions of *London* (Enc. of Gard. p. 244) *Davy, Park, Brown, &c, &c*, and am supported by the deductions of experience.

Again. If the operations of caustic and carbonate of lime are analogous, as I think you as well as the professor would maintain, why is the former most extensively and beneficially applied to soils already surcharged with the latter? I mean limestone lands. That this is the case, particularly in Pennsylvania, where caustic lime is most extensively used in agriculture, may be seen from the letters of Messrs Jacobs and Buckley, inserted in the 3d vol. of the *Memoirs of the New York board of Agriculture*, pp. 123—125.

2. The agency of the atmosphere is as necessary to vegetable as it is to animal life; yet it is not the chief, nor material source of nutriment to either. Animals, without other food, famish and die. Vegetables, upon an arid soil, or one destitute of vegetable and animal matter, if they grow for a time, soon wither and die, or are rendered useless to agriculture, under the influence of a summer's sun. Although some animals and vegetables may seem to form a partial exception, these are insufficient to impair the authority of a general rule. And besides, the daily observation of every intelligent man conclusively contradicts the assumption, that plants receive their *principal* nourishment from the atmosphere. The atmosphere it is admitted, contains the aliments of both vegetable and animal food, and imparts a portion of these to the respiratory organs of both. The animal imbibes oxygen, and gives off carbonic acid gas. The vegetable, by its leaves, which perform the office of lungs, receives carbonic gas, and imbibes and gives off, alternately, oxygen. The atmosphere is essentially the same, as to its elementary constituents, in all climates, and particularly in the same district of country; and it is impartial and equable in the distribution of its benefits to the vegetable tribes. Whence the great disparity, then, in the fertility of adjoining fields, if the atmosphere is the grand source of vegetable growth and development? Man cannot modify nor control this element. It is as unchangeable and diffusive as the light and heat which emanate from the solar orb. But man can modify and control inert vegetable and animal matter, the true basis of the food of vegetables; he can preserve them from waste, husband them with care, and apply them with effect. And it is the industry,

the skill and the judgment with which this branch of husbandry is managed, that especially marks the difference between good and bad, between profitable and unprofitable husbandry. The care which is profitably bestowed in feeding and fattening animals, is no less profitably bestowed in feeding and fattening vegetables. They both subsist on the same food, though under different modifications.

3. In discussing the third point, I must recur to the origin of our difference. At the bottom of directions for a compost for five acres of corn, which would amount in the aggregate to 60 bushels, and of which ashes and lime were to constitute about 12 per cent of the mixed mass, you appended a caution, that neither the unleached ashes, nor the caustic lime should in any case come in contact with the seed corn or young plants, lest it should destroy them.* This brought to my mind so forcibly a grave caution which I once read in a newspaper, *never to share in a room where there is a monkey*, because one of these pet animals had cut his throat in attempting to imitate his master in the shaving process, that my mind lost its balance, and I confess I treated the admonition with a levity which neither the subject, nor the respectability of the monitor, justified me in indulging in. But the introduction of Doctor Dean, Sir H. Davy, and Sir J. Sinclair, to give a sort of plausible support to your opinions has awed me into sober seriousness. And yet, should their judgments be construed to favor your thesis, I should appeal to a higher tribunal—from the speculations of the philosopher to the practical experience of the farmer. For however you may speculate in your closets, the trial after all, must, in these matters, be made in the field. I then reiterate, that neither unleached ashes, nor hydrate of lime, i. e. lime slacked by water or air, the only caustic state in which it is ever applied in agriculture, are neither of them hurtful to the vitality of seeds and plants, in the mode in which they are ordinarily applied, even in a pure state, and more especially in a compost in which they form but an inconsiderable portion of the mass. Unleached ashes are unhesitatingly sprinkled upon young corn, grass and garden crops, of the tenderest kinds, without prejudice. Lime is freely used, with equal impunity, in the preparation of seed grain, as a top dressing for young crops, and with water, as a wash for fruit and other trees. And since I penned my former communication, observing that the black flea was destroying my cabbage and egg plants, which were unfolding their second pair of leaves, I immediately wet the plants with a watering pot, and then literally covered their leaves with recently slacked lime, procured for white washing, which saved

* The whole sentence is as follows:—"The farmers of Rensselaer County, New York, say, that ashes or quick-lime ought always to be applied to the top of a cornhill immediately after planting if it follow sward, to prevent grub larva from destroying it. The same application will have a similar effect if applied to the top of a potato hill. But neither unleached ashes, nor lime in its caustic state, should, in any case, come in contact with the seed corn, or the young plant." [See N. E. Farmer, vol. x. p. 350.] It did not refer to compost. We intend as soon as our avocations will permit, to resume the foregoing topics of discussion.—Editor.

them from ruin. Applied in mass, lime is destructive to vegetation. So is manure, and so is water.

The sun has just broke out, after a continued rain of thirty-two hours, and business calls me out. I leave the decision to the impartial judgment of our intelligent yeomanry, for whose benefit we have both embarked in the controversy. *Albany, July, 1832.* B.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—Will you, or some one of your correspondents do me the favor to furnish through the medium of the New England Farmer, the history and pedigree of the imported bull "Admiral."

From whose herd was he selected, and what was his original name? I fancy it may have been changed. He was probably a Herd Book animal, and that being the case, you are doubtless aware, that a change of name after being entered, would deprive him of his place in that correct and valuable Register of English short horned cattle. The fact is important to all who have bred from Admirals, as it must affect materially the value of his stock.

In this country we do not attach sufficient consequence to a well authenticated pedigree. We judge simply of the individual without inquiring into the family or descent. Hence it is, that many have been disappointed, and hence, the frequent complaints in your paper against Short Horned Cattle.

The truth is, that high prices have often been paid for animals imported from the "Cue Keepers" of England and not the established breeders of the country. It is within my own knowledge, that an individual near Liverpool, who keeps a large number of cows, to supply the city with milk, has constant orders from this country for animals. They come out as full bloods, with ample pedigrees on paper, when in fact, they are only mixed bloods and their pedigrees cannot be traced. Let those gentlemen who complain of the defects of their Durham Short Horned Cattle, endeavor to trace them in the Herd Book, and then perhaps, they will cease to wonder, that they are no better.

Yours, &c, A BREEDER.
Springfield, July 17, 1832.

Remarks by the Editor.

It is not in our power fully to comply with the wishes of our correspondent, but we will state what we know relative to the subject of his inquiry.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, held the 21st day of August, 1823, some measures were adopted relative to the donation of the Bull Admirals, by Sir Isaac Coffin to the trustees of the said society. And among other proceedings it was

"Voted, that the thanks of this Board be presented by the Corresponding Secretary to Admiral Coffin for his very valuable present, and that he express to him their sense of his patriotism, and attachment to his native soil, which neither time nor distance had been competent to weaken.

"That the animal presented by him is a noble one, and affords in his own person, proof of his descent from the most approved stocks, independent of the historical pedigree which accompanies him." In a subsequent paragraph of the same

document it is asserted that "His pedigree is as follows: got by Mr Wetherell's North Star; dam by Comet; grandam by Wellington; great-grandam by Granby. North Star was by Comet; dam by Baronet; grandam by Cripple; g. grandam by Irishman; g. g. grandam by Hubback."

We have not a copy of the Herd Book, and can give no other information than the above relative to the animal in question. We should be greatly obliged to any person who would do us the favor to comply with the request of our correspondent, and state in our paper the lineage, qualities, &c, of the imported Bull Admirals.

We copy the following article from the *Sylvia Americana*, or a description of the forest trees indigenous to the United States. By D. J. Browne.



BLACK OR QUERCITRON OAK.

Quercus bicolor.

Except the state of Maine, the northern part of New Hampshire, Vermont and Tennessee, this species is found throughout the United States on both sides of the Alleghanies and is everywhere called *Black Oak*, except in some parts of New England, where it is called *Yellow Oak*. It is more abundant in the Middle States, and in the upper parts of the Carolinas and Georgia, than on the southern coast. It flourishes in a poorer soil than the white oak. In Maryland and certain districts of Virginia, where the soil is lean, gravelly and uneven, it is constantly united in the forests with the scarlet, Spanish and post oaks, and mockernut hickory, with which the yellow pine is also frequently mingled. There are several varieties of this species of oak, all of which afford the quercitron bark, so highly esteemed in dyeing, staining, tanning, &c.

This oak is one of the loftiest trees of the American forests, being 80 or 90 feet high and 4 or 5 feet in diameter. The trunk is covered with a deeply furrowed bark of middling thickness, and generally of a black or very deep brown color, whence probably is derived the name of *Black Oak*. Northeast of Pennsylvania the complexion of the bark is the only character by which it can be distinguished from the red, scarlet and gray oaks, when the leaves are fallen. Farther south this character is not sufficient to distinguish it from the Spanish oak, whose bark is of the same color, and recourse must be had to the buds, which on the black oak are longer, more acuminate, and more scaly. All doubt may be removed by chew-

ing a bit of the cellular integument of each: that of the black oak is very bitter and gives a yellow tinge to the saliva, which is not the case with the other. The leaves are large, deeply biciliated, and divided into four or five lobes; they resemble those of the scarlet oak, but have less deep and open sinuses, are less shining, of a duller green, and in the spring and during a part of the summer have their surface roughened with small glands which are sensible to the eye and to the touch. The same appearance is observed on the young shoots, the leaves which change in the autumn to a dull red, and those of the old trees to yellow, beginning with the petiole. This tree fructifies once in two years and its flowers put forth in May. The acorns generally grow in clusters, are of a brown color, sub-sessile and about half buried in a thick, scaly cup. This species is more remarkable than any other for producing the oak apple.

The wood is reddish and coarse grained, with empty pores: it is, however, more esteemed for strength and durability than that of any other oak of biennial fructification. As it is abundant in the Middle and Northern States, it furnishes a large proportion of the *red oak staves* exported to the West Indies, or employed at home to contain flour, salted provisions and molasses. It is said to furnish the best of fuel except the hickories. The bark is extensively used in tanning, as it is easily procured and is rich in tannin. The only inconvenience which attends it is imparting a yellow color to the leather, which must be discharged by a particular process, to prevent its staining the stockings; it is a great error to assert that this color argues its value. From the cellular integument of the black oak is obtained the *quercitron*, of which great use is made in dyeing wool, silk and paper hangings. This substance was first prepared as a dye by Dr Bancroft: he has given it the name of *quercitron*, by which it is now universally recognised.

Before extracting the color from the bark, the epidermis, or external covering, ought to be removed by shaving. The remaining parts being then properly ground by mill stones, separate partly into a light, fine powder, and partly into stringy filaments or fibres, which last yield but about half as much color as the powder, and therefore care should be always taken to employ both together, and as nearly as possible in their natural proportions, otherwise the quantity of color produced may either greatly exceed or fall short of what may be expected. The quercitron thus prepared and proportioned, says Dr Bancroft, will generally yield as much color as eight or ten times its weight of the woad plant, and about four times as much as its weight of the clipped fustic. The coloring matter, continues he, most nearly resembles that of the woad plant; with this advantage, however, that it is capable alone of producing more cheaply all, or very nearly all, the effects of every other yellow dyeing drug; and, moreover, some effects which are not attainable by any other means yet known. The coloring matter of quercitron readily dissolves in water, even at blood heat. If the infusion be strained and left at rest, a quantity of resinous matter subsides in the form of a whitish powder, which produces the same effects in dyeing as the part remaining in solution. The clear effusion being evaporated and dried, affords an extract equal in weight to about one twelfth of the bark from which it is obtained. Much care, however, must be employed in procuring this extract,

so as to make it produce colors equal in beauty to those obtained directly from the bark itself. If the evaporation be carried on rapidly, and the heat be too great, the color is tarnished, probably, as Dr Bancroft conjectures, from the absorption of oxygen, the color thus undergoing a sort of semi-combustion. On the other hand, if the evaporation be conducted too slowly, the coloring matter suffers another change, and soon spoils by keeping. The decoction of quercitron is of a yellowish brown color, which is darkened by alkalis, and brightened by acids. A solution of alum being added to it, separates a small portion of the coloring matter, which subsides in the form of a deep yellow precipitate. The solutions of tin produce a more copious precipitate, and of a beautiful, lively, yellow color. Sulphate of iron causes a copious olive precipitate; sulphate of copper, a yellow of an olive cast. To dye wool, it is sufficient to boil the quercitron with an equal weight of alum: in dipping the stuff the deepest shade is given first, and afterwards the straw color: to enliven the tint the stuff may be passed, in coming out of the dye through water whitened with a small portion of chalk; but a brighter color is obtained by means of a solution of tin. Quercitron may be substituted for woad, in imparting all the shades of yellow to silk. It is highly valuable as an article of commerce, which has often been sold at \$40 or \$50 a ton. Large quantities are annually exported into Europe from the ports of the Middle States.

A valued correspondent has favored us with the following letter lately received by him from an eminent agriculturist in Maine.

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to send you two extracts from a late English publication, regarding some objects, which may be introduced into our gardens, not only by means of the officers of our agricultural societies, but of various individuals here, who have avocations in England. If those who make *two plants* grow where only *one* grew before render service to the public, those who introduce valuable new plants may also claim some merit: and it is with this view that the inclosed extracts are forwarded, that you may procure an insertion for them in the New England Farmer, of which the circulation is deservedly so extensive.

I am, dear sir, yours with respect,

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Melons.—The *melons of Persia* have long borne a high character. "Persia," says Malte Brun, (writing after Chardin, Olivier, and Langles) "is consoled for the occasional failure of her grain crops, by the fineness of her fruits. There are twenty sorts of melons: the finest are in Khorrassan. In Persia, this fruit is extremely succulent, and contributes greatly to health: they are sometimes so large, that three or four are a full load for a man."

It was not till lately that the seeds of melons were received in England direct from that country. In 1824, Mr Willock, (the Ambassador to the court of Persia,) sent a parcel of seed; and another parcel in the spring of 1826. An account of ten varieties of these melons, by Mr Lindley, was read before the Horticultural Society, in Sep-

tember, 1826; and the individual fruits referred to, were the produce of the society's garden that season.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

Vegetable Marrow, (cucurbita suecica) is a very important gourd; and though it has been but lately introduced into this country, (England) it is already cultivated to a considerable extent. It is straw colored, of an oval or elongated shape; and when full grown, attains the length of about nine inches. When *very young*, it eats well fried in butter; when *half grown*, it may be cooked in a variety of ways, and is peculiarly soft and rich, having an oily and almost an animal flavor. When *fully matured*, it may be made into pies, for which purpose it is much superior to any of the other gourds. But it is in the intermediate or half grown state only, that it deserves its common appellation of *vegetable marrow*. The vegetable marrow gourd is a native of Persia, but if the soil on which it is placed be rich and warm enough, it thrives very well with us in England, in the open air.

"I have been able, (says Mr Sabine,) to obtain but very imperfect accounts of the *origin* of this gourd. It was certainly new in this country within a few years, and I think the most probable account, (of the many that I have heard) of its introduction, is, that the first seeds were brought here in one of our East India ships, and came probably from Persia; where, as I am told, it is known, and called *Cicader*. Its cultivation is easy."

If any other kind of gourd grow in the neighborhood, no reliance can be placed on the goodness of the *seed* of the vegetable marrow.

From the Boston Medical Intelligence.

As fruits become plenty, children become victims of diseases of the bowels; but not so frequently in consequence of using it too liberally, as from being permitted to indulge their appetites with it when in a crude state; ripe fruit seldom injures any body; it was made for man, and a kind Providence has bestowed it upon us at that peculiar season, when, in fact, it is not only necessary, but when it is in its greatest perfection; and those who use it freely, if only ripened well, will generally enjoy the best health. Eastern nations have no such erroneous notions about fruit, as have crept into the pericraniums of our mothers and nurses; nor is there any evidence of its injurious effects on the health of individuals of any grade, in the West Indies, where the inhabitants could not subsist without it.

Apples, pears, peaches, melons, &c, should be served up on the table, every day, while they are good, and whenever, in our climate they are no longer suitable, and would prove detrimental to health, by interrupting the ordinary functions of the system, nature invariably admonishes us of the danger, not only by lessening the abundance, but also by the diseases which are resulting from a continued use of them at improper times. People are governed in this enlightened age, by art and arbitrary customs, rather than by that sage philosophy which results from reason and experience. It is ridiculous as well as provoking, in the estimation of those physicians who have a comprehensive view of the structure, habits, and constitution of original beings, and who have examined the machinery of man with a microscopic eye,

and studied the diseases to which each portion of his beautiful and complicated fabric is liable, to hear those grave observations on ails and food, which have originated in ignorance, and which have been propagated from generation to generation, without truth and without judgment.

Acid drinks and acid fruits, the present and the ensuing months, are the real sanatives of health, and no prejudice should prevent their use. These should not be denied to children, when their appetite craves and their nature require that, which nature ordained for their consumption. *Eat or be eaten* is one of the first laws of animal life; eat those things which were designed for food, but be temperate; and health will be promoted, strength will be accumulated, and a long and comfortable life may reasonably be anticipated.

Pulmonary consumption, that insidious disease, which is continually sweeping from existence the fairest flowers of earth, those interesting objects of our care, those solaces of man in woe and woe—women—and often in the very morning of their days, when youth and beauty heighten all their innate charms, has often had an origin in some false management in diet. Women of delicate constitutions should habituate themselves to a variety of edibles; they should try to live on almost every thing which has a place in cookery and suits their stomach, and its tone, however delicate, will soon acquire new and vigorous powers. Pain in the side, the invariable concomitant of some irregularities in the *primæ viæ* will often yield to a generous and nutritious mode of living, than to boluses and powders. To be well, eat well, and almost anything which relishes the best; but still remember *temperance*.

It is said to be a fact, that in Paisley in a single day, the Cholera was conquered and driven out of the place. Every house was white washed, every gutter was cleaned, every spoonful of filth was removed in every vault, sink, or out house of every description. The disinfecting agents were freely used, and the fire engines completed the process by thoroughly washing every square inch of surface in the town. The destroyer passed by, for it could find no place to light upon. Burning tar and firing cannon are also said to be efficacious. There are few places in the Union apparently more neat than Portland is at present—but is there not a great deal of dirt out of sight? Many vaults untouched—many sinks unlooked at? Life is the reward of attention and cleanliness. Death is the penalty. What stronger or sterner inducements can we have!—*Portland Advertiser*.

Preparation for cleaning Plate.—Take four balls of the finest whiting, crumble it to a fine powder, the finer the better; two pennyworth each of spirits of wine and camphor, spirits of hartshorn and spirits of turpentine, half an ounce of quicksilver, and a pennyworth of rose pink; put the quicksilver into a phial, with about half the turpentine, and shake it till the quicksilver be killed, then mix all the ingredients together, and the whole is fit for use. (The quicksilver and a little turpentine should be first beat up with a skewer or fork, in a large cup, till it becomes thick as a salve.) After it is thus made, it should be suffered to grow dry, a little of it being wetted with water when used. The mixture is to be rubbed on the plate with soft leather, which becomes better for use.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

ON BEES.

APIARY.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—With this is forwarded, for your examination and disposal, the model of an Apiary, designed to guard the bees within from the bee-moth. The distinguishing principle of this apiary is, that with the aid of frame doors, covered with millinet, the miller is effectually shut out of the house, while the bees are not at all injured from the want of air. For the principle, I acknowledge myself indebted to the Rev. Thomas Noyes, of Needham. I will describe the apiary as built for two Charleshlope hives. It may be made longer, so as to admit any number of hives.

1. Two planks, 5 feet and 3 inches in length, and 1 foot and 8 inches in width, are placed perpendicularly in sills 6 feet in length. These planks form the two ends of the apiary.

2. The length of the apiary for two hives should be 4 feet outside. A partition board in the centre divides the house into two apartments, 21½ inches wide.

3. The roof is double, and made to be put on and taken off at pleasure. It is fastened with four iron pins, and at each corner. It must be taken off, in order to put in or take out the hive.

4. The bottom, or floor, is inserted 4 inches from the sills.

5. In the back, two doors are inserted against each apartment. The upper door is for the purpose of examining the bees through the glasses in the hive. The lower for admitting a free circulation.

6. In front the apiary is boarded down within 18 inches of the bottom. A *cant* is here inserted, 8 inches wide, to throw off the water. The space below is filled with a moveable frame, covered with millinet—to be put in a little after sundown, and removed before sunrise, through the miller season. Parallel bars are inserted in each apartment between which the hive stands.

In the model, the cedar blocks represent bricks, on which the sills stand. There are holes in the ends of the sills with pins, which are to be driven into the ground, that the apiary may stand perfectly firm.

With the model of the apiary I send also a model of the Charleshlope hive, and a model frame for the convenience of moving it.

Remarks.—1. I think it would be an improvement in this apiary, to have the roof permanent, and the bar in the back moveable, so that the hive can be set in, or taken out, by simply removing the bar.

2. It is essential, that every part of the apiary be made tight; and that it may continue so, it should be well painted.

3. For two seasons I have used an apiary, not constructed after the model which I send you, but embracing its *distinguishing principle*, that is, the millinet doors; and am satisfied, that it is an effectual security against the miller.

4. The Charleshlope hive I think preferable to any other that I am acquainted with, in regard to its shape. But the Thacher hive is rather preferable in this particular—that of taking away the surplus honey. I have, therefore, made and used a hive combining the distinguishing principles of both; that is, having the wedge bottom, and drawers in the top. In some, I have two drawers, and in others but one, that being made to fill the whole

space. I have glasses in the lower part, and also the drawers.

APPARATUS FOR TRANSFERRING BEES.

Accompanying this, I forward, for your inspection and disposal, the model of an apparatus, which I have prepared, for the purpose of transferring bees from one hive to another, with water. The apparatus consists of the following parts, which, for convenience of description, I have named thus:—

C—*Cistern*, to receive the hive to be operated upon. It is 30 inches in height, and 20 inches square.

T—*Tunnel*, fitted on the outside of the cistern, to convey the water to the hive.

F—*Follower*, to rise and fall in the cistern. It has an opening ten inches square in the centre, covered, on the upper side, with sheet-iron slides. There is also, on the upper side, a set of handles. It is two inches thick on the sides, made sloping on the under side, to the centre, in order to assist the bees in keeping out of the way of the water, as it rises upon them. On the opposite sides of the *follower* are fastened leather straps, an inch wide, with buckles with which to confine the hive to the *follower*.

R—*Receiver*, into which the bees are driven. It is 20 inches in height and 10 inches square, corresponding with the opening in the *follower*, to which it is fastened with cleets and buttons, and can be taken off, and put on, at pleasure. There is a set of slides at the bottom of the receiver, corresponding with those on the *follower*. In the top of the receiver is a chamber, to receive the bees that may happen to get into the water, and come out torpid. A perpendicular board, with holes in right lines in the centre of the lower room, serves as a support for the slides, and also to assist the bees to keep out of the water. A slide in the top, opens into the chamber. A partition slide opens a communication between the chamber and lower room. There is also a slide in the side of the receiver, at which to let out the bees into their destined tenement. Two panes of tin, 7 by 5 inches, with holes punctured, inserted in opposite sides of the receiver, serve to admit light and air.

Directions for using the above described apparatus.—1. Let the hive to be operated upon, be removed some distance from any other, and stand there long enough for the bees to become perfectly wonted to the localities of the place.

2. The evening (or some evening) before you design to operate upon the hive, raise it gently and place under it the *follower*, *bottom side up*—the slides being carefully closed and fastened.

3. In the morning, if the weather be warm and pleasant, stop the door of the hive, and with clean linen rags cork every place where a bee can pass out. With the straps confine the hive to the *follower*. With a gimlet bore six or eight holes in the side of the hive near the top to admit the water. As the comb is usually put up in parallel sheets with a space between, it is best to have the water admitted into each space.

4. Take the hive thus prepared from the stand, and, by the handles upon the *follower*, set it gently into the cistern.

5. Take the receiver, with all the slides carefully closed, and place it upon the *follower*, and turn the buttons.

6. Draw the slides in the *follower* and the corresponding slides in the bottom of the receiver,

and permit the bees to pass up. This they will be glad enough to do, when they perceive the water coming in upon them, which is the next thing to be done. Pour the water slowly into the tunnel until it overflows the slides in the receiver.

7. Close and fasten the slides of the receiver and take it off. Raise the hive from the water, remove the *follower*, invert the hive over the cistern, and a few raps upon it will bring out the bees that may remain in it in a torpid state. Perhaps a wire, or soft brush, may also be useful. With a common kitchen skimmer, take the torpid bees from the water, and put them into the chamber prepared for their accommodation. Draw the partition slide, and thus admit the wet and dry bees together. The heat of the family will soon restore the torpid ones to animation.

8. Take from the old hive pieces, (more or less as you may choose) of good broad comb, and put them into the hive designed for the habitation of your bees. This may be done by running a rod or rods through them.

9. Place the receiver horizontally upon the stand where the old hive stood. Set the new hive upon it, draw the slide designed for the purpose, and your bees will pass up, and joyfully take possession of their new home. If, however, they show any reluctance in regard to going up, apply a little water with a grape vine syringe, or with your hand, and they will soon yield to your wishes.

10. When the bees have all passed up, remove the receiver, and your work is done. Some special care, however, is necessary for a time in guarding them from robbers; as their courage is, in a measure, prostrated, and their fighting propensities subdued, by the influence of cold water. It will be a month or two before they will be as prompt in self-defence as formerly.

Occasions in which this Apparatus may be useful to the Apiarian.—1. When he has a stock of bees infested with the bee-moth. As there is no way known by which to expel the moth, unless the bees can be removed to a new tenement, they must be sacrificed.

2. When the hive becomes old and decayed, and a new one is desirable.

3. When his bees are in an old-fashioned box-hive, or hollow tree, and he wishes to have them in one of the newly-invented hives.

4. When, in the autumn, he wishes to take the honey from any hive, and yet save the bees. If he has a stock that is feeble, or not above mediocrity as to numbers, he can unite the two; and he will probably have in consequence one more new swarm the coming season.

5. When he has a stock that has become old, the comb thick, and black, and dirty, and the cells small, he can remove his bees to another habitation, and they will begin life anew; the same, for aught I can see, as a new swarm. This fact, however, can be satisfactorily tested only by further experience. My present opinion is, that it would be desirable to give bees a new and clean tenement to dwell and work in, as often as once in four or five years.

To be continued.

To make Vinegar.—To every ten gallons of rain water add one gallon of molasses, and one of brandy, mix them well together, and place the cask in a garret or some warm dry place, and occasionally shaking it, in a few months it will be fit for use.—*American Farmer*.

ITEMS OF RURAL ECONOMY,

Original and Selected, by the Editor.

House Keeping in Germany.—The following interesting and amusing notices are from the pen of the Conductor of the Gardener's Magazine: "Few things in the domestic economy of the Germans strike an English resident more than the preparation, far exceeding that in his own country, which they make for the winter consumption of vegetables. Sauerkraut is a kind of food, of which every family stores up in proportion to its size, one or more large casks; and in October and November the market-places are crowded with huge white pyramids of cabbages (all heart) for sale; and in every court and yard into which an accidental peep is obtained, is seen the bustle of preparing them for use, and the baskets of shredded cabbage, which in that state resemble mountains of green-tinged froth or syllabub. *Kidney beans* are another vegetable of which, at an earlier period of the year, the Germans store up large quantities for winter consumption; a circumstance which accounts for the number of acres of this plant, which at first excite the traveller's surprise, cultivated in the open fields, in the neighborhood even of towns not very large. Of the quantity of *Kidney beans* thus stored in inns and some families, an idea may be formed from the following fact: During two days that we spent in the latter end of August, at the *Trierische Hof*, the principal hotel at Coblenz, from eight to ten women were constantly employed in the yard, (as they probably had been before our arrival, and continued to be after our departure) in trimming and slicing [the pods of] *kidney beans*, of which besides a large basket full next to each, there stood another in the midst of the circle that would have filled a good sized cart. The beans thus prepared are plunged into hot water for a few minutes, then drained, and closely packed with salt in jars or barrels.

"In a similar manner are stored in October, considerable quantities of the leaf-stalks and dried ribs of the leaves of young turnips, (after the thin part of the leaf has been cut off), and a portion of the bulb, all cut into lengths of about an inch. Without this provision of sauerkraut, *kidney beans*, and turnips, added to an ample stock of potatoes, onions, carrots, (kept in sand,) &c., all deposited in the spacious cellars with which every decent house is provided; and moreover abundance of apples, pears and quinces, both fresh and dried (by being pared, cut into slices and hung on strings near a fire,) a German family would think itself badly fortified against the approach of winter, and would relish very badly being put, at this season, on the short and unvaried English commons of potatoes, with an occasional change of borecole or Savoy cabbage. In fact, no German conceives he has dined tolerably, at any season, without having eaten of three or four kinds of vegetables. To decide which is the best system the German or the English would require a long discussion; but two points seem clear: first, that the adoption of the varied German vegetable fare in England would lead to a greater extension of its horticulture; and secondly, that the English cannot fairly determine how far they would prefer the German system until they have tried it. Many English residents in Germany are as loud as the natives in the praise of sauerkraut when properly cooked, which is everything. For these

reasons it might be worth while for some of our horticultural societies to procure from the foreign ones, full and precise directions for preparing and storing their winter vegetables, and then offer premiums for the most successful imitation of the practice at home, giving a fair trial to sauerkraut, salted *kidney beans*, &c., by having them served at their anniversary dinners, cooked in the most approved foreign modes, as there seems no good ground why vegetables preserved and cooked in new ways should not be tasted and decided on at such dinners, as well as fruits grown or kept by new processes."

Horse-chestsnuts—The powder of horse-chestsnuts being mixed with a third of flour, is found to make better paste than that made from flour only. (*Mech. Mag.* viii.) We are glad to observe that these nuts can be applied to some useful purpose, and hope country shoe-makers and book-binders will take the hint.—*Conductor of Gard. Mag.*

Heating Hot-houses by Hot Air, &c.—The Conductor of the Gardener's Magazine states as follows: "Having had some experience in making attempts to heat hot-houses by hot air, we have been reduced to the opinion, that it is the worst of all modes of heating, on account of its liability to produce extremes; the difficulty of putting air in motion, and its dryness. If heat is to be conveyed from a kitchen fire to a green house, or to any part of a dwelling house, a going and returning pipe of water is by far the best mode. There can be no doubt that something is to be done in this way; and one thing, which we should like to see adopted in every house, is the heating of a bath. A bath might be so contrived in the alcove of an ornamental green-house as to serve both as a bath and a stove. A revolution in the mode of heating, both in domestic and hot-house economy, is in commencement, in consequence of the hot-water system."

Spruce Beer.—Early in the spring cut off the young branches of the pine or fir three or four inches in length, and break them into small pieces; boil them in water, and after filtering the extract through a sieve, add to sixteen gallons of it about six pounds of sugar. It may then by boiling, or evaporating in a hot-house, be reduced to a syrup, which will keep in bottles for a length of time. For beer, mix three pints of this extract with thirty of water; boil it for about two hours, and, when cold put it into a cask and ferment it in the usual method.—*Gard. Mag.*

Bread from Turnips.—Let the turnips first be peeled, and boiled in water till soft and tender; then, strongly pressing out the juice, mix them together, and, when dry (beaten or pounded very fine,) with their weight of wheat meal, season it as you do other bread, and knead it up; then, letting the dough remain a little to ferment, fashion the paste into loaves, and bake it like common bread. Some roast turnips in a paper under embers, and eat them with sugar and butter.—*Erclyn's Misc. Writings*, p. 756.

From the United States Gazette.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

A man whose great qualities want the ornament of exterior attractions is like a naked mountain with mines of gold, which will be frequented only till the treasure is exhausted.—*Johnson*.

The difference between rising at 5 and 7 o'clock

in the morning for the space of 40 years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same hour at night, is nearly equivalent to an addition of 10 years to a man's life.—*Dodbridge*.

The aim of Education should be to teach us rather how to think, than what to think—rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.—*Beattie*.

A virtuous mind in a fair body, is indeed a fine picture in a good light, and therefore it is no wonder that it makes the beautiful sex all over charms.—*Addison*.

You may depend on it, he is a good man, whose friends are all good, and whose enemies are characters decidedly bad.—*Lavater*.

The greatest wits have their ebbs and flows; they are sometimes as it were exhausted; then let them neither write nor talk, nor aim at entertaining. Should a man sing, when he has a cold? Should he not rather wait till he recovers his voice?—*Brayere*.

Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way; for want of a block he will stumble at a straw.—*Swift*.

The greatest part of mankind employ their first years to make their last miserable.

Poverty has, in large cities, very different appearances. It is often concealed in splendor, and often in extravagance. It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their indigence from the rest. They support themselves by temporary expedients, and every day is lost in contriving for tomorrow.—*Johnson*.

I find by experience, that the mind and the body are more than married, for they are most intimately united: and when one suffers, the other sympathizes.—*Chesterfield*.

Simplicity of all things is hardest to be copied; and ease to be acquired with the greatest labor.—*Steele*.

Sunrise is the gossamer, that malice blows on fair reputations: the corroding dew, that destroys the choice blossom. Sunrise is primarily the squint of suspicion, and suspicion is established before it is confirmed.—*Zimmerman*.

FOGS.

As some of our readers may wish to know the cause of mists, which has been a subject of dispute between meteorologists, we insert the following opinion of this phenomenon given by the learned Dr Davy, brother of Sir Humphrey, late President of the Royal Society. He says, 1. Fogs will be most frequent in autumn, after the earth has been heated during the summer, the air cooling faster than the earth. 2. Fogs will be greatest after the hottest summer. 3. Fogs show that the air has become suddenly colder, and therefore, are a sign of snow. 4. Fogs are in hot climates, where the air is usually very hot. 5. Fogs will be very frequent in the arctic regions, where the sudden depressions of temperature are enormously below the mean temperature. 6. Fogs will be most frequent over shallow water, which sooner partakes of the temperature of the bottom than of the deep water. The end of the deep water is known near the Banks of Newfoundland, by the sudden commencement of the fogs. The thick fogs which appeared during Captain Faulkland's first expedition, prove that the sea is very shallow, and the mean temperature not very low, upon that part of the Arctic coast.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, July 25, 1832.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BUTTER IN LONDON.

THOS. G. FERRIS, ESQ.

DEAR SIR — In one of your late papers it is observed, that a London paper says, that one hundred and twelve million pounds of butter are consumed in London annually.

The population of London consists of about 1,300,000, and therefore allowing this statement to be correct, eat eightysix pounds a year, each head, men, women, children, and sucking babes.

I am the head of a family, and we are, as the saying is, "well to live;" have butter on the table three times a day, and always within reach for a luncheon or a damper, and there are seven of us in the family. Take the year round, we consume something less than two pounds a week, probably as near eightysix pounds a year for the whole seven, as any other quantity. Now is it to be credited, that the inhabitants of London consume seven times as much butter in proportion to the population, as the good old fat town of Boston in her pabny days?

This is a small matter, Mr Editor; but by-and-by you will be giving us some good accounts, I hope, of our brethren in the country turning out eight or ten hundred bushels of potatoes or carrots to the acre, and one hundred and twenty bushels of Indian corn, besides rafts of pumpkins; and then some ill-natured and incredulous Madame Trollope may remind us of the butter story.

BETTY.

Remarks by the Editor.

If Mrs or Miss "Betty" was the conductor of a newspaper like the New England Farmer, and by virtue of said office found it incumbent on her to provide every week, and week after week, for sundry years in succession, twentyfour columns of matter for the press, and all this adapted to a particular class of readers, she would find it impossible so far to scrutinize every article, previous to its insertion, as to be willing to make oath to its truth. Some of this matter, like the subject of "Betty's" animadversion, must be *snatched* on the spur of occasion, to keep the compositor's fingers in motion, and supply the *sine qua non* to the mechanical part of the concern, which, like time and tide, must keep moving. In such a case, and being instigated by the (printer's) devil, clamoring for copy, it would be no wonder if the poor paragraph grinder, whose mind is presumed not to be an inexhaustible fountain of matter, being at his wits' ends, should find himself also at the end of his wits. In such case he borrows "Betty's" scissors, cuts a little article perhaps, not altogether correct, from some other paper, and transplants it into his own premises, generally giving credit to the source from which it was derived. Then comes along Quirk Quibble, Esq. with the bulldog of criticism in his leash, and bids the cruel *crasher* fasten his incisors in the jugular vein of the poor purveyor of paragraphs, whose hap it was to light on such a mishap as to blunder over another man's blunder.

If Madame Trollope should berate us for copying a Munchausen-story from a London paper, we should advise her ladyship rather to deal with

those who manufactured, than those who unwittingly had given currency to the falsehood. But it is possible the original author of the obnoxious *butyraceous* paragraph might have reference to the quantity of butter sold in London markets, a part of which might be consumed in the suburbs and villages in the vicinity of the metropolis, viz. Southwark, Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, Chelsea, Greenwich, Ware, &c. And then, for aught we know, butter may be supplied from London markets for the use of the navy, for exportation to the colonies, &c, &c. At any rate, we advise "Betty" to be sure of her statistics before she takes us to do for what we did *not* do; and to make some allowances for human frailty, before she twirls her mop of hypercriticism over our inoffensive columns, which we are fully sensible are far from being immaculate.

VEGETABLES IN ROWS, STIRRING THE GROUND DEEP, &c.

W. B. Rose, a correspondent of Mr London, for the Gardener's Magazine, observes, that "the advantages of frequently stirring the ground about plants is known; but it may not be obvious to every one, that the soil can be stirred much deeper when the hoe works along a continued straight line, as it does between the rows, than it can be when it works in curves or irregular roundish spaces of limited extent, as it does among crops sown broad-cast. I sow my onions in rows six inches apart, and I can stir between them to the depth of nine inches, or a foot if I choose; but if they were sown broad-cast, and every plant was six inches from each other, I could not stir between them, with a common hoe, deeper than one or two inches.

"Stirring deep and frequently renders watering unnecessary, because a porous surface is less pervious to the heat of the sun than a solid one, and therefore keeps the ground beneath both cooler and moister. Any gardener who doubts this being the case, may convince himself of the fact by covering part of a bed of onions with three inches of rotten tan, and comparing the soil beneath the tan with that left bare, as to heat and dryness.

"Such a summer as the last proves the value of my plan; while the seedling crops of many of my neighbors were burnt up, mine were in luxuriance: my onions stood regularly at six inches apart, and were from eight to twelve inches in circumference; my carrots and parsnips stood at eight and ten inches, and measured from ten to fourteen inches in circumference. Some young trees, such as acacias (Cobbett's locusts), which I drilled in May last, and thinned out and stirred between the rows, are now three feet high. I have these and other articles ready to show in proof of what I assert.

"My soil is a deep sour clay, which I dig and dung before winter, going as deep as the soil will admit, as I find it a great advantage to bring up fresh earth."

WEEDS.

A very respected friend wishes to obtain from us some information relative to the best means of destroying a certain troublesome weed, called *skunk cabbage*, which infests water meadows, &c. Now, it so happens, that during the time of our officiating as a practical farmer in our early days, we never came in contact with this particular an-

noyance to cultivators, and must request our patriotic correspondents to aid us in subduing it. We will also be on the look out for weapons for assailing this vegetable pest.

We will, however, say a word or two respecting weeds in general; and expect in so doing to utter some truisms applicable to the above mentioned as well as to other *green serpents*, which rob our soil, and thereby pick our pockets and take the bread from our mouths, to an extent not realized by superficial thinkers.

No plant can be naturally propagated at any distance from its location unless by seeds; at least, if you never permit it to ripen its seeds it will not spread very rapidly. Therefore if thistles, skunk cabbage or any other vegetable nuisance should make its unwelcome appearance on any part of your farm, and you cannot conveniently extirpate root and branch for lack of time or help, you must guillotine the intruder with a scythe or a sickle as often as he shows his hateful head.

"Any plant," says the *Farmer's Assistant*, "when long divested of its leaves or of its stalks if it bear no leaves, must eventually perish. The roots alone cannot long exist. All therefore that is necessary for extirpating any weed, is to keep all that grows above ground constantly cut or pulled off; and the more frequently this is repeated, the sooner will the roots lose all further vegetative power."

This observation may be useful, though we think the author is incorrect in part. Some plants will bear to be shorn of their tops, and that very closely, for a long time without destroying their roots. The roots of grasses on a common are not destroyed by close feeding, and you may have a lawn or bowling green for years and not injure its turf nor tarnish its verdure. Yet grasses in improper places are weeds, not however to be destroyed by cropping. But by derapating weeds you prevent their semination, and of course they will be almost if not entirely confined to their native beds. Aquatic weeds such as flags, rushes, and perhaps skunk cabbage are only subdued by draining the land in which they grow.

A good preventive of the increase of weeds is burning the stubble as it stands after reaping. This will destroy the seeds of many weeds, as well as the eggs and larvae of insects, and will warm the ground and fertilize it by the ashes of the burnt substances. A succession of boed crops will eradicate weeds, or laying down land to grass, with plenty of grass seed will stifle and destroy almost any weeds, especially if the land be previously well manured and mellowed, so that the grass may obtain a strong hold in the soil.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, July 21, 1832.

Fruits presented—By Mr S. Walker of Roxbury, five varieties of Gooseberries for premium, viz: Hopley's Globe; Laurelsire Lad; Bank of England; Waiting-maid and Barry's Greenwood; very fine specimens, particularly the Bank of England, and Hopley's Globe, which were very large.

S. DOWNER.

A fine specimen of the Wax plant, (*Hoya carnosa*) was exhibited by Mr Haggerston. Messrs Winslip exhibited small but beautiful bouquets of choice and rare flowers.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Kept at the garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, in Lancaster, Mass., thirty-five miles west from Boston, on the river Nashua-way.

July 10. Cloudy; thermometer, in the morning 54, at noon 62, evening 58. Dwarf Rocket Larkspur in bloom; also, *Convulvulus major* and *Ipomoea coccinea*, and *I. quamoelii*. Cucumbers planted the 4th, just making their appearance; took up *Hyacinth* roots.

11th. Cloudy; thermometer morning 54, noon 55, evening 52. *Lycynis chalcadonica pleno* (a splendid perennial) in bloom; also, *Veronica siberica*, *Lysimachia hionit* and *Dracopcephalum dentatum* (handsome perennials) and *Cacalia coccinea*, a neat annual.

12th. Cloudy; thermometer, morning 52, noon 63, evening 59.

13th. Cloudy; thermometer, morning 54, noon 64, evening 58.

14th. Cloudy; thermometer, morning 59, noon 62, evening 56. *Nasturtium* in bloom.

19th. Fair; thermometer, morning 65, noon 86, evening 64; shower in the afternoon, accompanied for a few minutes with violent wind. *Spiraea sorbifolia* and *Campanula fl. pleno*, handsome perennials in bloom.

20th. Fair; thermometer, morning 64, noon 81, evening 69. *Lavatera trimestris*, *Chrysanthemum tricolor*, *Nolana prostrata*, and *Oenothera tetrapetra*, handsome annuals, in bloom.

BUSHES.

In many parts of our country, the pasture grounds are infested, and often overrun with noxious shrubs; this is the most slovenly part of our husbandry, and ought to be cured.

Eradicating them, says *Deane*, requires so much labor, that farmers are most commonly content with cutting them once in a few years. But the more cuttings they survive, the longer lived they are apt to be; and the harder to kill, as the roots continually gain strength.

It is undoubtedly true, that cutting bushes in the summer will do more towards destroying them, than doing it in any other season, particularly in August. Other circumstances being equal, the wettest weather is best for destroying shrubs by cutting. Spreading plaster on ground where bushes have been cut, may tend to check their resprouting, by encouraging the growth of grass.

It is said to be a good method of destroying bushes, to cut them with hoes close to the surface, when the ground is frozen hard; and that more may be destroyed in a day, in this way, than in the usual method of cutting with a bush scythe.

Bushes which grow in clusters, as alder, &c., may be expeditiously pulled up by oxen; and this is an effectual way to subdue them.

Elder is considered harder to subdue than almost any other kind of bush; mowing them 5 times in a season, it is said, will not kill them. The roots of the shrub oak will not be killed, but by digging them out.

To destroy bushes in swamps; flooding 2 or 3 summers is the most approved method. But if this is not convenient, draining will so alter the nature of the soil, that the shrubs, which it naturally produced before, will not be any longer nourished by it; and one cutting may be sufficient.

After all, extirpation, by digging them out, and by fire, is cheapest and most effectual.—*Farmer's Guide*.

Cholera.—The number of cases in New York city on Thursday was 202, deaths 82; on Friday, new cases 226, deaths 100; on Saturday, new cases 311, deaths 104. Total number of cases up to the last date, two thousand one hundred and seventy-three, deaths nine hundred and fifty-one.

Situation Wanted.

A person from England, wishes to procure a situation on a farm as overseer. He is well acquainted with the management of stock, and agricultural business in general. Apply at the Office of the N. E. Farmer.

Paint Oil.

THE subscribers continue to sell their Prepared Paint Oil, for outside painting, and respectfully refer to the buildings below enumerated, where samples of the painting may be seen.

House and out-buildings of John Fox, Dorchester; do do Joshua Gardner, do.; do do Thomas Mosely, do. do. Edward Pierce, do. do. Samuel Downer, do.; do do Daniel Chandler, Lexington; buildings of Charles Davis, Roxbury; do B. B. Leuels, Milton Village.

All the buildings painted with this oil have dried well, with a firm tough coat, and a good gloss, and with a saving of 25 per cent in cost.

The Prepared Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability, and causing it to bear out a better and more permanent gloss. It will not crack in the shade, or, where exposed to the sun, dry up and leave the lead so as to be easily washed or wiped off; it dries tenacious and elastic, forming a firm skin or coat impervious to water, and will resist a long time the heat of the sun.

They have made large sales to the country and eastern trade, and have not had an instance of complaint.

N. B.—This oil, being light, does not color the lead in mixing, hence a very clear white can be painted.

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

July 18. Oil Factory, head Foster's wharf.

Mrs. Parmentier.

AT the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, two miles from the city of New York, offers for sale on moderate terms, a fine collection of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Quince Trees, &c., Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Also, Green-house and Herbaceous Plants, which will be delivered at Boston without expense of exportation. Catalogues forwarded gratis.

3t J. B. RUSSELL, AGENT.

July 18. No. 50½ North Market St. Boston

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depredations of strollers and pilferers, caution all boys, apprentices, and other persons, against entering their inclosures if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAM'L J. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 16, 1832. 3m

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for his fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents.

BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. t

Cloth Strainers.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Milk and Cheese Strainers;—likewise, Gaul's patent Churn, the most approved churn in use; Leavitt's improved Cheese Press; Curd Mills for preparing curd, a very useful little implement for the purpose intended.

June 6.

Printing Presses for Sale.

FOR sale at this office, one Smith's Imperial Press, one do. Medium, and one Ramage.

July 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel		
ACHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	163 00	166 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	109 00	112 00
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	90	10 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	12 00	12 50
prime, . . .	"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	12	13
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	8	12
skimmed milk, . . .	"	3	4
FLAXSEED, . . .	barrel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	bushel	6 50	6 75
Genesee, . . .	"	6 12	6 37
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	6 00	0 00
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	70	75
Rye, . . .	"	66	68
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	80	85
Barley, . . .	"	75	87
Oats, . . .	"	50	55
HAY, . . .	cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality, . . .	"	22 00	23
LIME, . . .	cask	1 15	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	16 00	18 00
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	10	
TALLOW, tried, . . .	cwt.	8 50	8 75
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	55	65
Merino, 3/4s, washed, . . .	"	40	42
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	37	38
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	33	35
Native, washed, . . .	"	33	35
1st Pulled superfine, . . .	"	55	56
1st Lambs, . . .	"	44	45
2d, . . .	"	35	37
3d, . . .	"	28	30
1st Spinning, . . .	"	42	44
Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	8	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6	7
VEAL, . . .	"	7	10
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	10
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	12	14
lump, best, . . .	"	14	16
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	17	20
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	12	92
Indian, retail, . . .	"	62	75
POTATOES, . . .	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JULY 25, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 259 Beef Cattle (including 74 un-sold last week) 10 Cows and Calves, 1639 Sheep and 23 Swine. The Swine have been before reported; also about 200 Sheep.

About 60 Beef Cattle were left within a few miles of market, part of which were reported last week.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—The market was quicker and a little better prices were obtained on the whole, but a sale was noticed so high as last week. We quote extra at 5.75; prime at 5.25 a 5, 50; good at 4.75 a 5, 25; thin at 3.62 a 4.50.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$19, 24, and 32.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep, at \$1.23, 1.50, 1.67, 1.75, 2.08, 2.17 and 2.33; a lot of thin Sheep were sold for about \$1 each; wethers at \$2, 2.50 and 3.

Swine.—All sold at 3½ a 4 c.; a lot of about 80 (reported some weeks since) were taken since last Monday at 3½ c.

Miscellany.

From the American Spectator.

THE SAILOR'S SONG.

Forget me not, when midst the winds careering,
I pour my song of tenderness to thee:
When o'er the wave my joyous bark is steering,
Forget not me!

Forget me not, when million stars are beaming,
And the fair moon is shining tranquilly;
In thought's sweet vision, when my heart is dreaming,
Forget not me!

Forget me not, when all those stars are melting
In the moon's light—and the suns rays we see,
Where late night's lamps the firmament were beling,
Forget not me!

Forget me not, when the storm spirits waking,
Make war on man, and tempests furiously
Pillars of earth and dome of heaven are shaking,
Forget not me!

Forget me not, when into fury dashing,
The swarthy billows furrow the deep sea;
When all the elements are fiercely clashing,
Forget not me!

Forget me not, in twilight, morn or even,
When on the waves the stars sink smilingly:—
I think of thee, as saints converse with heaven—
Forget not me!

NEWSPAPERS.

Travelling one day into the country we fell in company with a man, whom we soon ascertained to be a well-to-live-in-the-world farmer. In the course of conversation upon various subjects, principally agricultural, we found he was just returning from our own town, where he had that day contracted for the sale of five hundred bushels of wheat at seventy-five cents per bushel. From this subject our conversation changed to that of newspapers, and upon ascertaining that he was not a subscriber to any paper, we offered him ours. But the man had so many ways for his money, he could not afford it. We then asked him if he would become a subscriber, in case we could convince him that if he had taken the paper, he would have saved, in one bargain alone, five times the cost of it for a year. He agreed to this; and we took from our pocket one of our latest papers, in which was an advertisement offering to contract for any quantity of wheat at eighty-one cents per bushel. Thus we illustrated to our farmer friend, that if he had been a reader of our paper, he might have saved six cents on each of his five hundred bushels of wheat; making a total of thirty dollars—sufficient to pay for our paper for fifteen years. He paid us two dollars, and left us, growling at himself for having been so negligent of his true interests.—*Erie Obs.*

NEVER TREAT RELIGION LIGHTLY.

Impress your minds with reverence for all that is sacred. Let no wantonness of youthful spirits, no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies. Besides the guilt which is thereby incurred, nothing gives a more odious appearance of the putulance and presumption of youth, than the affliction of treating religion with levity. Instead of giving an evidence of a superior understanding, it discovers a

pert and shallow mind; which, vain of the first smatterings of knowledge, presumes to make light of what the rest of mankind revere.

The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and affability. It is social, kind and cheerful; far removed from the gloomy and illiberal superstition which clouds the brow, sharpens the temper, dejects the spirit and teaches men to fit themselves for another world by totally neglecting the concerns of this. Let your religion, on the contrary, connect preparation for heaven with an honorable discharge of the duties of active life. Of such religion, discover on every proper occasion, that you are not ashamed; but avoid making any ostentation of it before the world.

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.

Sir Henry Blunt died in Northfordshire some time in the year 1682, at the very great age of 90. It is related of this gentleman that he transferred his estate, with the inheritance, producing between four and five hundred pounds per annum, to Sir John Haver of Derbyshire, on condition that he should receive an annuity of £1000 for life. The temptation on the part of the latter, appears to have arisen from the character of Blunt who was ardently fond of travelling, and not less so of the bottle, two propensities which promised a speedy and profitable termination of the annual payment. Blunt, sensible of the advantage he had obtained, determined to lead a new life, and became one of the most temperate of men, and actually received forty thousand pounds for his inheritance. "This," says Lanny Curtis, in his *Mercury*, "may serve for advice to all debauchees, to become sober and temperate, if it were only to preserve their lives."—*Malcolm's Anecdotes.*

GOOD HOUSE-KEEPERS.

If there be anything among the temporals to make life pleasant, it is in the walls of a well ordered house—where all is adjusted to please—not by its finery or costliness, but by its fitness, its air of neatness and content, which invite all who enter to taste its comforts. The woman who does not make this a grand item in all her routine of duties, has not yet learned the true dignity of her station—has not yet acquired the Alpha of that long alphabet which is set before her; and she who despises this noble attainment, despises her best worldly good, and indirectly despises her family, her neighbors, and the word of God. "She looketh well to the ways of her household,"—was spoken by the wisest man ever lived, and will be told as a memorial of all those who have been eminent for this noble quality.—*Genius of Temperance.*

Curious Geological Fact.—We have been informed that a lump of coal, weighing sixteen ounces, was lately discovered imbedded in the centre of a solid rock, about ten feet in diameter, on a tract of coal land on the Broad Mountain, known as the Pott and Bannan tract. The rock was a displaced fragment lying near the surface of the ground, found in the vicinity of the line of the Pottsville and Dansville rail road, comprised in the contract of Messrs. Neligh, by whom the discovery was made while their workmen were engaged in blasting. It is difficult to account for this extraordinary occurrence, since the rock exhibited no trace of a fissure or opening whereby the lump might have been introduced, but on the contrary

presented the appearance of uniform solidity.—*Miner's Journal.*

A Bulbous Root found in the hand of an Egyptian Mummy 3000 years old, on being put into the ground vegetated as fresh as ever. So much for the greater durability of vegetable than animal life. Those who reared the pyramids are forgotten—the pyramids themselves shall crumble and be as dust, while the grass which grows at their base, to borrow the touching reflection of *Maturing*, shall be renewed from day to day!—*Charleston Courier.*

Pythagoras said that it was necessary to make war upon five things—"the maladies of the body, the ignorance of the mind, the passions of the heart, public sedition, and private discord.

An inviolable fidelity, good humor and complacency of temper, outlives the charms of a fine face, and makes the decay of it invisible.

Turnip Seed.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 50½ North Market street, Boston: White Flat Turnip Seed, the growth of the present season, raised in this vicinity expressly for this establishment.

Also—Ruta Baga of the first quality, of both American and European growth; Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, White Norfolk Field, and Yellow French Turnips; Long Prickly and other Cucumbers, for pickling, warranted genuine and fresh.

Also—A few packages of Dale's Hybrid Turnip Seed, a new variety, highly esteemed in Scotland. Price 12½ cents per paper. July 4.

Treatise on Domestic Animals.

THIS day published, by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, and for sale by J. B. Russell, No. 50½ North Market Street, "A Treatise on breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of poultry, cows, swine, and other domestic animals By B. Moulbray, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition. With such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., editor of the New England Farmer." Price 75 cents. June 13.

Brass Balls for Cattle Horns.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Brass Balls for Cattle Horns, improved, which renders them easy for fitting and do not injure the growth of the horn. These balls are not only a safeguard against unruly animals, but add much to the appearance of a likely animal. June 6.

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IF no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1833.

NO. 3.

Agriculture.

ON BEES.

Continued from page 12.

Origin of the Apparatus, and cases in which it has been used.

In April, 1830, I purchased a stock of bees, the best that I could get, but it was a very old one; the hive a clumsy box, and withal rotten, and what was worse, I soon found it full of worms. Believing that I should lose my bees unless I could get them into a new tenement, I undertook to transfer them into a Thacher hive, according to the directions given in Thacher's interesting treatise on bees; that is, by drumming them out: I made three attempts without success. The last time, I said to the young man assisting me, (Mr Sewell Dole, of this parish) that I might as well lose them one way as another, and we would see what could be done with water. Accordingly, we took a large tub, set the hive inverted into it, with the new one on the top, and filled the tub with water. The bees passed up. We then removed it to the old stand, having put a slide under to confine the bees. We put the torpid bees and a piece of broad comb into one of the drawers, and left them. This was done in the evening of May 20th, 1830. The next morning, by a little after sunrise, the bees were at work finely. In September following I weighed them, and found they had made 44 lbs. of honey and wax. August 12th, I procured and treated another old swarm in the same way; and another August 14th. But in all these operations there was one special difficulty; the difficulty of fitting the new hive to the old one, so as to confine the bees. Indeed we could not do it effectually. Many would escape. Of course we were constantly annoyed by their stings. Yet three things were proved; 1st, that water will expel the bees. 2d, that the honey is not injured or wasted by water, as the honey-cells, as soon as filled, are all sealed. 3d, that there is no danger of drowning the bees, as the few that were found in the water torpid were easily resuscitated. These facts led to the construction of the apparatus. It has been used with entire success in the following cases.

1. In June last, a part of the apparatus was used in transferring a swarm belonging to Dr. Isaac Platts, of New Rowley. They were in a hive larger than the cistern, and of course the cistern could not be used. The lighting board was nailed to the live, the live inserted in a hog-head, an opening eight or nine inches square sawed in the board, and as the piece cut out was removed, the receiver was slipped over. Water was then applied, and the bees passed into the receiver, and were thence removed to their new home without difficulty. No person was stung during the operation.

2. Early in July, the apparatus was used in transferring a stock belonging to Mr Ebenezer Steadman, of Newburyport. His hive was inverted the season previous, and an empty one set on the top, into which the comb from the old hive had been extended. The separation of the two hives exposed the operators to some stings; but

when this was done, the transfer was easy. Mr S. informed me, a few days since, that his bees had done well, except they had been annoyed by millers.

3. July 12th, I transferred a stock of my own. It was in a hive of common dimensions, and the transfer was entirely easy. A number of friends were present, and some children, but no one received a sting.

4. In the early part of September, a part of the apparatus was employed in transferring a swarm on the farm in this parish, belonging to Gorham Parsons, Esq. of Brighton. This swarm, the season previous, had taken possession of the roof of the apiary, and commenced building their comb. Mr Parsons built a box around them, which they had entirely filled. They were removed in this manner: the apiary was inverted, and stiff clay placed around the box containing the bees, so as to make it water tight. An opening eight or nine inches square was then sawed into the bottom board, and the receiver set over it. With a tin tunnel the box was filled with water, and the receiver removed. When the box was taken in pieces, $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the bees were found within in a torpid state. This was owing to a board, unknown to the operators, lying nearly parallel with the bottom of the box, which completely blocked up the passage of most of the bees. They were however carefully collected and put into the chamber of the receiver, and soon revived. There is reason to believe that the queen was drowned, and put into the chamber wet and torpid along with her subjects, for the bees gathered into the chamber, nor could they be induced to leave it until the next day. Then by setting the receiver upright, drawing all the slides, and thereby letting in the light and air, they left the chamber, and took possession of their new tenement. They immediately commenced building their combs, and worked well for a fortnight, when they were attacked by robbers, and destroyed.

5. A lady (Mrs Kent) in my parish, having a swarm which she was expecting to smother for the sake of her honey, was induced, from motives of humanity and personal kindness, to present them to me. September 20th, I rode to her house before breakfast, took the bees into a receiver and brought them home, and united them with the stock which I transferred July 12th. The union was effected by setting the live upon the receiver and drawing the slide. Nor did the tenants of the live refuse them the hospitalities of their house. Professional duties called me away immediately after breakfast, and I did not return until evening; so that I failed to witness the battle of the queens, if there was one. When I returned, every bee had gone up, and all was perfectly still. Mrs B. had watched them quite attentively through the day, and saw no signs of contention among them at any time. Both swarms were old, and rather small, but united they make a fine stock.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

1. I am somewhat at a loss to determine at what season of the year it is best, on the whole, to transfer bees. Several things are to be considered. If you transfer a stock early, say in May,

they will "begin the world again" the same as a new swarm, having the whole of the honey season before them. But in this case you will destroy many young bees, partly grown, and lose a swarm which they would probably have thrown out if they had stood undisturbed until July or August. Yet if they stand thus long, you may probably get a new colony; but the old one, if it is then transferred, must be liberally fed. This point is clear, that no swarm ought to be disturbed after the middle of June, unless the owner is willing to be at the expense and trouble of giving them back 25 or 30 pounds of the honey taken away, or some other. But if a stock is much infested with worms, it is best, I should think, to transfer it at any time, even as late as October.

2. I have found the Havana honey to be a very cheap and excellent thing to feed with. As it is usually candied, I take it, and put a little water with it, and set it by the fire until it nearly simmers. This dissolves all the sugar particles.

3. In feeding, special care must be taken that the bees do not get into the honey, and perish. There are two methods which answer the purpose entirely. One is, to pour the honey slowly over dry comb until the cells are full, and no more. The bees will take it out of the cells without getting into it. The other is, to make a wooden dish perfectly true, with a very thin floating wooden cover, having many holes in it. Put the honey into the dish, and the bees will extract it through the holes.

4. In feeding, special care should be taken to keep away the bees of other hives. For this purpose, make a tight box of the size of your hive, and 6 or 8 inches deep. Let there be a hole in the top large enough for the bees to pass up and down with facility, and a door in the front side. Set the hive on the box, and at the door put in your comb upon a plate. The bees will pass down and carry up the honey, and lay it away for their winter's store. It is best not to open the box except in the evening, or early in the morning, lest other bees should find the honey, and be tempted to rob the swarm you are feeding.

5. As to the time of feeding, it is best to commence immediately after your stock has been transferred, even if it is in August or July. I am satisfied, that none of my bees the two past seasons gathered honey enough to live upon through the months of July and August. In September they did better. And further, when a stock has been transferred after the honey season is past or nearly so, finding themselves reduced to a state of entire bankruptcy, and little or no business abroad to be done to repair their broken fortune, they settle down in heartless despondency, and die. This is not theory, but fact. The middle of August, 1831, I transferred two swarms, as already mentioned, and left them to take care of themselves, expecting that they would get their living for a time, and something more. But they were dispirited and inactive; and before I was aware of it, one half or two thirds of the bees in each hive were dead. I then united the remnants of the two stocks, but it was still a dispirited colony. Some time in the early part of September, I began to feed them. This at once threw life and animation into the

hive. They carried up 15 or 20 pounds, and upon this they lived through the winter. Many more of the bees I lost in feeding, by their getting into the honey, before I had learned how to prevent it; so that my stock came out very slender this spring. But they have done tolerably well this summer.

The stock that I transferred July 12th of the present season, and to which I united another, September 20th, as already stated, I commenced feeding immediately, and fed them as often as once or twice a week until the union. From that time to the present, I have designed to give them daily all the honey they would carry up, which has been about 30 pounds. They have, therefore, been vigorous and active all the while, and are now well furnished for the winter. If I transfer another stock after the middle of June, it is my design to give them daily all that they will eat and carry up for the rest of the season. As I use the Charleshope hive, I should like to have a stock fill the lower apartment with this cheap honey. They would make so much the more in the boxes the ensuing season, that I think it would be good economy.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. R. BARBOUR.

Newbury (Byfield), Nov. 10, 1831.

P. S.—I have thought, that it would be interesting to the Trustees to peruse a letter which I received from Gorham Parsons, Esq. of Brighton, giving a particular account of his success in using my apparatus. I therefore send the letter along with this communication.

In reading Mr Parsons' letter, I am reminded of one thing on which I have not spoken. It is in regard to the number of bees destroyed in transferring a stock. I would say then, that in removing from a common hive, you need not lose any, except such as may happen to get maimed in some of the operations. The water will not kill them. It only renders them torpid. Heat will reanimate them. Hence the necessity of taking a warm pleasant day for the operation.

BRIGHTON, September 1st, 1832.

DEAR SIR—I availed myself of the liberty you gave me when at Byfield, and applied at the New England Farmer office for your model of the apparatus for removing bees from an old or defective hive to a new one. It was readily delivered to me, and I had a cistern and receiver made of the proper dimensions, conforming to the model, which I have since returned in the same good order as when received by me, and I beg you to accept my thanks for the loan of it. I made use of my apparatus soon after it was made, and the paint dry, and have succeeded so well, that I feel bound to communicate to you the particulars, which are as follow, and by which you will perceive whether I followed the directions you gave me. On the 19th of August, I commenced with an old square hive, with five glasses on the top, in each of which the bees had made more or less comb. This swarm was put into the hive in June, 1827, and had performed well till this season; and this was the only hive I owned that had not given me one or two swarms this season; from four hives I had six swarms, and succeeded in hiving them all securely. In this old hive I was apprehensive that there was some difficulty, from the confused manner in which they left, and approached the hive, and the irritable disposition they showed on approaching the apiary since the early part of

summer. I was under the necessity of having my garden syringe used very freely, to make them sufficiently quiet to remove the bottom board, and put the follower, as you term it, in its place. I soon succeeded, and took out the bottom board, which, in this hive only, had not been exchanged for near two months, in consequence of their disposition to sting all who approached. On this bottom board I found more than a dozen worms, from one half inch to an inch and a quarter in length, all active, and moving very quick, except two, which the bees had covered close with their propolis. While examining the bottom board, one of the worms bored through the end of his covering, and crawled out; he was an inch and five-eighths long, and as large as a common pipe-stem, a few inches from the end. The other worm that was covered, on raising the propolis with my knife, I found had nearly effected his escape by making a pathway in the wood under his covering; it appeared as if made by a gouge—nearly one quarter of an inch in width, and of the same depth; he would soon have obtained his liberty.

I was fully satisfied the worms would have soon destroyed my bees, and was glad I had commenced their removal. The last mentioned worm was quite as large as the other; their bodies of a yellowish white, their heads covered with a hard yellow scale. The next morning, the 20th, I stopped entrance of hive,—buckled straps to secure the follower,—took off glasses from top of hive,—corked up holes leading to glasses, and removed hive from apiary,—then attached the receiver to bottom of follower, and took the hive (top on which glasses stood down,) and placed it in position,—then, after drawing the sliders on the follower, and in the bottom of receiver, filled the cistern gradually with water nearly to the top of the hive. The bees went up readily, and appeared to fill the receiver, which was then removed from the old hive, first closing the bottom of receiver with the tin slides. On examining the old hive, I found in one corner of it more than one hundred worms of all sizes. They had covered many of the bees with a sort of web, and destroyed them. Some bees remained in the spaces between the sheets of comb. A few pieces of the comb, which the worms had not approached, were then fastened on sticks and put in the new hive; the comb free from worms, unless they were in the sealed cells (which I hope was not the case;) the receiver attached to new hive, the communication opened, and the bees passed into it readily. The bees found in the comb and apparently drowned, were put into the apartment appropriated for them in the receiver, but not more than half a pint were associated. I lost nearly that quantity, but I thought most of the loss was occasioned by not putting them into the receiver before the bees were put into the new hive, as their warmth was necessary to restore life. I took from the old hive twenty pounds strained honey, and from the comb in the neighborhood of the worms ten pounds and an half, which is kept to feed the bees when required. Neither the honey nor comb received any injury in quality, or diminution in quantity from the immersion in water, and no one was stung during the whole operation. On the 29th following I removed another swarm, for the purpose of putting them into a Charleshope hive, and on the 30th, another, for the same purpose. The last was a swarm of this season, the other a swarm of 1830, that had thrown out a swarm early this

season. I had no difficulty in removing them; no person was stung, and the three swarms in your tenements appear to be doing well. I fear, however, it was rather too late in the season, but they must be supplied, to fill their comb, till the cold weather makes them torpid. I am much pleased with your plan, and think it a great improvement in the management of bees; hope you will communicate it for the benefit of the public.

I am also very much pleased and gratified with your method of securing bees from the ravages of the bee-moth. I called last spring to look at your bees, but you was from home. I was struck at once with your closing the apiaries with millinet on a light frame, kept close at the ends by buttons. I have found the practice of stopping the entrance to the hive with wire wove doors, very troublesome and inconvenient, at times hazardous, and injurious to the bees in warm weather, as they appeared to suffer for want of air, which your plan of closing the apiary only, entirely obviates.

I adopted it on my return home for all my apiaries; found it simple, and not expensive; it did not cost quite fifty cents to secure my largest apiary, containing three hives in a range. I never failed to close my apiaries at sunset through the season, and shall continue it till cold weather puts a full check on all winged insects; and am fully satisfied it will prove effectual, unless the moth wings his way to the hive during the day. I have found a number on the outside of the apiaries in the morning, and destroyed them. I cannot but prefer the Charleshope hives to any I have yet met with. I shall be disappointed if, on trial, they do not obtain a preference with all who use them. I must defer at this time the result of my experiment with the worms taken from the old hive, which I put in a box with honey and honey-comb. On my next visit, if I have the pleasure of meeting you, will give you the particulars.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GORHAM PARSONS.

REV. ISAAC R. BARBOUR.

ECONOMICAL BREAD.

The Rev. Mr. Haggitt, of Durham, England, has lately stated a successful experiment for saving the consumption of flour in making bread. Mr Haggitt gives the following account of the process: I took five pounds of bran, boiled it, and with the liquor strained from it, kneaded 56 pounds of flour, adding the usual quantity of salt and yeast. When the dough was sufficiently risen it was weighed, and divided into loaves; the weight before it was put into the oven being 93 pounds 13 ounces, or about 8 pounds 10 oz. more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way. It was then baked two hours, and sometime after being drawn, the bread was weighed, and gave 83 pounds and 8 ounces—loss in baking, 10 pounds and 5 ounces. The same quantity of flour kneaded with common water loses about 15 pounds, 10 ounces in the baking, and produces only 69 pounds and 8 ounces of bread; gain by my method 14 pounds, that is, a clear increase of one fifth of the usual quantity of bread from a given quantity of flour. He also states that the bran, after being used in this way is equally fit for many domestic purposes.

An ablerman, after a turtle feast, does not sleep half as sound as a day laborer, after a mess of oatmeal porridge.

Communications.

PEDIGREE OF THE BULL ADMIRAL.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I noticed in your last paper a communication signed "A Breeder," dated Springfield, July 17th, 1832, wishing information as to the history and pedigree of the imported bull Admiral. It gives me pleasure to afford that gentleman the information he wishes. Admiral was a beautiful Roan, bred by Mr John Wetherell at Kirkby Malby in England, a noted breeder of Durham short horn stock, whose name frequently appears in Coates' Herd Book, as the breeder and owner of this justly celebrated stock. He was purchased of that gentleman by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and presented by him to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native state. He arrived at Boston in August, 1823, was then two years old, and cost the Admiral about seven hundred dollars. A meeting of the trustees of the society was immediately held, a vote of thanks was passed to Admiral Coffin for his munificent present, and it was decided that he should not be allowed to be kept over one year in any one county, that as large a portion of the State should be benefitted by him as possible. He was placed the first year at Roxbury, under the care of John Prier, Esq. Was received by me at Salem in August, 1824, where he remained till August, 1825, when he left my place, and was sent to Worcester, at that time weighing 1832 pounds, was kept a year on the farm of his Excellency Levi Lincoln, for the benefit of the county of Worcester. Some time in the fall of 1826 he was purchased by the Hon. John Welles of Boston, who kept him a long time at his seat in Dorchester, and afterwards made a present of him to the Worcester Agricultural Society, where he remained till his death, which I believe was in the fall of 1831. I fully agree with the writer, that in this country we do not attach sufficient consequence to a well authenticated pedigree. It is very true that a great many animals have been imported at high prices from the cow-keepers in England, and not from the established breeders of the country. I have seen several that have been called full bloods, which I was convinced were only mixed bloods, and no pedigree of them could be traced in the Herd Book. I have no doubt that the purity of Admiral's blood was equal to that of any animal ever imported to this country. The father of both his sire and dam was the celebrated Comet, who was sold in London for one thousand guineas. Shortly after the arrival of Admiral, the Society received another present of two superb cows from Sir Isaac Coffin, one of them a Herfordshire cow, the other a full blood Durham short horn; the first was placed with John Prier, Esq. at Roxbury, the Durham with me, where she remained till her death. She was purchased by the Admiral from Mr Wetherell, and was also a descendant of Comet. I am fully satisfied that the pure Durham short horn stock combine both the properties of the milk and beef breed more completely than any other imported into this country. I keep a large stock on my farm, and am so fully convinced of their superiority, that I have disposed of all my other cows, and have reserved none but the descendants of these two superb animals. If you will refer to your paper of the 2d of May, 1828,

you will find a communication from me respecting these animals, with their pedigree as furnished by Mr Wetherell, and also a very detailed account of them and their ancestor, as extracted by me from Coates' Herd Book, a work devoted exclusively to this celebrated stock. It would be well to republish the statement then furnished you.

Respectfully, yours &c,

E. HERSEY DERBY.

Salem, July 30, 1832.

The following is extracted from the communication referred to by Mr. Derby.

Pedigree of bull Admiral from Mr John Wetherell, Kirkby Malby, 28th May, 1823. Is two years old, a beautiful roan, got by my North Star, dam by Comet—grandam by Wellington—g. grandam by Danby. North Star was by Comet, dam by Baronet—grandam by Cripple—g. grandam by Irishman—g. g. grandam by Hubback.

North Star, roan, calved in 1815, twin calf with North Star Light, bred by and the property of Mr Wetherell, got by Comet—dam, Lady, bred by Mr Spours, by Mr Mason's Baronet—grandam by Cripple—g. grandam by Irishman—g. g. grandam by Hubback.

Comet, red and white roan, calved in 1804, bred by Mr Colling, got by Favorite—dam, Young Phenix, by Favorite, grandam, Phenix, by Foljambe—g. grandam, Favorite, bred by Mr Maynard, by Mr R. Alcock's bull—g. g. grandam by Mr Jacob Smith's bull—g. g. grandam by Mr Jolly's bull. Comet sold for one thousand guineas, and died in 1815.

Wellington, bred by Mr Wetherell—got by St. John, dam by Trunnell—grandam by Danby.

Danby, bred by Mr Wetherell—got by Mr J. Brown's Pullock bull—dam by Mr J. Brown's White Bull.

Baronet, roan, calved in 1806, bred by Mr Mason, got by Chilton—dam, Lydia, by Favorite—grandam, Nell, Mr Mason's White Bull—g. grandam, Fortune, bred by Mr C. Colling, by Bellingbrooke—g. g. grandam by Foljambe—g. g. g. grandam by Hubback—g. g. g. grandam bred by Mr Maynard.

Cripple, red and white, calved in 1800, bred by Mr Mason, got by Irishman—dam, Fortune, bred by Mr C. Colling, by Bellingbrooke—grandam by Foljambe—g. grandam by Hubback—g. g. grandam bred by Mr Maynard.

Irishman, red and white, calved in 1798, bred by Mr Mason, got by Stafford—dam, Fortune, bred by Mr C. Colling, by Bellingbrooke—grandam by Foljambe—g. grandam by Hubback—g. g. grandam bred by Mr Maynard.

Hubback, yellow, red and white, calved in 1777, bred by Mr John Hunter, of Hurworth—dam bred by Mr John Hunter, by a bull of Mr Banks, of Hurworth—grandam, bought of Mr Stephenson, of Ketton. Hubback was got by Mr George Snowden's bull—dam from the stock of Sir James Penman, and these from the stock of Sir William St. Quintin, of Scampton—Snowden's bull, by Wm. Robson's bull, bred by Mr Wastell, of Great Burdon, near Darlington—dam, Mr Wastell's Roan Cow. Barforth, William Robson's bull, by James Masterman's bull, bred by Mr Walker near Leyburn, James Masterman's bull by the Studly Bull, bred by Mr Sharter, of Chilton.

The following account of the pedigree of the dam of Hubback, was given to Mr Coates, the author of the Herd Book, by Mr John Hunter.

"Hurworth, near Darlington, July 6th, 1822. I remember the cow which my father bred, that was the dam of Hubback: there was no idea then that she had any mixed or Kyles blood in her. Much has been lately said, that she was descended from a Kyles; but I have no reason to believe, nor do I believe, that she had any mixture of Kyles blood in her."

FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—Your correspondent B, in your last No. of the Farmer is so pleasant and witty on dry subjects, (time and ashes,) that I am extremely loath to controvert his positions. A sense of duty alone compels me to say the writer has wholly failed to prove his second proposition.

He says, "The daily observation of every in-

telligent man conclusively contradicts the assumption that plants receive their principal nourishment from the atmosphere."

Instead of citing any experiment made on the subject, the writer appeals to the fact that one field is much more fertile than another, and inquires how this can be, if the atmosphere is the grand source of vegetable growth and development.

I would first ask "B," if he was not aware that some trees, the White Pine for instance, flourish and grow faster in a poor soil than in a rich one.

2. Has B. ever reared a shrub in a box of earth, watering it with distilled water only until its weight from one ounce became fifty pounds, and then found that the earth remaining in the box was not reduced in weight more than half a pound? If not, let him try it and tell me whether the shrub received its principal nourishment from the earth.

3. Has he ever raised excellent pears from grafts inserted into a crab apple or a quince stock? I have, and should like to be informed whether the pear derived its delicious flavor through the crab from the earth, or from the atmosphere through the leaf, untingured by the crab.

I wish B. would try the experiment of reducing a vegetable already grown to its first principles or component parts. He will then learn that if it obtained its nourishment from the earth, he cannot again reduce it to earth, but he can scatter nearly the whole of it by combustion to its native country or place, the atmosphere. Thus of 100 lbs. of wood, 99 parts are very soon mingled with the atmosphere again; and it is apprehended that they do not remain there long, otherwise we should soon be smoked out of our earth. Are not these same particles absorbed again by the vegetable leaf?

5. If vegetables derived their principal nourishment from the soil, how do we succeed so well in turning in green crops to enrich our fields? We should not improve the fertility in the least by growing a crop of clover and ploughing it in, if B's doctrine be correct. But a clover ley, say practical farmers, makes the best of manure for wheat; they therefore often grow the clover first to enrich the soil, that is, to make it so light and porous that the roots of other vegetables may more easily extend themselves in the earth and procure moisture; for in my humble apprehension moisture or water is the principal article that vegetables obtain from the earth.

B. may probably inquire again what is the advantage of a rich soil.

I answer, a rich soil affords greater facilities for the extension of the roots of most vegetables in their search for water and a very few particles of earthy matter, than a poor soil does. Perhaps most of the species of the pine and some other roots, find their way better, like a camel, in a sandy path than in a soil of closer texture.

If B. will make experiments or adduce other evidence in support of his positive assumptions, the public mind will be much better satisfied than with mere opinions.

Yours, very respectfully, W. B.
Framingham, July 26, 1832.

Loss and Gain.—The London World says that from the 5th of January to the 5th of April there has been a falling off in the duties on ardent spirits imported in England, of £250,000. This loss, the World says, is great gain to the nation.

ON WEEDING LAND.

Thistles have been mentioned as infesting arable lands. They are generally weeded out of the corn, but are too frequently left in full possession of the grass land, by which much damage is incurred; yet these weeds are most successfully eradicated when the land is pastured, as they then stand detached, and can easily be destroyed. The thistle ought to be torn from the main root every year, when the plant is in its greatest vigor; the root itself is thus injured, gradually decays, and the plant is ultimately got rid of. They have been destroyed in a cow-pasture, by mowing the ground for hay three years in succession, a full proof of the advantages of regularly cutting this plant for a succession of years. They ought to be let alone till their blossoms begin to appear, for if cut while much younger, they produce fresh shoots from the sides of each plant. It has been said, that when they are mown in full bloom, the stem is hollow, by which the dew and rain descend into the heart of the plant, and occasion it to rot; yet so many of the blossoms in that state are capable of ripening their seed, that the safer way is, for the mowing to take place on the earliest appearance of the blossoms.

Weeds in Hedges.—Both young and old hedges suffer greatly from the weeds with which they are infested, and which prevent their being able to answer, in a satisfactory manner, the purpose for which they were intended, that of dividing and fencing the land. Indeed young quicks will never thrive, unless they are kept clean. Every kind of weed growing in hedges, is a nuisance, more especially, if it be suffered to ripen its seeds, which are liable to be carried into cultivated lands by the wind, or conveyed by water to flooded or irrigated meadows. There are also some kinds of hedge weeds, which bear the character of being hurtful to stock. On these accounts, all plants growing in hedges should be extirpated, as in general useless, and often injurious to the fields in their neighborhood, or the domesticated animals who pasture in them.

Weeds in Waste Lands.—While lands of this description continue uncultivated, it is highly expedient, that, at the joint expense of the parties interested, (if they be held in common,) measures should be taken, for destroying weeds, and thus introducing better herbage. Purse and broom might thus be extirpated, and the land sown with hay seeds in moist weather. Fern should be mown and carried off in the summer, the value of it, as litter, being well worth the labor. Lands in common, would thus be rendered capable of maintaining a greater number of stock.

Means of Preventing the Increase of Weeds.—This is a point which requires a number of precautions on the part of the farmer. 1. There is a risk of carrying a nuisance to his fields, if he use unfermented dung, and where that system is adopted, drilling and careful hoeing are necessary. 2. Great care should be taken, when corn is dressed, that none of the offal, which contains the seeds of weeds, should be thrown upon the dunghill; and if any weeds grow upon the dunghill, or compost heap, they should be cut before seedling. 3. Seed corn should be thoroughly cleaned of all other substances, before it is deposited in the ground; and, 4. Great care should be taken, to purchase the best seeds of artificial grasses, particularly when rye-grass is used. Many fields,

after being completely fallowed, and sown with grass-seeds with the fallow crop, have been found when re-ploughed, to be stored with weeds of various sorts, most probably from some unfortunate mixture in the grass-seeds. The seeds of docks are often sown with clover, and those of other pernicious plants with rye-grass. The seeds of weeds are sometimes brought from the uplands in floods, floating on the water, and are left in multitudes by the eddies in particular places.—*Code of Agriculture.*

EMPTY PONDS.

This is a proper season for emptying ponds, and cleansing rivers; for, being early in the summer, you will afterwards have an opportunity of turning the mud over, and thereby sweetening it, and laying it into the proper state for bringing on the land. This is a part of husbandry too much neglected by many farmers; but advantage should always be taken of it by a good husbandman, when he is lucky enough to succeed a great sloven; for then he will probably find all the ponds, &c. full of rich mud.

It is improbable that pond mud, especially if there is a stream into the water, should ever fail of proving a good manure, when judiciously used. The method of managing it, which has been found the most beneficial, is the following:

As soon as the mud is dry, and hard enough to spit, turn it over, and three months after, mix it with a quantity of chalk; if lime is cheap and plentiful, it will be an excellent manurement to add about one tenth the quantity of mud in lime. Let the whole be mixed well together, and in September turned over again, and spread upon pasture or meadow land in October.—*Young's Farmer's Calendar.*

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE CHOLERA.

The following rules on this subject have been drawn up by the London Board of Health, and liberally distributed throughout the metropolis:

House.—To guard against accumulations of refuse matter in drains, cess-pools, dust-bins, and dirt heaps, and to purify such receptacles by a solution of chloride of lime, to be procured on application at the medical stations of each ward. To maintain in a cleanly and wholesome condition all reservoirs, cisterns, and sinks, and to allow impurities, where practicable, to be carried away with running water. To keep inhabited apartments clean, by frequently washing and very carefully drying the floors; and to ventilate them thoroughly, as well by fires, as a free access of fresh air. To have the windows, especially of bedrooms, put in good repair, so that the occupants may not be exposed, during sleep, to currents of night air. To change bed linen and furniture frequently, and to clear out those spaces in inhabited rooms which are concealed by beds and other furniture, and which are so often made the depositories of filth and rubbish. Where persons live in crowded apartments, which should be avoided, as far as may be practicable, additional vigilance should be used to preserve a free ventilation; and where offensive exhalations arise, they should be destroyed by the solution of chloride of lime.

Persons.—To maintain personal cleanliness by frequent washing and change of clothing, and, if available, by occasional warm bathing. To guard against sudden changes of temperature by wearing

linen next to the skin, more especially round the bowels, and to protect feet and legs by woollen stockings. To avoid excessive fatigue, profuse perspiration, and exposure to cold and wet, particularly at night, and to change damp clothing without delay.

Diet.—To let the diet consist of plain meats, bread, and well boiled vegetables, rejecting as injurious all indigestible kinds of food, such as salads, raw fruits, nuts, rich pastry, and, in general, such articles as each individual may have found by experience to create acidity, flatulence and indigestion.

Beverage.—To abstain from ardent spirits, acid drinks, and stale soups or broths, and to be sparing in the use of sugar, especially if it give rise to a sour fermentation in the stomach.

Exercise, &c.—To maintain regular habits, using moderate exercise, keeping early hours, and taking nourishment at limited intervals, so that fatigue or exposure may never be encountered during an exhausted and empty stomach. Finally, to preserve a cheerfulness of disposition, a freedom from abject fears, and a full reliance that such measures will be taken by the government, and the local authorities, as are best calculated, with Divine assistance, to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

Extract from a communication of Doctor Pascalis to the Board of Health:

There appears at this moment to be three sorts of cholera morbus in the city of New York. The worst of them simulates the Asiatic or spasmodic cholera, but it falls exclusively upon the most impaired or diseased constitutions, badly fed or debilitated by labor and intemperance. These are, perhaps, without exception the most rapidly mortal cases. This class of cholera morbus embraces also a certain number of persons of the better sort, who have adopted an unwholesome mode of living, or who are in the habit of daily taking great quantities of liquor, without ever being intoxicated; or who, being annoyed by a chronic complaint, subject themselves incessantly to medical potions, or to quack remedies. These, also, have terminated their careers by cholera asphyxia, or by fits of epilepsy or apoplexy. I have heard of one, who after great fatigue from hunting sport, supped upon lobster and milk.

A second sort of cholera is that which is aggravated by local causes, such as filth of the streets and houses; miasmatic effluvia from sewers, docks and wharves, in the vicinity of the contaminated atmosphere dictated by the breath, and transpiration of a multitude of persons living together. These cases are exemplified at Bellevue where the cholera has already swept off so many of the inmates.

The third species of cholera is that which we frequently meet with every summer, especially in the season of fruit. All persons from infancy to old age are subject to it. This, however, easily yields to ordinary regular medical practice.

A writer in London's Gardener's Magazine states that the roots of couch grass are regularly washed and sent to market, at Naples, as food for horses. The writer had some of these roots sent from Naples, which proved to contain more nutritive matter than the roots of English growth.—Dogs eat the leaves of this species of grass to excite vomiting.

SHOWERS OF BLOOD, RED SNOW, &c.

It is not a little remarkable, that when insects are evolved from the pupa state, they always discharge some substance. It is important to remark, that the matter voided at this period by many butterflies (*Panassa*, &c.) is of a red color, resembling blood, while that of several moths is orange or whitish. It could not readily be supposed that this should become the object of superstitious terror, yet so it has been in more instances than one. Moutet tells us, from Sheidan, that in the year 1553 a prodigious multitude of butterflies swarmed throughout a great portion of Germany, and sprinkled plants, leaves, buildings, clothes, and men, with bloody drops as if it had rained blood.* Several historians, indeed, have recorded showers of blood among the prodigies which have struck nations with consternation, as the supposed omen of the destruction of cities and the overthrow of empires. About the beginning of July, 1608, one of these showers of blood was supposed to have fallen in the suburbs of Aix, and for many miles around it, and particularly the walls of a churchyard were spotted with the blood. This occurrence would, no doubt, have been chronicled in history as a supernatural prodigy, had not Aix possessed at this time, in M. Peirese, a philosopher, who, in the eager pursuit of all kinds of knowledge, had not neglected the study of insects. It is accordingly related, in the curious life of Peirese by Gassendi, that he had, about the time of the rumored shower of blood, happened to find a large chrysalis, the beauty of which made him preserve it in a box. Some time after, hearing a noise in the box, he opened it and found a fine butterfly, which had left upon the bottom a red stain of considerable magnitude, and apparently of exactly the same nature with the drops on the stones, popularly supposed to be blood. He remarked, at the same time, that there were countless numbers of butterflies flying about, which confirmed him in the belief of his having discovered the true cause; and this was further corroborated by his finding none of the red drops in the heart of the city, where the butterflies were rarely seen. He also remarked, that the drops were never on tiles, and seldom on the upper part of a stone, as they must have been had they fallen from the heavens, but usually appeared in cavities and parts protected by some angular projection. What Peirese had thus ascertained, he lost no time in disclosing to many persons of knowledge and curiosity, who had been puzzling themselves to account for the circumstance by far-fetched reasonings, such a supposed vapor which had carried up a supposed red earth into the air that had tinged the rain;—no less wide of the truth than the popular superstition which ascribed it to magic, or to the devil himself. Those who are curious to verify the discovery, as we may call it, of Peirese, may easily do so by rearing any of the peirise caterpillars which feed on the nettle till they are transformed into the butterfly. We have witnessed the circumstance in innumerable instances.

It is a curious and interesting probability, that the crimson snow of the Alpine and Arctic regions, which has recently excited so much scientific inquiry, should be referable to a somewhat similar cause,—a circumstance which will apol-

ogize for our taking some notice of it here by way of illustration. According to Professor Agardh, red snow is very common in all the alpine districts of Europe, and is probably of the same nature with that brought from the polar regions by Captain Ross. Saussure saw it in abundance on Mont Breven, in Switzerland, and elsewhere; Ramond found it on the Pyrenees; and Sommerfeldt in Norway. In March, 1808, the whole country about Cadone, Belluno, and Feltri, is reported to have been covered in a single night with rose-colored snow; and at the same time a similar shower was witnessed on the mountains of Valchiu, Brescia, Catinia, and Tyrol. But the most remarkable red snow shower was that which fell on the night between the 14th and 15th of March, 1823, in Calabria, in Abruzzo, in Tuscany, at Bologna, and through the whole chain of the Apennines.

Upon the return of Captain Ross from the Polar expedition some years ago, the specimens of red snow which he brought home were examined by three of our most distinguished observers, Wollaston, Bauer, and Robert Brown, who all came to the conclusion that it was of a vegetable nature, but differed as to its botanical characteristics. Dr Wollaston supposed it to be the seed of some moss; Mr Brown was inclined to consider it an alga, related to *Tremella cruenta*, a common native plant; while Mr Bauer thought it was a fungus of the genus *Uredo*. Professor Agardh refers it with Brown to the lowest order of algae, but standing as a distinct genus upon the very limits of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Saussure, indeed, from finding that the red snow of the Alps gave out, when burnt, a smell like that of plants, concluded that it was of vegetable origin, and supposed it to consist of the farina of some plant, though he could not trace it to its source. Baron Wrangel, again, who discovered a production similar or identical with Agardh's *Protococcus nitidis* growing upon limestone rocks, mentions that it was easily detached when placed under water, and in three days it was converted into animated globules like infusory animalcules, which swam about and were made prey of by other infusoria. Professor Nees von Esenbeck of Bonn, is inclined to think that the minute red globules, of which the *Protococcus* consists, are the vegetable state of bodies which had gone through a previous animal existence.

The Rev. W. Scoresby, on the other hand, conjectures that the red color of the snow may be traced to the same cause as the orange-colored ice of the polar seas, which arises from innumerable minute animals belonging to the *Radiata*, and similar to the *Berret globulosa* of Lamarck. It is about the size of a pin's head, transparent, and marked with twelve brownish patches of dots. In olive-green sea water, he estimated 110,592 of these in a cubic foot.*

Agardh remarks, that it is agreed upon all hands that the crimson snow always falls in the night, from which he infers that it has not been actually seen to fall. He thinks it is called into existence by the vivifying power of the sun's light, after its warmth has caused the snow to dissolve, accompanied by the incomprehensible power in white snow of producing a color.†

Reaumur says, with much justice, on another occasion, that an ordinary spectator frequently dis-

covers what has escaped the notice of the best observers, and so it should seem it has happened in the present case,—the learned naturalist just mentioned having gone as wide of the facts, as the philosophers at Aix in accounting for the supposed shower of blood. Mr Thomas Nicholson, accompanied with two other gentlemen, made an excursion the 24th July, 1821, to Sowallack Point, near Bushman's Island, in Prince Regent's Bay, in quest of meteoric iron. "The summit of the hill," he says, "forming the point, is covered with huge masses of granite, whilst the side which forms a gentle declivity towards the bay was covered with crimson snow. It was evident, at first view, that this color was imparted to the snow by a substance lying on the surface. This substance lay scattered here and there in small masses, bearing some resemblance to powdered cochineal, surrounded by a lighter shade, which was produced by the coloring matter being partly dissolved and diffused by the deliquescent snow. During this examination our hats and upper garments were observed to be daubed with a substance of a similar red color, and a moment's reflection convinced us that this was the excrement of the little auk (*Uria alle*, TEMMINCK,) myriads of which were continually flying over our heads, having their nests among the loose masses of granite. A ready explanation of the origin of the red snow was now presented to us, and not a doubt remained in the mind of any that this was the correct one. The snow on the mountains of higher elevation than the nests of these birds was perfectly white, and a ravine at a short distance, which was filled with snow from top to bottom, but which afforded no hiding-place for these birds to form their nests, presented an appearance uniformly white."

This testimony seems to be as clear and indisputable as the explanation given by Peirese of the ejecta of the butterflies at Aix. But though it will account, perhaps, for the red snow of the polar regions, it will not explain that of the Alps, the Apennines, and the Pyrenees, which are not, so far as we know, visited by the little auk. Thus the matter at present rests, till it be elucidated by further observations.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

Polished Pavements.—In Boston great precautions are taken by the Board of Health against the admission of the cholera—and if cleanliness is a preventive the citizens of Boston will suffer but little from the disease. During a brief visit to the metropolis of New England last week, we were absolutely astonished to find the pavements of the principal streets as free from filth and dust as the well swept pavements of a court-yard. Indeed the stones are so smoothly polished by constant sweeping, that a person crossing a street must take good heed, or he will be astonished to find his heels uppermost.—*Exeter News Letter.*

American Cheese.—A small importation of cheeses from Boston was lately made into this part of the country, by way of New York, which, from their scarcity, have sold readily at good prices. They are of the size of an ordinary milkstone; and each weigh from four to five stone. Although rather dry, they are of excellent flavor, and sell at 14 shillings per stone. A couple were yesterday exhibited for sale in the Bazaar.—*Glasgow Courier.*

* Moutet, *Theor. Ins.* 107.

† Reaumur, *Vol. i.* p. 623.

* Jameson's *Edin. Journ.*, Jan. 1829, p. 55.

† Leodon's *Ess.* cl. of *Planis, Protococcus*.

* Mag. of Nat. Hist., vol. ii. p. 322.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, August 1, 1832.

LIME, ASHES, ATMOSPHERICAL MANURE, &c.

We are sorry not to be able to coincide in opinion with our respected correspondent, whose communication was given on the first page of our last paper, July 25. But the topics in which we differ are not merely speculative, and a regard to our duty as an Editor obliges us to take notice of tenets which we think erroneous, though sanctioned by the high authority of an eminent cultivator.

B. observes that "Professor Eaton and yourself maintain that carbonate of lime causes fertility by its chemical operation upon the soil or atmosphere. I hold the negative." Again B. says "quick lime is soluble in water. Carbonate of lime is insoluble."

We will here produce respectable authorities to support our assertions. Monk's Agricultural Dictionary, an English work of acknowledged merit, under the head *Manure* states that "By the fermentation that it [viz. lime] induces, the earth is opened and divided, and by its absorbent and attractive quality it unites the oily and watery parts of the soil. It also seems to have the property of collecting the acid of the air which it readily forms into a neutral salt of great use in vegetation."

This process seems very much like "chemical operation upon the soil and atmosphere," but we have other and still higher authority to the same effect. Dr Darwin makes the following observation.

"Another means by which vegetables acquire carbon in great quantity may be from limestone dissolved in water, which through a slow process occurs in innumerable springs of water, which pass through the calcareous or marly strata of the earth, as those of Matlock and Bristol in passing through limestone, and those about Derby in passing through marl, and is brought to the roots of vegetables by showers, which fall on soils in which limestone, marble, alabaster, fluor spar exist. By this solution of mild calcareous earth in water, not only the carbon of carbonic acid, not yet made into gas, but the lime also, with which it is united becomes absorbed into the vegetable system and thus contributes to their nutriment both as so much calcareous earth and so much carbon."

"Another mode by which vegetable roots acquire carbon, I suspect to be their dissolving carbonic acid from limestone, in its fluid, not its gaseous state; which the limestone again attracts from the atmosphere and consolidates; or from other matters included in the soils. First, because lime is believed by some agriculturists who much employ it, to do more service in the second year than in the first; that is, in its mild state, when it abounds with carbonic acid than in its caustic state, when it is deprived of it."

"Secondly, that the use of burning lime seems to be simply to reduce it to an impalpable powder almost approaching to fluidity, which must facilitate the application of the innumerable extremities of vegetable fibres to the incalculable increase of its surface, which may thence acquire by their absorbent power the carbonic acid from those minute particles of lime, as fast as they can recover it by chemical attraction from the innatuate substances in their vicinity."—*Darwin's Phytologia*, Section x. 46 and 48

Mr John Young in his able "Letters of Agricola", says, "If the necessary quantity of lime be given to land, and properly mixed with the soil, it is a thing of much less moment than we are apt to imagine, whether it be applied in its caustic or mild state, and for this reason that there is a constant progression from one to the other, and in the end it is sure to be saturated with its full measure of carbonic acid." He then says, in substance, that when pure quick lime is applied to plants they turn yellow, and wear all the symptoms of a sickly and debilitated state of existence; *deep grass itself may be completely killed by watering it with a solution of lime.*

Dr Deane observes, "By experiments made of late, it has been clearly proved that plants are nourished by fixed air, (carbonic acid gas,) of which it is known that lime contains a large quantity. It has been proved by the experiments of Mr Lavoisier that one third part of calcareous earth, and particularly of limestone consists of fixed air."

"But besides affording to plants this nourishment, lime acts as a manure, by attracting and imbibing the oils and acids which are contained in the earth and atmosphere. It not only collects these ingredients of vegetable food, but so alters them as to fit them to enter the roots of plants. With the acids it forms a salt, which by mixing with the oils, becomes a saponaceous mucilage, which is the true pabulum for the nourishment of plants."

B. says, "carbonate of lime is insoluble." Other great men say that it is soluble. Now if the latter were not true we should have no water which is called hard water, or water naturally impregnated with lime. Indeed we have scarcely ever heard of a mineral spring in which lime was not one of its constituents. If B. will analyze those of Ballston and Saratoga he will find carbonate of lime is one of their constituents; and of course that he is not correct when he asserts that "carbonate of lime is insoluble." It is moreover owing to the solubility of limestone in water that lands naturally supplied with lime may in time require renewed application of the same substance. The lime originally in the soil was taken up by crops, or had made its way in watery solution to the neighboring streams.

With regard to Professor Eaton's assertion that "cultivated vegetables receive their chief nutritious matter from the atmosphere," we have little to add to what we have already said on this subject. We had supposed that very few persons were ignorant of the fact that the atmosphere contained food for plants. Sir Humphry Davy says, "no one principle affords the pabulum of vegetable life; it is neither clareal nor hydrogen, nor azote, nor oxygen alone; but all them together in various states and various combinations." All these substances exist in the atmosphere and are occasionally imbibed by plants. Col. Taylor's agricultural treatise, entitled "Arator," styles the atmosphere a "vast ocean of vegetable food." But when he undertook to prove that said ocean was the principal source of vegetable food he failed entirely; and we never attempted to support any such position. Vegetables we believe derive a part, but not in general the chief part of their nourishment from the atmosphere. Indeed we thought this not a controverted subject; and should as soon have thought of attempting to prove that there was caloric in the sunbeams of July, as that the atmosphere contained nourishment for plants. But leaving Professor Eaton to defend himself,

we will say a word about our own "agricultural quackery." B. states as follows. "You cautioned your readers not to permit in any case unleached ashes or lime in a caustic state, to come in contact with the seed corn or young plants. I treated the caution I must confess with rather unbecoming levity; but must yet persist in saying, that it was altogether unequalled for, certainly in the case where the admonition was so gravely applied."

The article which caused the animaladversion of B. was written in consequence of a request (which preceded it, and was published with it,) by a correspondent, in these words: "Will you or some of your correspondents inform me through the medium of your paper, the method of applying lime in growing Indian corn?" And after stating some other particulars which we omit for the sake of brevity, the writer says, "To this query an answer is of importance." &c. How then can B. "persist in saying" that our caution "was altogether unequalled for?" It was called for and an answer stated to be "of importance." In this answer having described the method of a Mr Bigbee of using lime mixed with other substances, we then disclaimed that part of the subject and penned a new paragraph as follows:

"The farmers of Rensselaer County, N. Y. say that ashes or quick lime ought always to be applied to the top of a corn hill immediately after planting," &c. Then followed the supposed misdirection of the Editor which B. calls "one other specimen of agricultural quackery," viz. "But neither unleached ashes, nor lime in its caustic state, should in any case come in contact with the seed corn or the young plant."

We cannot perceive "levity" or wit in accusing a man of quackery in his profession. Indeed the accusation is rather of a grave description. But as it is wholly without foundation in the alleged instance it is to us "idle wind."

We have said what we thought would be conclusive on the subject of quick lime as a destroyer of vegetation. If Sir John Sinclair recommended quick lime for burning useless and noxious vegetation, and B's time is not hurtful to the "vitality of seeds and plants," we can only say that one is more caustic than the other. There may be as much difference as there is between live or burning coals, and the hot or cold ashes, produced by the combustion of such coals. Much depends on the original qualities of limestone, on the intensity and duration of the heat in burning, &c. &c. Indeed there are as many degrees in the causticity of lime and ashes as there are steps in ascending the Alleghany. But, as this is a subject of much importance to agriculture we shall probably resume it, without reference to any strictures or opinions embraced in the present controversy.

Unleached ashes may or may not be sprinkled on young plants of Indian corn with impunity. The safety of the application depends on the strength of the ashes, the quantity applied, and the age of the corn. In our younger days we actually did destroy, and that without a felonious intention, a goodly number of hills of corn, just as they were peeping above ground, by strong dry wood ashes. Ashes contains a substance called potassium, which will burn with great violence in contact with water. This is combined with carbon, oxygen, &c, &c, without which it would burn plants as quickly as a lighted match will set fire to gun

powder. Every body knows that ashes as well as lime will often set fire to wooden vessels; and that the latter has caused combustion of ships and other maritime conveyances, as well as buildings on land, and the former has caused the destruction of much property by what is called spontaneous combustion.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, July 28, 1832.

Flowers exhibited.—This day were exhibited bouquets of unrivalled size and splendor, by Messrs Winslip. By an elegant device these gentlemen gave us the initials of the name of the President of the Society, Gen. Dearborn, displayed in vases of beautiful flowers.

Varieties of the double Hollyhock, from the Pomeroy place, Brighton, claimed attention. These exhibited many colors, such as cinnamon, black, salmon, &c. as well as white. Fine Carnations and other flowers were exhibited by Mr John Lemist, and Samuel Walker of Roxbury, and Mr Haggerston, of Charlestown.

Fruits exhibited.—By Mr T. Whitmarsh, Brookline, fine bunches of Black Hamburgh, White Sweet Water, and White Muscat grapes, berries large and perfectly ripe. Mr S. Walker, Roxbury, Hopeley's Globe, Bank of England, Lancaster Lad, and Milling's Crown Bob gooseberries.

EDWARD M. RICHARDS.

A writer in Hunter's Geographical Essays, an English work on Agriculture, makes the following remarks.

"Every fortnight, I send my boy with a shovel and wheelbarrow to take up the dung, which is put on a heap and covered with earth or ashes, as I think that nothing encourages and promotes the rank and strong tufts of grass, which take up a great part of most grass land, and which the cattle will not touch more than the too common practice of suffering the dung to remain on the ground.—By a strict adherence to the above method of taking up the dung my pasture became an entire level of grass. In a few weeks the grass is grown on the places where the dung was laid, and not a vestige of the dung is to be seen. But in those pastures where the above is not practised, I usually find a great part of them unaccommodated with numerous tufts of rank grass, and a great quantity of dung, especially late in autumn, when the pastures begin to fail; and this in fact is to diminish or take nearly an eighth of such pastures, not to mention the very great difference of the dung both in quantity and quality."

In Great Britain, land is dear and labor cheap, and the course above recommended is undoubtedly advisable. But whether it is worth the while for our farmers to take so much pains to preserve the nature of their pastures, they must determine. In pastures which are rich and well stocked with neat cattle it would, probably, be expedient. The manure might be gathered by a cart or a wheelbarrow, thrown into heaps in the pasture, or drawn to the farm yard, as circumstances might direct, and covered with earth. There can be no doubt that in all cases, where cows or other stock are confined every night in yards, that it is good husbandry to throw their droppings into heaps, every morning, at least every two or three days, to cover them with common earth ashes, marsh mud, or something else, which will prevent their substance from being dried up, or washed away by rain.

In the "Memoire of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society," vol. iii. page 120 of the Appendix is a paper signed John R. Evans, which states, in substance, that posts in a fence will last much the longer for setting them with the tops down. In a note on this article the Hon. Richard Peters says,

I have experienced the truth of the fact above stated. I do not pretend accurately and satisfactorily to account for it. I conjectured, that by reversing the vessels in which the sap had been accustomed to circulate, whilst the tree was in life, the moisture drawn up by the sun, in vessels even of dead timber, was impeded by the reversed position. Had the posts been, as they generally are, placed with their butt ends downward, the vessels designed for circulation of sap, might be filled with moisture from the air or earth. However fanciful this conjecture may appear, the fact mentioned by Mr Evans, is important, and proved in many instances.

R. PETERS.

The Cholera.—The number of cases in the city of New York on Wednesday, July 25, was 157, deaths 61; Thursday, new cases 141, deaths 55; Friday, new cases 145, deaths 68; Sunday, new cases 122, deaths 39.

Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best Farms in the town of Lexington, pleasantly situated, and under a high state of cultivation, is offered for sale. It contains 80 acres, 25 of which are wood land. For particulars inquire of Col. Samuel Chandler, near the meeting house, or of Mr Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer.

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$30 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents.

BENJAMIN W. HOBART.
Brighton, June 13, 1832.

Mrs Parmentier.

AT the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, two miles from the city of New York, offers for sale on moderate terms, a fine collection of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Quince Trees, &c. Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Also, Green-house and Herbaceous Plants, which will be delivered at Boston without expense of exportation. Catalogues forwarded gratis.

J. B. RUSSELL, AGENT.
July 18. No. 50 1/2 North Market St. Boston

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depredations of strollers and pilferers, caution all boys, apprentices, and other persons, against entering their inclosures if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAM'L J. GARDNER, Sec'y.
Roxbury, July 16, 1832.

Situation Wanted.

A person from England, wishes to procure a situation on a farm as overseer. He is well acquainted with the management of stock, and agricultural business in general. Apply at the Office of the N. E. Farmer.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	98 00	163 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	110 00	115 00
pearl, first sort,	"	90	1 0
BEANS, white,	bu-shel	12 00	12 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	6 25	6 50
prime,	"	8 00	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12	13
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	6	8
CHEESE, NEW MILK,	"	3	4
skinned milk,	"	1 12	1 25
FLAX-SEED,	bu-shel	6 50	6 75
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 62	6 87
Gessee,	"	6 00	6 50
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	75	77
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bu-shel	70	71
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	95	100 09
Rye,	"	60	70
Barley,	"	50	55
Oats,	"	50	62
HAY,	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	22 00	23
Hops, 1st quality,	"	90	1 00
LIME,	cask	3 00	3 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	17 00	17 50
PORK, clear,	barrel	13 00	14 00
Navy mess,	"	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	2 50	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bu-shel	67	75
Red Top, northern,	"	10	
Red Clover, northern,	pound	8 50	8 75
TALLOW, tircd,	cwt.	45	50
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	55	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	40	42
Merino, 3/4s, washed,	"	37	38
Merino, half blood,	"	33	35
Merino, quarter,	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	55	56
Native, unwashed,	"	44	45
1st Lambs,	"	35	37
2d, "	"	28	30
3d, "	"	28	30
1st Spinning,	"	42	44

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6 1/2	7
whole hogs,	"	7	10
VEAL,	"	7	10
MUTTON,	"	9	12
POULTRY,	"	12	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	17	20
hump, best,	"	17	20
EGGS, retail,	dozen	62	75
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bu-shel	62	75
Indian, retail,	"	4 00	5 00
POTATOES,	"		
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, JULY 30, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 275 Beef Cattle (including about 35 before reported,) 10 Cows and Calves, about 1900 Sheep and 67 Swine. The Swine are the last of a lot reported some four or five weeks since.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—We quote extra at 5,67 a 5, 75; prime at 5,33 a 5,25; thin at 3,75 a 4,75.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$18, 23, 25, 26, and 28.

Sheep.—We noticed lots of Sheep and Lambs taken at \$1,58, 1,62, 1,71, 1,88, 2, 2,12, 2,25 and 2,37; wethers at 2,50, 2,75, and a lot engaged a week or two since at something more.

Swine.—Dull. About twelve only sold.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Market very poorly supplied this week.—Beef Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs, are in demand, and sell quick. Beef Cattle \$6 a 7; Sheep, good, \$3 a 4,50; common \$2 a 3; Lambs \$1 a 3.

IN the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

Miscellany.

THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH.

There is not a spot in the wide peopled earth
So dear to the heart as the land of our birth;
'Tis the home of our childhood! the beautiful spot
Which memory retains when all else is forgot.

May the ble-sings of God
Ever hallow the sod,

And its valleys and hills by our children be trod.

Can the language of strangers in accents unknown,
Send a thrill to our bosom like that of our own?
The face may be fair, and the smile may be bland,
But it breathes not the tones of our dear native land.

There 's no spot on earth
Like the land of our birth,

Where heroes keep guard o'er the altar and hearth!

How sweet is the language which taught us to blend
The dear name of parents, of husbands and friends;
Which taught us to hush on our mother's soft breast,
The ballads she sung as she rock'd us to rest.

May the blessings of God
Ever hallow the sod,

And its valleys and hills by our children be trod:

CURIOUS TREES.

The uses and virtues of the Bread-fruit tree are known to be exceedingly important, and yet it grows in Ceylon, and is little respected. In Guam, it grows larger than our apple trees; when ripe, it is soft and yellow, and its taste is sweet. When full grown, the Guamans like it, it having neither seed nor stone, but is a pure substance, like bread, and lasts in season eight months of the year.

In some parts of Norway, where vegetation is confined principally to moss and lichens, it has been discovered that even those vegetables may, with little trouble, be converted into bread, more palatable and nourishing than the bread of bark, to which the Norwegians have so long been accustomed.

But the greatest of all vegetable phenomena, though not so useful to mankind as the bread-fruit appears to be the *Palo de Yaca*. This plant produces a glutinous liquid, like an animal. It frequently grows upon the sides of a rock, and has dry coriaceous leaves. For several months of the year, its foliage is not moistened by a single shower of rain, and its branches appear entirely dried up; but upon piercing the trunk, particularly at the rising of the sun, there flows a sweet and nourishing yellow juice, having a balsamic perfume, with many of the qualities of milk. In the morning, the natives of the country, in which this vegetable fountain grows, visit it with bowls, in which they carry home its milk for their children. So that this tree, says Baron Humboldt, seems to present the picture of a shepherd, distributing the milk of his flock. The Araguans call it the cow; the Cauaguans the milk-tree. It grows too in the country from Barluta to the Lake Maracaibo.

In the interior of Africa is a tree (Shea) which furnishes excellent butter. It resembles an American oak, and its fruit is not unlike the Spanish olive. It grows abundantly in Ashantee, and in the woods near Kabba. The vegetable butter, which its kernel affords, is white, more firm, and in Park's opinion, far better than that produced from cows. It has also the advantage of keeping all the year without salt, even in that intensely hot

country. The cream-fruit of Sierra Leone affords a similar saccharine fluid. Its flower resembles that of the vauca; its fruit that of the vocanga, of which the Madagascarens make birdlime; and that of urencia, which produces the caoutchou of Sumatra. These trees lessen the consequence of the cow very materially in these longitudes; but in some countries far more civilized, the natives seem to disdain to avail themselves even of that animal itself.

In some regions of America, Africa, and Asia, a liquid is exuded from the palm, which, by an easy process, is converted into wine. This species of palm is regularly tapped. In Congo, it yields plentifully at night, but not much in the day.

Between Table Bay and Bay False, near the Cape of Good Hope, there grows also, amid white sand, a shrub, the berries of which make excellent candles. This plant is well known in the Azores and America, where it is called the Candleberry-myrtle. Vegetable tallow grows also at Siac and Sumatra; while the bark of the quillai tree of China has many of the properties of soap.

In Chili there is a shrub called *Thurania*, which affords incense equal to that of Arabia. It exudes in the form of globules of tears, through pores of the bark. These globules are white and transparent, having a bitter taste, but an aromatic perfume. In that fine country, too, grows a species of wild basil, sixty miles from the sea, which, in a soil having no appearance of salt, is covered in the morning, from spring to winter, with saline globules, which the Chilians use as salt. In Mexico, there is a tree, the flower of which, before it has expanded, resembles the closed hand of a monkey; when unfolded the open hand. From this circumstance is derived the name of *Chiranthodeadron*. Not long since there existed only one specimen of this tree in the known world. It grows and has flourished for many ages in *Toluca*, a city of Mexico, where it is esteemed sacred, and whither persons travel from great distances in order to procure its flowers. This was the only tree of its genus, previous to the year 1787, that was known to be in existence. But some botanists having visited *Toluca* in that year, they took slips, and planted them in the royal gardens in Mexico, where one of them took root, and had grown, in 1804, to the height of forty-five feet. The Talipot of Ceylon grows to the height of one hundred feet, and its leaf is so large that it will cover from sixteen to twenty men like an umbrella. But the largest-leaved plant in the world is the *Troolie* of Surinam. It extends on the ground, and has frequently been known to attain a width of three feet, and a length of thirty. The natives cover their houses with it, and it is very durable.

Ives says, in his Voyage to India, that he saw a Banyan, near Trevan de Parum, able to shelter ten thousand men; and Dr Fryer alludes to some so large as to shade thirty thousand horse and men singly. On an island in the Nerbudda, a few miles from Baroach, grows one more remarkable than any other in India. Travellers call it the "Wonder of the vegetable world," being two thousand feet in circumference. Armies may encamp under its branches. The Hindoos esteem it the symbol of a prolific deity; and British officers frequently, in their excursions, live many weeks together under its canopy. The Capot is the only tree that can be compared to the Banyan; and Bosman relates, that he saw one on the Gold

Coast of Guinea which was so large that it would shade twenty thousand men at least.

We may here say a few words relative to the ages of trees. Franklin mentions two Cypresses which the Persians believed to be six hundred years old. Chardin mentions a Plane tree of a thousand years. Forbes says, that he smoked his hookah under the very banyan beneath which part of Alexander's cavalry took shelter; and the age of the oaks of Lebanon is said to be at least two thousand years.—Bucke on the *Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature*.

Directions for using the Chloride of Lime.—Put a quart of a pound of chloride of lime into a quart bottle, and fill it with water and cork the bottle, after shaking it repeatedly it is ready for use—when required pour off a portion of it, say a gill, and add half as much vinegar; this may be sprinkled about the apartment, or placed in a shallow vessel as near the ceiling as possible. When it is to be used for disinfecting a drain or vault, the whole contents of the bottle may be put into a pail full of water, to which a pint of vinegar may be added—sprinkle and throw it into the place to be purified.

The following prescription for the Cholera is given by a medical practitioner at Quebec, who states that out of five hundred cases in which it was used, not one proved fatal.

Plunge the feet in hot water if any cramp, taking 15 grains of cayenne pepper in a glass of hot brandy, every hour or half hour, until warmth is secured, and constantly rub the body, arms and legs.

Thales, the Milesian, and one of the seven wise men of Greece, observed, that of all things, the finest was the world, the strongest was necessity, the greatest was space, the wisest was time, the quickest was thought, and the most common was hope.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead, of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 116 State street, by
ALBERT FEARING & CO.

Cradles.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50 1/2 North Market Street, a very few excellent Grain Cradles
July 11. J. R. NEWELL.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THOMBS & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
A. Bury—Wm THOMBS, 347 Market street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANBETH, 85 Chestnut street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
Plooming, N. Y.—Wm. FISKE & SONS, Prop. Lin. But. Garden.
Middlebury, Vt.—WRIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Me.—E. EDWARDS.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FISSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1852.

NO. 4.

Communications.

ON CONVERTING CLOVER INTO HAY.

MR FISSENDEN—In No. 1, of the volume of the New England Farmer, I observe a contrariety of opinions as to the best method of making clover hay, calculated rather to perplex, than to instruct and guide, the young or inexperienced in this branch of husbandry. Having practised both spreading and making this hay in cocks, for some twelve or fourteen years, on a scale of some magnitude, I offer you a comparison of their relative advantages, as suggested by my experience, with some illustrative remarks. A new and better practice is often rejected, in agriculture, from the doubts which caution suggests, or abandoned upon slight and imperfect trial. The prudent maxim, "*let well enough alone*," may be carried too far, especially where, as in this case, the effort "*to do better*," means neither hazard nor expense.

The object of the farmer is to make the best, and most hay of his clover, with the least labor. The curing process is the mere evaporation of so much of the moisture of the grass as will prevent the heating or spoiling of the hay when housed or stacked. Rain, and even dew, are prejudicial after the grass has in part been cured. In the spreading process, it requires, according to your correspondent, W. B., "three days of sunny weather;" during which it is presumed, the crop is to be first spread, or tedded, three cocks, and twice opened from the cock,—making six operations after the grass is mown, before the curing process is perfected, to say nothing of turning or raking. In the cocking process, one half of those operations, and consequently one half of the labor, are saved. For the grass cocks are made from the swath, and are once opened and again gathered for the cart. As to quantity, I always found, that the sun required to dry the succulent stocks of spread clover, crumbled and wasted the thin leaves and blossoms, which, if not a principal, are a material portion of the crop. I have seen one to two half bushels of those crumbled leaves and blossoms where a hay cock has stood, besides what has been wasted in gathering with the rake. I consider the loss from 15 to 25 per cent of the eatable or nutritive matter. In curing in the cock, the loss is not half a per cent. And I mean merely to judge from my own practice, when I say, that as to quality, the hay made in the latter mode is uniformly and vastly better than that made by spreading.

As my practice differs somewhat from either of the methods you have detailed, I will state it briefly.

I commence mowing clover after breakfast of a fair day, when the dew is principally dissipated, and continue cutting till night. At 2 or 3 P. M. one hand or more commence putting what was mown in the forenoon into grass cocks with forks. Each man takes say three swaths for a row of cocks. The cock is laid in the interval, where the ground has become dry, with as small a base as convenient, loosely, and to the height of three or four feet, and brought well to a point. Being laid

in strata, and not rolled, the centre is kept highest, and the rain, should any fall, is carried off at the drooping exterior. The second day, that which was cut in the afternoon of the first, and the morning of the second, is put in like manner into grass cocks. The third day, if fair, or the first fair day that ensues, the grass cocks of the first day are opened, say at 8 or 9, and, if required, turned between 11 and 3, and housed the same day. Sometimes, where the clover has stood long, the process is finished the second day; and sometimes the grass cocks have stood five days, in bad weather, without fermenting, or suffering materially from the rain. If rain falls upon the swaths, they are spread and shaken, to expel the rain, but the grass cocked for the curing process. The common rake is often wholly dispensed with. What the fork does not collect, is gathered with the revolving horse rake when the hay is nearly housed, and taken off with the last load.

I cannot perceive, though I have never tried it, that making the hay in swaths has but little, if any advantage, over the spreading process. It suffers nearly as much from waste, is equally or more exposed to injury from rain or dew, and is not benefited by what is termed the sweating process, or equalization of moisture. The nature of this process I will illustrate by a comparison familiar to a printer, and which will be understood by an editor or a farmer. In preparing unsized paper for the press, each quire is passed once or twice through a trough of water, by which one or two sheets of the twentyfour become completely saturated, while the residue receives comparatively none of the moisture directly. But when this paper has lain in a pile for a few hours, with a pressure upon it, the moisture becomes equally distributed throughout the mass, and it is difficult to identify the sheets which were originally wet. So with the clover. When it has become wilted, the stocks are the principal repository of moisture. When put in grass cocks, they are continually parting with this excess to the leaves and drier parts, until a perfect equalization has taken place. A constant evaporation goes on from the exterior of the cock; and when it is opened preparatory to being housed, the moisture being equally distributed, the curing process is completed perfectly in two or three hours. This sweating, or equalizing process will take place in the mow if it does not in cock. The hay made in this way retains its leaves and blossoms, and a fine bright color.

My rules for making clover hay are: cut when dry—cock before it gets wet—open only when there is a prospect of a few hours' sun—and re-cock for the cart before the leaves crumble.

Albany, July, 1852.

In my last communication, I omitted to delete "agency of the" in the first line of the second head, and you have inserted "elements" in the 16th line of the same paragraph. I may have mistaken your caution. I thought it referred to the compost.

CUTTING CORN STALKS.

The editor of the Village Record, published at Westchester, Pa. says the practice of Judge Buel, to cut his corn up by the roots and set it in little stacks to ripen, thus saving the leaves from the

first, for fodder, and letting the ear continue for awhile to draw nutriment from the stalk, is universally practised in Chester county. The editor says—"late in September or early in October, corn is cut near the earth. Set up in shocks round a hill, that is left uncut, to help support the rest—the tops tied with rye straw. In this situation it remains until seeding is over. It is then husked—the husker having a pin of hard wood, 23 inches long, about the size of a goose quill, sharp at one end, which is fastened under the two middle fingers of the right hand with a string. This aids him to tear open the husk and considerably facilitates the work. Not remembering to have seen such an implement in use elsewhere, I suppose it not common; but, though very simple, it is useful. After the corn is taken in, the stalks are tied in bundles, with straw—drawn near the barn yard and put in ricks, thus: The rick is made long, the butts pointing out each way, the tops overlapping more than a third, and raised so that wet will fall off each side from the centre. It should be of moderate height, from 7 to 10 feet. Beginning at one end the farmer takes off, from top to bottom, enough for his cattle. All the rest remains undisturbed, and secure from rain as when first put up. In this way the whole is fed out, from one end of the rick to the other. What the cattle do not eat is trodden into the manure heap, absorbs juices that would otherwise evaporate or run off, and then the corn stalks, when well rotted, are returned to the field, increasing its fertility. How much better is this mode than topping corn and leaving the stalks to stand all winter, drying and withering in the field, affording neither food for animals nor manure for land."—*Genesee Farmer*.

MILK.

"An easy method of removing the taste of garlic, or of turnips, from milk, and thus preventing it in butter.

"As the dairy is found of much importance to the agricultural interests of this country, the following is offered to the public through the medium of my miscellany. The object of the present essay, is to avoid an inconvenience to which our dairy is subjected, and to convert it into an advantage. The following plan is recommended, as a method of removing the garlic taste from milk, and producing sweet good butter, in place of that which is generally considered so disagreeable.

"When the milk is new from the cow, put one quart of boiling water into every gallon of milk; stir it through and put the whole into broad shallow dishes, so that it will not be above two inches deep. Let these dishes be placed on an open shelf, that the vapor may pass freely and entirely away. When the milk has stood in this manner twelve hours, it may be put into the churn all together, or only the cream, as may be most agreeable to the taste or practice of the operator. Milk from cows that have pastured on garlic, when managed in this way, will be quite sweet. The plan here proposed is founded on analogous experience.

"The feeding of cows on turnips communicates

a disagreeable odor and taste to the milk and butter; but in many parts of Britain they make excellent butter from turnip-fed cows, by a plan similar to the foregoing. The bad taste of the turnip consists in some volatile substance, which is evaporated by the hot water. Garlic is much of the same nature, but probably more volatile.—Biscuit, baked from garlic flour, has no taste of garlic; but soft bread or pudding of the same flour, retains it strongly, having both experienced an imperfect evaporation."

Should you think the above worth the insertion, and would favor it with one, perhaps it might be the means of giving instruction to some who may profit thereby.—*Monthly Observer.*

From the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.

DR SPOFFORD'S ESSAY ON IRRIGATION.

To the Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society.

I feel that some apology is due to the Trustees for my long delay in fulfilling the appointment with which I was honored by them at their meeting in September, 1829: and have only to say that it was occasioned by a desire to obtain from a friend, then at a distance, some account of an experiment on a larger scale than any other which has come to my knowledge in this part of the country.

Some degree of knowledge of what constitutes the food of plants, seems indispensable to any well conducted system of producing them in the greatest perfection; and such knowledge seems most likely to be obtained by minutely examining their structure, and carefully observing the manner of their growth.

Plants constitute one of the great divisions of organic life, and one formed or constituted by systems of fibres and vessels, and endowed with certain powers and appetencies which place them at a greater remove above inorganic matter, than they are below animal life; and appropriate nourishment is elaborated and a complete circulation is carried on to the minutest extremity in a manner extremely analogous to the circulation which is carried on in the arteries and veins of the most perfect animals; and the apparent intelligence with which plants seek for nourishment, light, air, and support, appears in some instances to bear a strong resemblance to perception and knowledge; and the circulation of fluids in the vessels of plants and animals appears to be carried on much on the same principles, and is perfectly involuntary in both.

The indispensable agency of water, in constituting the fluids, and carrying on the circulation in these systems of vessels, has been universally acknowledged; and could not be overlooked by the most careless observer, while he saw innumerable instances in which plants wither and dry for want of this substance. But while this universal agency has been acknowledged, it is believed that a very inferior office has been assigned to it, from that which it really performs. It has been considered as the mere vehicle which carried and deposited the nutritious particles of other substances, while it in reality was contributing much the largest portion of the actual nourishment to the plants which annually clothe our earth in living green.

If this idea is correct, then he who possesses water at his command with which to supply his

plants at pleasure, or who has a soil adapted to attract and retain moisture, in suitable quantities, possesses a mine of inexhaustible wealth, from which he can draw at pleasure, in proportion to his industry and his wants.

In proof of the abstract principle that water constitutes in a very large proportion the food of plants, I may be allowed to mention one or two accurate experiments of distinguished philosophers upon the subject, which appear to me to be quite decisive on the case.

Mr Boyle dried in an oven, a quantity of earth proper for vegetation, and after carefully weighing it, planted in it the seed of a gourd: he watered it with pure rain water, and it produced a plant which weighed fourteen pounds, though the earth producing it had suffered no sensible diminution."

"A willow tree was planted by Van Helmont in a pot containing a thousand pounds of earth. This plant was watered with distilled water or pure rain water; and the vessel so covered as to exclude all solid matter. At the end of five years, upon taking out the plant, he found it had increased in weight 119 pounds, though the earth had lost only two ounces of its original weight."

The experiments of Mr Cavendish and Dr Priestley have sufficiently proved that vegetables have the power of decomposing water and converting it into such fluids as they need for circulation in their own vessels; and that they elaborate from this substance, such juices and fruits as they are by nature calculated to produce.

The great effect which is so frequently observed to follow the formation of ditches from the road-sides on to mowing ground, is no doubt in part to be attributed to the measure which is thereby wished on to the ground, but is also in part owing to the more copious supply of water which it thereby receives.

That pure water is capable of producing similar effects I have the following experiments to prove.

Several years ago when resident with my father on his farm at Rowley, I labored hard to divert a stream, which fell into a miry swamp, from its usual course across a piece of dry upland. The stream was pure spring water, which issued between the hills about fifty rods above, running but just far enough to acquire the temperature of the atmosphere, but without receiving any more fertilizing quality than was obtained in passing through a pasture, in a rocky channel: the effect, however, was to double the quantity of grass. The same stream I again diverted from its course about forty rods below, after it had filtered through a piece of swamp or meadow ground, and with the same effect; and again still lower down its course, I succeeded in turning it on to a piece of high peat meadow which had usually produced but very little of anything, and the effect was that more than double the quantity of grass was produced, and that of a much better quality. I was led to this latter experiment by observing that a strip of meadow which naturally received the water of this run, and over which it spread for several rods in width without any particular channel, was annually much more productive than any other part of the meadow.

But the best experiment, and on the largest scale of any which I have known, was made by my late father-in-law, Dr. Eleazer Spofford, then resident at Jaffrey, N. H. A letter from Rev.

Luke A. Spofford, in answer to my inquiry on this subject, observes: "My father commenced the experiment as early as the year 1820, and continued it till 1826, or to the time when he sold his farm. The last ten years of this time he flushed perhaps twenty acres; and it produced I should think twice as much in common seasons, and three times as much in dry seasons, as it would have done without watering. This land would hold out to yield a good crop twice as long as other land of the same quality"—(that is, I presume, without flowing.) "In dry weather he watered it every night—and the produce was good, very good."

I am acquainted with the lot of land which was the subject of this experiment. It is a northern declivity, and rather a light and sandy soil, on the eastern bank of Contookook river; and the water used was that of the river—about one mile below its formation by the junction of two streams, one from a large pond of several hundred acres in Rhinecl, and the other a mountain stream, formed by innumerable springs issuing from the skirts of the Monadnock.

From the foregoing premises may we not conclude that water performs a more important office in the growth and formation of plants than has generally been supposed—and that it not only serves to convey nourishment, but that it itself elaborated into nourishment, and thereby constitutes the solid substance; and we may further conclude, that every farmer should survey his premises, and turn these streams which now are often useless or hurtful, on to lands where they are capable of diffusing fertility, abundance, and wealth.

It appears, further, that the immense fertility of Egypt is not so much owing to the alluvial deposit, brought down by the annual inundation, as to the canals and reservoirs in which the waters are retained, to be spread over the lands during the succeeding drought, at the will of the cultivator.

If, according to the experiments of Boyle and Van Helmont, almost the whole food of plants is derived from water, then the principal use of the various manners is to attract moisture and stimulate the roots of plants to absorb and elaborate it; and we have also reason to think that lands are much more injured and impoverished by naked exposure to heat and wind, and washing by water that runs off, and is lost, than it is by producing abundant crops.

In the present state of population, nothing more could be expected or desired than that every farmer should make use of such means as the small streams in his vicinity may afford; but in a densely peopled country, like Egypt in former ages, or China at present, it should doubtless be one of the first enterprises of a good government, to take our large rivers above their beds and turn them off into canals for the benefit of agriculture.

JEREMIAH SPOFFORD.

To preserve steel from rust.—Take some melted virgin wax, and rub it over the article to be preserved. When dry, warm the article again so as to get off the wax, and rub it with a dry cloth until the former polish is restored. By this means all the pores of the metal are filled up without injury to the appearance, and rust will not attack it unless it is very carelessly exposed to constant humidity.—*Journal des Connaissances Usuelles.*

From the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.

MR PERRY'S EXPERIMENT IN RAISING SILK.

MRS NEWELL, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—It appears reasonable that while the Essex County Agricultural Society is offering its patronage to encourage the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and the producing of silk, that it should in return be furnished with the information which experiments may afford those who have been benefited by its patronage. With this impression, I send you a few observations relative to the raising of Silk, drawn from a small experiment made by me the season past.

Last year I raised several thousand worms of three kinds; one gray and two white.

For the first crop, the eggs were put in rooms, without artificial heat and hatched the last week in May and the first in June.

The gray came to maturity in 35 days.

1 of white " " 22

2 of white " " 28 or 29

Parcels of the eggs of each kind produced by millers, from the worms, were kept in the same room for the purpose of ascertaining whether they would hatch another time the same season without artificial heat, or even greater heat than would be found in any common apartment at that season. In about eight days from the depositing of the eggs of the second kind of white, they all hatched in fine order to the amount of some thousand, while the eggs of the other two remained the whole summer in the same situation without being very sensibly affected with the heat, and in fact a part of them remain still in the same place exposed without covering in a room without fire, where I have let them remain to try the effect of cold. How it will terminate with them I cannot say; they appear now to be in a sound and healthy state. The eggs of these last I procured of a friend in Bristol County; the others from Mr Boynton of Newbury; to both of whom I am under much obligation for the important and truly practical information very readily given on the subject of feeding the worms. Mr Boynton has had a second crop of the white worm furnished me.

I raised three crops of worms on the same tables. Five crops might be raised by anticipating the spinning of one by the hatching of another, and keeping them the first ten days on small fixtures, as they then need occupy but little space.

My own observation would not justify cutting the leaves into pieces to feed them when young, either upon the principle of economy or for the benefit and safety of the worm. The more tender leaves should be gathered for the young, but they should be given whole. My impression, also, is that it is better to cut off the small limbs and give them to the worms with the leaves on them than to strip the leaves off. The worms feed better this way, eat the leaves more closely, have a better opportunity to move and enjoy better air, and are more easily transferred from one table to another when cleaning becomes necessary, while it is necessary to perform this much less frequently when the limbs are used than when the leaves separately are spread out for them. I think also that the tree is much less injured in this way than by stripping it of its leaves. Trimming, even if it be severe and close, seldom injures trees; while exfoliating even if it be in a limited manner is almost always injurious. I may

be mistaken, if I am, the Directors of your Society are abundantly able to set me right, in the supposition that the putting forth of new limbs with leaves is much less exhausting to trees of any kind, than the putting forth of new leaves from limbs exfoliated in the heat of the summer.

I have seen it observed somewhere, that the dried leaves of a former year, prepared by pulverizing and wetting, will answer to feed the young worm when first hatched in the spring. I cannot speak from experience on this subject. I have some leaves in keeping to try this season. I have, however, reason from the following circumstance to think that they will answer that purpose. Many of the ends of the small limbs of my mulberry trees were killed by the cold of the preceding winter; in cutting the limbs for the worms these dead ends were not taken off; a very few days had passed before we observed the worms feeding upon the dead part of these limbs, evidently preferring it for a part of their food to the fresh and green leaves which were given them in abundance. And this propensity was observed during the summer in each successive crop, (and I had four) though as the leaves grew harder and drier as the season advanced, the worms were not seen so frequently in the dry limbs.

From the little experiment I made I am very much convinced of these two things: first, that under favorable circumstances the raising of silk will yield a good profit. And secondly, that it is a much less intricate and difficult business than a person would be apt to suppose from the account given in most treatises on the subject. Mine were taken care of mostly by my son, a lad of ten years.

For the purpose of extending a knowledge on this subject through the community, the students attending Morraine Academy this season, under the care of Mr S. Morse, will have an opportunity of observing the whole process of raising the worms, &c, in a room near the academy building, which will be open to them from day to day. And every circumstance, as far as understood, freely and fully explained to them by the person who has the care of the establishment.

My mulberry trees continue in a very thriving condition, and afford the most abundant evidence of the advantage obtained by pruning and fashioning the roots as well as tops when they were transplanted.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of the Society in its highly commendable efforts, I am, sir, with much personal respect, yours,

GARDNER B. PERRY.

Bradford, February 27, 1832.

ITEMS OF RURAL ECONOMY,

Original and Selected, by the Editor.

Oil from Sunflower seeds.—We have heard much of oil from the seeds of the Sunflower, but the following from a paper printed in Scotland gives us a new idea relative to the mode of obtaining such oil.

"A very delicate oil, much used in Russian cookery, is expressed from the seeds of the Sunflower, and is prepared by inclosing them in bags, and steeping them in warm water, after which the oil is expressed; this is actually as sweet as butter."

The Stone Pine. (*Pinus cembra*).—This is one of the most useful trees in Switzerland; it is indeed of very slow growth; one of them, cut down when nineteen inches in diameter, displayed three hundred and fiftythree concentric circles. Its

usual growth is a span in height in six years. The timber of this tree has a most agreeable perfume, and is much used for domestic utensils, as well as for wainscoting rooms. A traveller who visited the chateau of Tarasp, was struck in almost every apartment, with the perfume of this wood: and he remarks it is as a surprising and inexplicable circumstance, that the wood should have exhaled this perfume for some centuries in undiminished strength, and without the wood itself having suffered any decrease of weight. But this wood possesses another recommendation; rooms wainscoted with it are not infested with bugs or moths. Its seeds are esteemed a delicacy; they are eaten in great quantities at the winter parties; and on those occasions it is said the female sex display in extracting them a high degree of skill, mixed with much innocent gaiety and vivacity.

Swedish Turnips.—A writer in the English Farmer's Journal asserts, that "Swedish Turnips have grown on the same soil, on the property of W. Whitehouse, Esq. of Studley, for seven successive years with undiminished fertility and weight of crop. This soil consisted principally of decomposing vegetable peaty matter and chalk."

Preserving Potatoes.—An English paper says, that "to preserve potatoes in a proper state for food for many years, it is only necessary to scald them, or subject them to a heated oven for a few minutes. By doing this they will never sprout, and the farinaceous substance will keep good for many years, provided the cortical part or skin be entire. They should be well dried after being scalded."

To prevent horses being teased by flies.—Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which, pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole the next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold, it will be fit for use. Nothing more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.—

Farmer's Receipt Book.

Cork Collared Jackets.—The Florence Gazette thus concludes an article, on the subject of the loss of a steam boat. We think the concluding suggestion too important not to be acted on promptly by those concerned.

We here repeat our admonition of the utility of *Cork Collar Jackets*, to those who risk the multiplied dangers of Steam Boat navigation. Philanthropists have recommended their use to ocean mariners, and even there on the "mountain waves," numbers have been saved by them. But when we take into consideration the comparative ease with which the land could be reached from any part of our rivers, and the total exemption from high and dangerous waves, it must strike the mind of every one that here this simple apparatus would be far more efficacious.

In Russia, raw turnip is handed about in slices, in the first houses, upon a silver salver, with brandy, as a whet before dinner!

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

THE ARRACACHA.

Some notice of the Arracacha, and of the laudable efforts to introduce it into the United States.

To the Publishing Com. of the Mass. Soc. for promoting Agriculture.

GENTLEMEN—As the first attempt to introduce this valuable esculent root into the United States, as an object of garden, and possibly of field culture, has been made since the last number of your journal was published, it seems to me, that it would be unpardonable in the directors of your journal to omit any notice of this plant, and of the meritorious efforts to introduce it into our list of esculent vegetables. This plant is considered in the new South American state of Colombia, "as the most useful of all the edible roots, being superior to the common and sweet potatoes." In using this language, I must be understood to quote the expression of those, who have tested it in its native country, and by no means to admit, that much of this preference, and of its reputation, is not due to the prejudices of persons who do not see the Irish potato in perfection. It is not certain, that the arracacha, could it be raised in perfection in the United States, would hold as high a rank here, as it does in Colombia. Still there can be no question, that it is a very pleasant and wholesome vegetable, and if susceptible of successful and profitable culture in the United States, it would merit great attention. It has, for some years past, engaged the attention of European cultivators, rather as a desideratum, than as an object of decided hope, and assured culture. It has been introduced into Jamaica with, as it is confidently asserted, perfect success.

Although it had been tried in the state of New York, and the indefatigable proprietors of the Flushing Linnæan Garden claim the merit of cultivating it with perfect success for several years past, yet it was due to Gideon B. Smith, Esq. editor of the American Farmer, printed at Baltimore, to say, that he made the first extensive experiment to introduce this plant into general culture in the United States. We shall have occasion to refer to the experiments of the proprietors of the Linnæan Garden, in the close of our remarks.

Mr Smith is unquestionably entitled to the merit, and it is no small one, of importing this plant, on a great scale, not for his own personal benefit, (for he seems to be superior to any selfish motive,) but for the advantage of his country. He distributed his plants most liberally, with a view of testing their adaptation to the various sections of our country. While he transmitted a reasonable proportion to Massachusetts, he, at the same time, judiciously sent a share of them to South Carolina. It is my own private opinion, that if they shall be eventually found to flourish, and to attain a solid value, it will be in the two Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana. The reasons for this opinion, besides those which are obvious, I shall state hereafter. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society did me the honor to transmit three plants of the arracacha to me, probably from the knowledge that I feel a deep interest in the cause of horticulture, and enjoy a great and unfeigned delight in new experiments, which promise, however faintly, the improvement of these invaluable arts. I tried these plants. They arrived in the best possible order. They were in the highest state of health and vigor. They were planted in excellent soil—watched with the greatest care. Their

growth was rapid, vigorous, indicating the highest state of health. I felt assured, that the arracacha was adapted to our climate. I pointed it out as a successful experiment. Yet suddenly, without frost, or cold, or any perceptible cause, the leaves perished. Tender plants, plants of tropical countries, continued to flourish; but these failed. I could only indulge in loose conjectures as to the cause. I struck upon the heavy rains, as a possible cause; and knowing that South America was subject to severe and long continued drougths, perhaps my conjecture was not a very absurd one. Still it was but a conjecture, and I did not value it much. Long and repeated experiments, much patience, and great coolness, are required to the *acclimation* of plants—that is, in introducing into new climates and new soils, plants born and cultivated under others essentially diverse. Still, as a person entrusted with a new experiment, or a plant entirely new, and deemed of great value, a report from me, of my own experiment, was due to the Society, who had shown such a mark of its confidence. It was made,—the failure was detailed at large, and certain loose conjectures or suggestions were made as to the causes of failure. I was obliged, when I found that Mr Smith, whose exertions I so much valued, seemed to consider my remarks, as, in some degree, an impeachment of the value of his exertions. Most assuredly no such intention existed. I considered the effort which he had made as entitled to the thanks of every friend of horticulture and agriculture. But I have always considered it as solemn duty of every cultivator, to announce to the public his failures, as his successes. I have thought, after thirty years' experience, that *more evil* has resulted from too precipitate recommendation of new plants, and new processes in agriculture, than from the opposite defect—the cautious, even incredulous disposition of cultivators to admit new and manifest improvements. I really believed that my experiment on the arracacha had been so fair a one, and the season was so favorable, better than I had known for twenty-five years, that the failure must be attributed to the utter incapability of our soil and climate to mature this plant. Let us now see, how far the evidence before the public, supports, or defeats or contradicts, the opinion thus formed.

In the first place, we will take Mr Smith's own experiments, as detailed by him last autumn. We are promised new particulars, which he flatters himself will show, that the arracacha may be raised as easily as the parsnip—he might have said, as well as the common potato. Now what was his success? Did he raise one bushel fit for the table? If so, what was the quality and value of the root? Look, then, at Mr Legare's minute and very clear and intelligent statement of his very careful and cautious experiments? Did he raise enough to make presents to his friends of this invaluable root? No. But any vegetable, to be of permanent value, should at least yield eight fold. The sweet potato, even here, yields ordinarily twenty-five fold, or one bushel yields twenty-five. The Irish potato yields from ten to fifteen fold. If, then, this new acquisition had yielded even eight fold,—and if it did not, it would not merit cultivation,—why have we not the evidence of its goodness and abundance for the table? But, says Mr Legare, the Chevalier Soulange Boudin states that it has been cultivated with success in Montpellier and Geneva! Ah! is this so? Could the

potato be successfully cultivated in Montpellier and Geneva, and not be soon cultivated in Paris, if its products are sufficiently ample and abundant to render it an object of *profitable* culture? This fact, if it be one, makes me distrustful of the probability of success of this plant. But the most discouraging fact, which has as yet attracted my notice, is this. When I stated my total failure in the cultivation of the arracacha, William B. Prince, Esq. immediately came out with a declaration, that their establishment had cultivated the arracacha with entire difficulty for several years past, and that he had transmitted many plants of it, raised by them, to Europe. If this be so, and we cannot doubt it, it is clear, that it never can be cultivated with success as a common esculent vegetable. It would have spread before this time throughout the state of New York. I know a quantity of the common potato which was brought from Philadelphia in a silk huckle-bush, and in two years I received a bushel of it for seed, which gave me nearly fifty bushels.

Will it be said, that the Messrs Prince reserved every plant for profit, and could not spare even a new for the Horticultural Society of New York to test its value in our climate? My answer is, that the tuberculous parts of the root, if in our climate it ever produces any, are not necessary to its propagation. It is only the crown and eyes which are employed. You may cut off the edible part, as in the Dahlia, without diminishing its powers of reproduction.

What then, it may be asked, are your views upon this subject? Would you discourage the experiment? By no means. We rejoice that Mr Smith has so much ardor and evidence. We wish we had a little of it. But we would respectfully suggest the expediency of planting some of the roots in pots and tubs, and placing them in a hot-house and endeavoring to raise seeds from them. Seeds sown here, will be gradually accustomed to our climate, and may become hardy. Plants raised *south of the equator*, it is of little moment whether in a high or low latitude claim for a long time their natural habits—that is, they grow in our winter, and perish in our summers. This is so true, that it is extremely difficult to change these habits even in plants which are now common to both hemispheres.

I will state one remarkable example. I received the golden potato of Peru, very celebrated in that country. Three successive years it has been fully and fairly tried by the aid of artificial forcing, and every advantage of location, but it obstinately refuses to bend its habits to our climate. It will start either in the fall, or if put in the hot-bed in April, it will not produce its tubers till October. I have often reflected upon the curious fact that the potato should have been so easily acclimated in Europe, when we now cannot acclimate the Peruvian, or even the California potato, both of which I have tried for three successive years. My explanation of it is this, that the potato spread by slow degrees from Chili to Virginia, during a period of perhaps one thousand years, and became gradually inured to a northern latitude. It is clear, that the potato never was found in a wild or natural state in North America, and yet equally clear, that it was transmitted first from Virginia to Europe.

One of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture

PICTURED ROCKS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Upon the southern coast of Lake Superior, about fifty miles from the falls of St Mary, are the immense precipitous cliffs, called by the voyagers, Le Portail and the Pictured Rocks. This name has been given to them in consequence of the different appearances which they present to the traveller, as he passes their base in his canoe. It requires little aid from the imagination to discern in them the castellated tower, and lofty dome, spires and pinnacles, and every sublime, grotesque or fantastic shape, which the genius of architecture ever invented. These cliffs are an unbroken mass of rocks, rising to an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the lake, and stretching along the coast for 15 miles. The voyagers never pass this coast except in the most profound calm; and the Indians, before they make the attempt, offer their accustomed oblations, to propitiate the favor of their Manitoes. The eye instinctively searches along this eternal rampart for a single place of security; but the search is in vain. With an impassable barrier of rocks on one side, and an interminable expanse of water on the other, a sudden storm upon the lake would as inevitably insure destruction to the passenger in his frail canoe, as if he were on the brink of the cataract of Niagara. The rock itself is a sandstone, which is disintegrated by the continual action of the water with comparative facility. There are no broken masses upon which the eye can rest and find relief. The lake is so deep that these masses, as they are torn from the precipice, are concealed beneath its waters until they are reduced to sand. The action of the waves has undermined every projecting point—and there the immense precipice rests upon arches, and the foundation is intersected with caverns in every direction. When we passed this mighty fabric of nature, the wind was still and the lake was calm. But even the slightest motions of the waves, which in the most profound calm agitates these internal seas, swept through the deep caverns with the noise of distant thunder, and died away upon the ear, as if rolled forward in the dark recesses inaccessible to human observation. No sound more melancholy or more awful ever vibrated upon human nerves. It has left an impression which neither time nor distance can ever efface. Resting in a frail bark canoe upon the limpid waters of the lake, we seemed almost suspended in air, so pellucid is the element upon which we floated. In gazing upon the towering battlements which impended over us, and from which the smallest fragment would have destroyed us, we felt, and felt intensely, our own insignificance. No situation can be imagined more appalling to the courage, or more humbling to the pride of man. We appeared like a speck upon the face of creation. Our whole party, Indians and voyagers, and soldiers, and officers, and servants, contemplated in mute astonishment the awful display of creative power, at whose base we hung; and no sound broke upon the ear to interrupt the ceaseless roaring of the waters. No splendid cathedral, no temple built with human hands, no pomp of worship, could ever impress the spectator with such deep humility, and so strong a conviction of the immense distance between him and the Almighty Architect.

The writer of this article has viewed the Falls of Niagara, and the passage of the Potomac through

the Blue Ridge, two of the most stupendous objects in the natural features of our country. The impression they produce is feeble and transient, compared with that of the "Pictured Rocks" on Lake Superior.—*Gov. Cass.*

WATERING PLACES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Baden, the well known and much frequented watering place, has been long celebrated. The following account of it in the fifteenth century is interesting. Those warriors who would while away the interval between one campaign and another agreeably betook themselves to Baden in Aargau. Here in a narrow valley, where the Limmat flows through its rocky bed, are hot springs of highly medicinal properties. Hither, to the numerous houses of public entertainment, resorted prelates, abbots, monks, nuns, soldiers, statesmen, and all sorts of artificers. As in our own fashionable watering places, most of the visitors merely sought to dissipate ennui, enjoy life, and pursue pleasure. The baths were most crowded at an early hour in the morning, and those who did not bathe resorted thither to see acquaintances, with whom they could hold conversation from the galleries round the bath rooms, while the bathers played at various games, or ate from floating tables. Lovely females did not disdain to sue for admission from the gallery-jumpers, who threw down coins of small amount, to enjoy the ensuing scramble. Flowers were strewn on the surface of the water, and the vaulted roof rang with music vocal and instrumental. Towards noon the company sallied forth to the meadows in the neighborhood; acquaintances were easily made, and strangers became familiar. The pleasures of the table were followed by jovial pledges in swift succession, till life and drum summoned to the dance. Now fell the last barriers of reserve and decorum, and it was time to drop a veil over the scene. But what horror seized the dissolute crowd when the intelligence suddenly reached them that the plague was spreading its ravages over the land! Instant flight to the farthest mountain recesses hardly baffled contagion; youth and strength afforded no security; even love and friendship yielded to the universal panic, and the sick were left to die without consolation or attendance. The wrath of God was traced in this visitation; the churches filled with penitent and penance-performing sinners, and pilgrimages were made with all contrition and humility. Yet scarcely had the scourge ceased to be felt, when the old mode was resumed as eagerly as ever.—*Luther's Cyclopedia.*

THE HORSE.

It is our pride to witness the efforts making to improve the breed of this noble animal, and we take great pleasure in giving place to the following from the *Birmingham Herald*, by which it will be perceived that Mr JACKSON has purchased the celebrated horse *Hedgford*. It is said that an unusually large price has been paid for him, and that he is probably one of the best horses ever imported into the country when but six years old.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

From the Birmingham Herald of June 5th.

Mr Beardsworth has sold the horse *Hedgford*, for a very large sum, to Mr JACKSON, the gentleman who brought those celebrated horses, Tom Thumb and Ratler, from America, where he in-

tends taking *Hedgford*. It appears this gentleman is determined to excel as much in racing as he has done in trotting, if we may judge from his having selected *Hedgford*, and the price he has given for him. It is much to be regretted that such a horse should be sent out of the kingdom; as independent of his being one of the best bred, he is decidedly one of the finest horses in England. He is by the Filho da Puta, or Magistrate, out of Miss Craigie (the dam of "Birmingham") six years old, 15½ hands high, with muscular power not surpassed by any horse in the kingdom. His color a rich dark brown, with black legs. He has been a great winner of stakes and cups.

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST THE SMALL POX AND MEASLES.

Mr Remy, a physician at Chatillon, has made some successful experiments on chloride of lime, as a preservative against small pox. In a village where the small pox raged, he caused the only twelve individuals in the place, who yet remained subject to the infection, to be washed thrice a week with a solution of chloride of lime, and gave them at the same time two drops of the solution in a glass of *can sucre*. Two of them had a slight eruption, similar to a vaccine which had not taken well; the other ten, who were not separated from those suffering from the small pox, had no symptoms of illness. In another village afflicted with the small pox, of fifteen individuals still subject to it, ten were treated in the same manner, and escaped; while two of the remaining five caught the malady. M. Chevalier stated to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, that he was the first to suggest chloride of lime as a preservative against the small pox; and observed that it might be used as a protection against the measles, by keeping in the chamber of the child whom it was desired to prevent from infection, a saucer of dry chloride of lime, renewed from time to time, and dipping its shirt in a solution of one ounce of concentrated liquid chloride in twelve quarts of water.—*Abstract from Journal Royal Institute.*

CHERRY STONES.

To preserve the vegetative principle in cherry stones, they should be buried in earth as soon as convenient after the flesh has been taken from them; they should not be allowed to dry, neither be left in a situation to become sour. Many who are wishing to propagate cherries from seeds, are disappointed in not attending to these things, and it is often said that they must be raised from sprouts; such trees, however, are not so well rooted as those raised from seeds. In selecting varieties for planting for common nursery purposes, the Mazzard or Henny cherry are to be preferred; but those who intend to produce new seedling varieties, should select only such seeds as are known to be from valuable varieties. Seeds from the Kentish and Morella varieties are not good for planting, as they are slow of growth, and do not make good stocks to graft or bud upon.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Cranberries.—As this fruit is largely employed in most families, some persons may be glad to be informed, that these berries may be preserved several years, merely by drying them a little in the sun, and then stopping them closely in dry bottles.—*Parkes.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, August 8, 1892.

FARMER'S WORK FOR AUGUST.

FARM YARD, MANURE, &c.

This may be as good a time as can be chosen for constructing or altering barn yards, so that they will best answer for making and saving manure and other economical purposes. We shall give opinions of eminent agriculturists on this subject.

Judge Bush, of Albany says: "The cattle yard should be located on the south side of, and adjoining the barn. Sheds, substantial stone walls, or close board fences should be erected at least on the east and west sides, to shelter the cattle from cold winds and storms—the size proportioned to the stock to be kept in it. Excavate the centre in a common form, placing the earth removed upon the edges or lowest sides, leaving the borders ten or twelve feet broad, of a horizontal level to feed the stock upon, and from two to five feet higher than the centre. This may be done with a plough and scraper, or shovel and hand-barrow, after the ground is broken up with the plough. I used the former and was employed a day and a half, with two hands and a team, in fitting it to my mind. When the soil is not sufficiently compact to hold water, the bottom should be bedded with six or eight inches of clay, well beat down and covered with gravel or sand. This last labor is seldom required, except where ground is very porous. My yards are constructed on a beam, resting on a clay subsoil. Here should be annually deposited, as they can be conveniently collected, the weeds, coarse grass, and brakes of the farm, and also the pumpkin vines and potato tops. The quantity of these upon a farm is very great, and is collected and brought to the yard with little trouble by the teams returning from the fields. And here also should be fed out or strewed as litter, the hay, stalks and husks of Indian corn, pea and bean straw, and the straw of grain not wanted in the stables. To still further augment the mass, leached ashes and swamp earth may be added to advantage. These materials will absorb the liquid of the yard, and, becoming incorporated with the excrementitious matter, will double or treble the ordinary quantity of manure. During the continuance of frost the excavation gives no inconvenience; and when the weather is soft, the borders afford ample room for the cattle. In this way the urine is saved, and the waste incident to rains, &c. prevented. The cattle should be kept constantly yarded in winter, except when let out to water, and the yard frequently replenished with dry litter. Upon this plan, from ten to twelve loads of unfertilized manure may be obtained every spring from each animal; and if the stable manure is spread over the yard, the quality of the dung will be improved, and the quantity proportionably increased. Any excess of liquid that may remain after the dung is removed in the spring, can be profitably applied to grass, grain or garden crops. It is extensively used in Flanders, and in other parts of Europe.

"Having explained my method of procuring and preserving the food of vegetables, I will proceed to state my practice in feeding or applying it. It is given every spring to such hoed crops as will do well upon coarse food, (my vegetable

hogs and goats.) These are corn, potatoes, ruta baga, beans and cabbages. These consume the coarser particles of the manure, which would have been lost during the summer in the yard, while the plough, harrow and hoe eradicate the weeds, which spring from the seeds it scatters. The finer parts of the food are preserved in the soil, to nourish the small grains which follow. The dung is spread upon the land as evenly as possible, and immediately turned under with the plough. It is thereby better distributed for the next crop, and becomes intimately mixed and incorporated with the soil by subsequent tillage. Thus, upon the data which I feel warranted in assuming, a farmer who keeps twenty horses and neat cattle, will obtain from his yards and stables, every spring, two hundred loads of manure besides what is made in summer and the product of his hog-sty. With this he may manure annually ten or twelve acres of corn, potatoes, &c. and manure it well. And if a proper rotation of crops is adopted, he will be able to keep in good heart, and progressively improve sixty acres of tillage land, so that each field shall be manured every four or five years, on the return of the corn and potato crop."

Dr Deane observed, that "many who have good farm yards, are not so careful as they should be to make the greatest advantage by them, by confining the cattle continually in them during the foddering season. The practice of driving cattle to water, at a distance, is attended with a great loss of manure. Instead of continuing in this absurd practice, the well that serves the house, or one dug for the purpose, should be so near the yard, that a watering trough may reach from it into the yard. Some have a well in the yard; but this is not so advisable, as the water may become impregnated with the excrements of the cattle, and rendered less palatable. He that has a large stock, may save enough in manure in this way, in one year, to pay him for making a well of a moderate depth. Besides securing the advantage of having his cattle under his eye; and of preventing their straggling away, as they sometimes do. Innumerable are the accidents to which a stock are exposed, by going to watering places, in winter, without a driver, as they commonly do. And oftentimes, by means of snow and ice, the difficulty is so great, as to discourage them from going to the water; the consequence is that they suffer for want of drink, and the owner is ignorant of it. All these things plead strongly in favor of the mode of watering I have here recommended. They should not be let out, even when the ground is bare: For what they get will make them to winter the worse; and they will damage the fields.

There should be more yards than one to a barn, where divers sorts of cattle are kept. The sheep should have a yard by themselves, at least; and the young stock another, that they may be wholly confined to such fodder as the farmer can afford them. But the principal yard may be for the cows, oxen, calves and horses. And the water from the well may be led into each of these yards by wooden gutters.

If the soil of the yard be clay, or a pan of very hard earth, it will be the more fit for the purpose of making manure, as the excrements of the cattle will not be so apt to soak deep into it. Otherwise a layer of clay may be laid on to retain the stale, and the wash of the dung, which otherwise would be almost entirely lost.

"Some farmers seem well pleased to have a wash run away from their barns upon the contiguous sloping lands. But they are not aware how much they lose by it. A small quantity of land, by means of it may be made too rich. But the quantity of manure that is expended in doing it, if otherwise employed, might be vastly more advantageous; especially if it were so confined as to be incorporated with a variety of absorbent and dissolved substances; and afterwards laid on those parts of the farm where it is most wanted.

"It is best, in this climate, that a barn yard should be on the south side of a barn. It being less shaded, the manure will make the faster, as it will be free from frost a greater part of the year, and consequently have a longer time to ferment in. The feet of the cattle will also mix the materials the more, which are thrown into the yard, and wear them to pieces, so that they will become short and fine."

Lorain says: "My cattle yards and stalls were profusely littered with corn stalks, straw, leaves, &c.; of consequence the manure for my corn crops consisted principally of these substances. They were ploughed under the soil early in the spring, but not without some difficulty, as it required the active exertions of a boy with a forked stick to clear the head of the plough.

"Dung well stored with litter is a good non-conductor of heat. It therefore greatly retards evaporation from the ground underneath it. It also absorbs much moisture, and while the ground above it is drier than that underneath, the moisture is continually absorbed from the earth below, and diffused through the soil above. Thus in any soil or climate the ground is much moister during a dry time, where dung well stored with litter is used, than where decomposed dung has been applied, provided the cultivation is calculated to suffer the dung to remain undisturbed and closely covered with the soil."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1892.

Fruits Presented.—By Mr S. Walker, Roxbury, five varieties of Gooseberries, viz: Plough Boy, General Blucher, Millings Crown Bob, White Smith, Golden Queen and Lancaster Lad; also, a fine specimen of Large Red Currants. By Col. J. Wade, Woburn, a basket of very large size Scotch Gooseberries. By Mr Abel Houghton, Jr. Lynn, three varieties of Gooseberries, viz: Ashton's Seedling, Smooth Yellow, and White Rock.

Flowers Exhibited.—By Mr Walker of Roxbury, and Mr Houghton of Lynn, very fine. A good specimen of Camellia Japonica from Rev. J. Pierpont.

Two tubs of grape vines sent to the Society by M. C. Ferry, Esq. of the U. S. Ship Concord will be distributed on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

Per order.

E. VOSE.

Wool.—A few sales have been made by the dealers to the manufacturers at 33 cts. for graded wool, and 44 cts. for Merino and Saxony, cash. Some farmers have sold their fleeces at 46 to 48 cts. on a long credit, and others at 40 to 45 cts. for cash, for their best lots of Saxony and Merino. The purchasers do not seem inclined to advance at all, and some lots have been refused at previous offers. Those manufacturers who are not supplied seem willing to supply themselves at 40 to 45 cts. for prime lots.—*Poughkeepsie paper.*

CHOLERA.

The new cases reported in New York city on Sunday, 29th ult. were 122, deaths 30; Monday, new cases 163, deaths 39; Wednesday, new cases 82, deaths 41; Thursday, new cases 81, deaths 31; Friday, new cases 90, deaths 24; Saturday, new cases 163, deaths 29.

In Philadelphia it is gradually increasing; the account for Thursday, August 2d, gives 40 new cases and 15 deaths; for Friday, 35 new cases and 11 deaths; Saturday, 45 new cases, 13 deaths. It has also spread to Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia. In Montreal it still continues severe.

Our own city still continues very healthy for the season. Some alarm has been felt on account of a severe sickness in the State Prison at Charlestown, which commenced on Sunday evening. It has not yet proved fatal in any case; about 118 were taken. The Transcript of last evening contains some official documents, among which is the report of the physicians in attendance, which concludes thus: "In their opinion this disease is not Spasmodic Cholera, nor the ordinary cholera of the season; it is peculiar in its character, and has been produced by some cause with which they are, so far, unacquainted. They do not regard it as in the slightest degree contagious, nor as giving ground for any alarm in the community."

Adulteration of Spirits.—The Edinburgh Review states that in London the sophistication of wine is carried to an enormous extent, as well as the art of manufacturing spirituous wine, which has become a regular trade, in which a large capital is invested; and it is well known that many thousand pipes of spoiled cider are annually sent to the metropolis for the purpose of being converted into an imitation of Port wine. Innumerable are the tricks practised to deceive the unwary, by giving to weak, thin, and spoiled wines, all the characteristic marks of age, and also of flavor and strength. In carrying on these illicit occupations, the division of labor has been completely established; each has his own task assigned to him in the confederate work of iniquity; and thus they acquire dexterity for the execution of their mischievous purposes.

A writer in the Sporting Magazine, concludes an account of his visit to the farm of Col. W. R. Johnson, in Virginia, with the following paragraph:—

"The colts of Sir Charles and of Medley, frisked and gambled in the fields for our and their amusement; in short, everything without seemed to prosper and flourish in its proper place, whilst about the garden and house, under the direction of his better half, the household moved on as would a clock, whose works require winding but once in a life time. In fact, as one of our party said on leaving his farm—'Well! for training and good management, give me W. R. J. from a butter milk pig up to a race horse!'"

Straw bonnet making is carried on extensively in Norfolk County, and promises to be good this season, as the Dedham Advocate says the crops of straw are good, that a lot was lately purchased at the rate of \$60 per acre, and a lot of four acres, advertised last week had been sold for \$40 per acre, said to be more than the land would have sold for last fall.

Farm for Sale.

To be sold, at private sale, that well known country-seat, formerly owned by Joseph Cordis, Esq., located in South Reading, on the easterly side of "Reading Pond," so called, and adjoining the Forrester farm, now owned by John Chapp, containing sixty acres of excellent mowing, tillage, and pasture land, surrounded with a good stone-wall; also, a fine, two rods wide, passing through the centre of the farm, which renders it convenient to go to any part thereof, and is peculiarly advantageous, it being fenced with a good wall, into lots averaging from five to six acres each.

The buildings on said farm consist of a large two-story House, about forty feet square, finished throughout, with Sheds, and every other convenience, including a never-failing Well of excellent water.

Also, a Barn, ninety feet long by thirty-six feet wide; and adjoining said barn, is a large, convenient building for stables, carriage house, chaise house, &c., with a good well near the same.

The above buildings are all in good repair.

The above farm is well calculated for a country-seat, or public house, as it lies about an equal distance from Boston and Andover, where a number of stages pass daily, and the public travel is increasing.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

MOSES SWETESLER, JR.

N. B. Twenty-five acres of Wood Land can be purchased with the above farm, if desired.

South Reading, Aug. 7, 1832. It

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr. Layt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents.

BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. It

Treatise on Domestic Animals.

THIS day published, by Lilly & Wait, and Carter & Hendee, and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, No. 502 North Market Street, "A Treatise on breeding, rearing, and fattening all kinds of poultry, cows, swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moulbury, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition. With such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate, and common course of culture in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq., editor of the New England Farmer." Price 75 cents.

July 13.

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depredations of strollers and pilferers, caution all boys, apprentices, and other persons, against entering their inclosures if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAM'L J. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 16, 1832. Sm

Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in the town of Lexington, pleasantly situated, and under a high state of cultivation, is offered for sale. It contains 80 acres, 25 of which are wood land. For particulars inquire of Col. Samuel Chandler, near the meeting house, or of Mr. Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer.

Wanted.

A few Cherry Stones, for which a fair price will be paid at the Seed Store, No. 502 North Market Street August 8.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel		
ASHES, pot. first sort, . . .	ton	98 00	103 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	110 00	115 00
BEANS, white, . . .	hushel	50	1 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	12 00	12 50
prime, . . .	"	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	8 00	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	12	13
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	6	8
skimmed milk, . . .	"	3	4
FLAXSEED, . . .	hushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Indiano, Howard-street, . . .	barrel	6 50	6 75
Genesee, . . .	"	6 62	6 50
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	6 00	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bu-shel	75	77
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	70	71
Rye, . . .	"	85	100 00
Barley, . . .	"	60	70
Oats, . . .	"	50	55
HAY, . . .	cwt.	50	62
Hog's LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	9 00	10 00
Hops, 1st quality, . . .	"	22 00	23
LIME, . . .	cask	30	1 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at, . . .	ton	2 00	3 25
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess, . . .	"	12 00	11 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	hushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	67	75
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	10	
TALLOW, tined, . . .	cwt.	8 50	8 75
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	55	65
Merino, this, washed, . . .	"	40	42
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	37	38
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	33	35
Native, washed, . . .	"	33	37
Native, unwashed, . . .	"	55	51
pull'd superfine, . . .	"	41	45
21, . . .	"	35	37
30, . . .	"	28	30
31 Spinning, . . .	"	42	44

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	8	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6	7
VEAL, . . .	"	7	10
MUTTON, . . .	"	9	12
POULTRY, . . .	"	12	14
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	14	16
hump, best, . . .	"	14	16
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	17	20
MEAL, fine, retail, . . .	hushel	92	
Indian, retail, . . .	"	75	
POTATOES, . . .	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1832

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 297 Beef Cattle, 14 Cows and Calves, and 2622 Sheep.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—We quote extra at 5,67 a 5 75; prime at 5,23 a 5,50; good at 5 a 5,33, thin at 84 a 75.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$18, 184, 29, and 25.

Sheep.—Lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep were taken at \$1,50, 1,58, 1 67, 1,75, 1,92, 2, 2,08, 2,27, 2,35, and 2,33.

Swine.—None at Market.

NEW YORK, August 3.—Little or no alteration this week. Beef Cattle have advanced a trifle, and are as well as Sheep and Lambs in demand. Beef Cattle brisk at \$6 a 7,30; Sheep, good, \$3 a 4,50; common, \$2 a 3; Lambs \$1 a 3.—*Daily Advertiser*.

¶ In the N. York market only the quarters of Bee are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

Miscellany.

OUR OWN FIRE-SIDE.

Dear in the morn's soft blowing gale
Is budding May;
Sweet in the wild-toe-scented vale
The scattered hay;
Dearest the early evening star,
The lover's guide;
But dearest still, and sweeter far,
Our own fire-side.

Dear is the linnet's lively song
That cheers the grove;
Sweet is the breeze that wafts along
The sigh of love;
Dear to the sailor's heart the call
Of land desired;
But, ah! more dear, more sweet than all,
Our own fire-side.

DESCRIPTION OF A COW.

At the sale of a farming stock in Gloucestershire, in England, the auctioneer gave the following extempore description of a cow:

Long in her sides, bright in her eyes,
Short in her legs, than in her thighs,
Big in her ribs, wide in her pins,
Full in her bosom, small in her shins,
Long in her face, fine in her tail,
And never deficient in filling her pail.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Spare not nor spend too much, be this thy care,
Spare but not to spend, and only spend to spare;
Who spends too much, may want, and so complain;
But he spends best, who spares to spend again.

Certainly if a man will keep of even hand, his ordinary expenses ought to be but to the half of his receipts, and if he think to wax rich, but to the third part.—*Baron.*

SAGACITY OF THE ANT.

A gentleman of Cambridge, says Mr Bingley, one day remarked an ant dragging along what, with respect to its strength, might have been denominated a piece of timber. Others were severally employed, each in its own way. Presently, this little creature came to an ascent, where the weight of the wood seemed for a while to overpower him. He did not remain long perplexed with it; for, three or four others, observing his dilemma, came behind and pushed it up. As soon, however, as he had got it on level ground, they left it to his care, and went to their own work. The piece he was drawing happened to be considerably thicker at one end than the other. This soon threw the poor fellow into a fresh difficulty: he unluckily dragged it between two bits of wood. After several fruitless efforts, finding it would not go through, he adopted the only mode that a reasoning being, in similar circumstances, could have taken: he came behind it, pulled it back again, and turned it on its edge, when, running again to the other end, it passed through without difficulty. The same gentleman, sitting one day in the garden of his college, he was surprised by remarking a single ant, busily employed in some work that caused him to make many journeys, to and from the same place. This gentleman traced him to the entrance of the habitation of a community, whence he observed him to take the dead body of

an ant in his fangs, and run away with it. He carried it to a certain distance, dropped it, and returned for another, which, by the time of his arrival, was brought to the same hole.

Dr Franklin, believing that these little creatures had some means of communicating their thoughts or desires to one another, tried several experiments with them, all of which tended to confirm his opinion, especially the following. He put a little earthen pot, containing some treacle, into a closet, where a number of ants collected, and devoured the treacle very quickly. But, on observing this, he shook them out, and tied the pot with a string to a nail, which he had fastened into the ceiling, so that it hung down by the string. A single ant, by chance, remained in the pot. The ant ate till it was satisfied; but, when it wanted to get off, it could not for some time find a way out. It ran about the bottom of the pot, but in vain; at last, after many attempts, it found the way to the ceiling, by going along the string. After it was come there, it ran to the wall, and thence to the ground. It had scarcely been away half an hour, when a great swarm of ants came out, got up to the ceiling, and crept along the string into the pot, and began to eat again. This they continued to do until the treacle was devoured; in the meantime, one swarm running down the string, and the other up.—*Shaw's Nature Displayed.*

"ANGLING IN THE SKY."

The author of the Sketch Book, in his Tales of the Allambyra, gives the following account of a novel species of amusement, he witnessed among the inhabitants of that antiquated pile of regal Moorish magnificence.

"Before concluding these remarks, I must mention one of the amusements of the place which has particularly struck me. I had repeatedly observed a long lean fellow perched on the top of one of the towers, manœuvring two or three fishing rods, as though he was angling for stars. I was for some time perplexed by the evolutions of this aerial fisherman, and my perplexity increased on observing others employed in like manner, on different parts of the battlements and bastions; it was not until I consulted Mateo Ximenes that I solved the mystery.

"It seems the pure and airy situation of this fortress has rendered it, like the castle of Macbeth, a prolific breeding place for swallows and martlets, who sport about its towers in myriads, with the holiday glee of urelins just let loose from school. To entrap these birds in their giddy circlings, with hooks baited with flies, is one of the favorite amusements of the ragged 'sons of the Allambyra,' who with the good for nothing ingenuity of arrant idlers, have thus invented the art of angling in the sky."

National Fast in England.—The London Record gives an interesting account of the observance of the National Fast in England held on account of the presence of the Cholera in that country. At Colchester, the day was observed with a solemnity which far exceeded anything of the kind within memory of the oldest inhabitants. All business was suspended, and the streets were far stiller than is usual on Sabbaths. The churches and chapels were thronged by apparently devout worshippers in most places, and a strict Sabbath was kept. The display and strolling which is too oft-

en seen on Sundays was not visible, and old men and maidens, young men and children, thronged to their houses of worship to fall down before their Maker and Preserver with reverence and godly fear.—*Salon Obs.*

Drought.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 21st July, states that a distressing drought had prevailed through the Western part of Ohio, for several weeks previous—that the pastures were parched up, and the prospect of corn and other summer crops except oats, is very unpromising. The wheat is of the very first quality, and has been saved in the very best order.

A Conclusion.—Some half dozen "green hands" who had shipped on board a merchant vessel, being dilatory in making their appearance on deck in a storm, at the call of "all hands!" the mate went to the hatch-way and hailed them, asked in the usual phrase often used on such occasions:

"Below there! have you concluded?"

"Yes, sir, we've concluded to let the sail blow away and pay for it!"

Anything in reason.—Go up and hand the royal, said an officer on ship board to a boy, who had never before "swam the salt pond." It was in the night. Sir? answered the lad inquiringly. The officer repeated the order. Anything in reason, Captain, anything in reason, said the boy, but as to climbing them rope ladders such a dark night as this, I shan't do it!

Cloth Strainers.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Milk and Cheese Strainers—licavise, Gault's patent Churn, the most approved churn in use; Leavitt's improved Cheese Press; Curd Mills for preparing curd, a very useful little implement for the purpose intended.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead.

LEAD PIPE and Sheet Lead of all sizes and dimensions, constantly for sale at No. 110 State street, by ALBERT FLARING & CO.

Cradles.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, a few very excellent Grain Cradles. J. R. NEWELL.

Printing Presses for Sale.

FOR sale at this office, one Smith's Imperial Press, one do. Medium, and one Ramage.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1832.

NO. 5.

Horticultural.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting, held at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday, August 11, 1832.

The following report was made by H. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Society.

After a separation of nearly nine months. I am highly gratified to again meet the members of an institution, with whom I have been so pleasantly associated, in zealous efforts to advance the interests of rural industry.

During my absence, I have watched with deep solicitude the progress of your labors, which, through the kind intervention of those who have been most ardently devoted to the great objects of the society, have been constantly reported to me. It is a subject of sincere congratulation that the Garden of Experiment and Cemetery of Mount Auburn have claimed such commendable attention from the able and energetic members of the Committee which was charged with the management of those beautiful and interesting grounds, during this season. A result has been produced, by constructing the avenues and paths, which must convince every dispassionate proprietor, that our most sanguine predictions were far in the rear of possible achievement; and that it is practicable to realize all our expectations within a less period than was originally anticipated, if the same spirit and enterprise which has thus far marked their labors are not suffered to abate. While we are cheered by the past to redouble our exertions, the anticipations of the future inspire a more extended and generous disposition to mature and execute the plans which have been projected, for the full development of all the important departments of the whole establishment.

The absolute necessity of an Experimental Garden is daily becoming more apparent,—for the contributions of plants and seeds, from all parts of the world, are rapidly increasing, and imperiously require that we should be enabled to cultivate them, under the immediate direction of the institution, both for the purpose of ascertaining their value in rural economy and consequence in the arts, as well as for the embellishment of our private gardens and public grounds.

If the unprecedented rigor of the past winter has had a most deleterious influence upon our fruit trees and produced a temporary dependency among gardeners and farmers, we should be encouraged in the reflection that a recurrence of like disasters may not again blast our prospects for a century; and while the most effectual mode of obliterating the melancholy consequences, as well as the painful reminiscences they awaken, is a prompt and determined effort to replace our destroyed trees and ornamental plants by others, of a more estimable quality, it should be borne in mind, that it is our duty to plant, not merely for ourselves, but for posterity. It is thus we are alone able to repay the debt of gratitude, which we owe to our predecessors; and should gladly emulate their enlarged beneficence toward

succeeding generations. The husbandman eats in his own day, the bread which he had earned by the sweat of his brow; but it is most often that he leaves as a rich inheritance to his posterity, the enjoyment of the fruits of those trees, which he had reared and cultivated with generous and untiring assiduity; glad in the hope that his children's children would rise up and call him blessed.

It will be recollected that Dr Van Mons of Louvain, in the kingdom of Belgium sent us the last year, scions of more than fifty of his most celebrated varieties of pears, and some weeks since, I received the following letter from that illustrious cultivator of fruits, in conformity to a request I had made, in consequence of the disaster which befel his rich donation. But notwithstanding I had attempted, by addressing letters to the gentleman through whose hands the second present was to pass, to avoid delay in the transmission, I regret that it is my duty to state, the last and most valuable collection of grafts has not yet reached its destination. We are under the greatest obligations to Dr Van Mons, for his liberal efforts to enrich our nurseries and orchards, and notwithstanding the unfortunate results which followed, I shall once more ask him to attempt the experiment, with the hope it may be crowned with success.

LOUVAIN, MARCH 9, 1832.

SIR,—I embrace the opportunity kindly offered by Dr McMahon of the United States Army, to inform you, that on the 20th of January, I had the honor of sending you, by a ship which left Havre on that day, a package of several kinds of pear scions, of the most recent procreation, and among them are not any of those varieties which I formerly transmitted,—in all sixtyfour different varieties. I hope they have, before this, reached their destination. I have also sent you some of my new engravings and descriptions of pears.

I have translated for the *Revue des Revues*, the greater part of the articles which I found in the numbers of the interesting New England Farmer, which you were so very kind as to send me.

With sentiments of the highest esteem,

Your much obliged, and most obt. serv't,

J. B. VAN MONS.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.
President Mass. Hort. Society.

Last summer I announced to the society, that I had written to our Charge de Affairs at the Ottoman Porte, requesting him to be so kind as to procure and transmit to the society, either the seeds or plants of a valuable timber tree, which grows on the borders of the Black Sea, and I now have the pleasure of submitting his answer.

Letter from David Porter, Esq. Charge de Affairs of the United States at the Ottoman Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure, yesterday, to receive your favor of the 23d of July last, and shall lose no time in endeavoring to procure for you some of the seeds of the *Platanus* you describe. If it is so valuable for the purposes of construction, as it must be by possessing the properties you mention, I shall certainly be able to procure

information respecting it from the officers of the Navy Yard, as all the wood for that establishment is brought from the shores of the Black Sea. There will be no difficulty in finding a conveyance for the seed, or some of the young trees, from this place, as the harbor of Constantinople is seldom long without the presence of an American vessel. I some time since sent to Mr J. S. Skinner of Baltimore, a quantity of the seed of a beautiful flowering tree, which I wished him to distribute; it is here called the *Gül-Aghadj*, (pronounced *Gööl-Agadgi*) or Rose tree; it is said to be a native of Persia or Armenia. I have never seen but one, but Baron Ottinckelt, the Austrian Minister, informed me that in his garden there was another.

It grows to the size of an orchard apple tree, affords a fine shade, and an immense quantity of beautiful flowers of a light purple, tipped with white; the flowers hang like silk tassels from the boughs, the fringe of which is half the length of the finger, and widening from the stem in a fan like form. The Baron, who did not know the name, called it: the Silk Tassel tree, and from the appropriate name he gave it, and from the description of it, it can be none other than the *Gül Aghadj*.

The seeds are contained in a pod, like that of the Locust, and I am rather inclined to think that it is something of the family of the *Acacia*. I do not know that it is of any utility, but it is strikingly beautiful and ornamental.

Mr Skinner, should it be desirable, will, no doubt, take great pleasure in furnishing you a supply of the seed.

Whenever I can be useful, in furthering the views of the society, I beg you to command me without ceremony.

With great respect, your very obt. serv't.

DAVID PORTER.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.
Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

I have written to Mr Skinner desiring him to be so good as to send a few of the seeds of the magnificent *Gül Aghadj*, and from the known disposition of that worthy patron of horticulture, to disseminate such seeds and plants, which he so often has the good fortune to receive from foreign countries, I have no doubt he will cheerfully transmit a portion of those which he may have received, if they have not all been previously disposed of.

We were indebted last year to Capt. M. C. Perry of the U. S. Navy, for a rich present of plants, and I have recently received the following communication from that meritorious officer, together with the donation to which he refers.

Letter from M. C. Perry, of the United States Navy.
U. S. Ship Concord, harbor of Malta,
March 9, 1832.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have placed in charge of my friend Mr Eynaud, U. S. Consul at this Port, two tubs containing grape vines from Sicily which he has kindly offered to forward to your society by the first direct conveyance.

The vine called *Pollio* was introduced into Sicily during the possession of that Island by the Romans. It is a native of ancient Thrace, and is

highly esteemed by the Sicilians. That called Tyro was at a much earlier period brought from Tyre.

A box containing a few plants will also accompany the vines. Mr Eynaud has promised to put in one of the tubs a few roots of the black currants of Zante.

I am, very respectfully, your most obt. serv't,
M. C. PERRY.

Geo. H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. of the Mass. Hort. Soc. Boston.

The grape vines and plants have arrived in excellent order, owing to the particular care which Capt. Thayer, the commander of the brig Conway, took of them, during the voyage from Malta to this port, and for which we are under the greatest obligations. They are now placed at the disposition of the society. As the grape vines are represented to be of a very superior kind, it is recommended that some of each be placed under the care of gentlemen who have grapes, and who from their skill, taste and experience, in the management of those delicate varieties of fruits, will be disposed to cultivate them successfully, and insure their dissemination.

I have placed upon the table of exhibition, a pair of silk hose, which were sent me by Mrs Scaton of the city of Washington, who states that the silk worms were reared, the cocoons reeled, the silk twisted, and the stockings knit by her sister, in North Carolina, during the last year; and that the silk worms were fed entirely with the leaves of the native black mulberry. For fineness of texture, delicacy and beauty of manufacture, the stockings rival those imported from Europe.

This example of female industry, and taste for horticulture, is worthy of all praise and is not only meritorious for the commendable precedent, but an honorable instance of that laudable spirit of enterprise and patriotism for which the ladies of this Republic have ever been conspicuous.

It is not only a most remarkable and interesting fact, but one glorious to the character of our country-women, that the culture of silk has been prevented from total abandonment by the females. It began in the southern states, but there expired with the revolutionary war; but it was however, prosecuted in Connecticut, and almost exclusively, until within a few years, when it rapidly expanded all over the United States. Like the fire in the sacred temples of antiquity, this rich culture has been maintained by the hands of females; and by them has it been chiefly prosecuted, until it can be now confidently asserted, that the period is not distant when it will become as important to our manufactures, and as an article of export, as is the present great staple of cotton, in the southern and southwestern states; for instead of being like that, confined to any one section of the Union, silk can be produced from Florida to Maine, and from the shores of the Atlantic to the vale of the Mississippi.

The following letter from the Hon. John Welles, with the bulbs therein named, I have the pleasure of presenting to the Society. That gentleman has long been distinguished for his devotion to the various rural cultures of our climate, and the country is much indebted to him for his numerous experiments and interesting communications, on all the branches of tillage, which have enriched the Agricultural Journal, and the New England Farmer.

Boston, July 31st, 1832.

Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

DEAR SIR — A gentleman of Maine, whose efforts are unwearied to promote whatever may extend the arts, or increase the means of comfort and happiness amongst us, has requested my intervention as a friend, (choosing himself to be unnamed,) in the distribution of sundry roots of the Meadow Saffron (or Colchicum autumnale.)

These I received by the Hull, from London, in good order.

Agreeably to his wish, I now have the honor to present to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, six roots, three double and three single plants.

The object expressed to me is, that the wine and the vinegar may be obtained from it for use in this country in the most satisfactory manner, since if made here it is usually from dried, instead of fresh roots.

In medicine, it is by many thought important in cases of gout, rheumatism and other maladies.

Coming from the eastern part of the Mediterranean territories, both insular and continental, it must thrive in some parts of this country; as it can bear some cold, whilst it profits by heat.

It is cultivated like the tulip, and is to be taken forthwith out of the box in which it is imported, and put into moist and warm ground. It will come up, as its name indicates, in the autumn.

By the dissemination proposed for it, I think that we shall have this article more fully established in this country. It is not mean as a flower; and many have had occasion to be grateful for its service as a medicine. For its further distribution as proposed, the best means in my power have been already taken.

With much respect for the useful labors of the Society over which you preside, I have the honor to be, Sir, yours truly,
JOHN WELLES.

Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

Boston, August 11, 1832.

The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Capt. M. C. Perry, Commander of the U. S. Ship Concord, for a valuable collection of grape vines and plants which he kindly transmitted from Sicily.

Resolved, That the President be requested to express to Mrs Scaton the thanks of the Society, for the donation of silk hose which she has been pleased to present, and to desire her to make known to her sister, the high estimation in which her laudable attention to the culture and her successful manufacture of silk, are held by this institution.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. John Welles, for his liberal donation of bulbs of the Colchicum autumnale.

David Porter, Esq. Charge des Affaires of the United States at the Ottoman Porte, was admitted corresponding member.

From Buckingham's New England Magazine.

SHEEP AND SHEPHERDS IN FRANCE.

Saufoin and trefoil, among the grasses, give the bright tinge of their blossoms to extensive fields. There are neither fences nor hedges to secure the growing crops from the cattle. They are not, therefore, permitted to range the roads at large, as is common in the United States. No

fences, indeed, are even used to divide the meadow lands, pastures, and fields of grain, of neighboring farmers; but the crops of all sorts are growing as it were sociably together, without a ditch or embankment to divide them. It must be obvious, that under such circumstances it would not answer to turn out cows, sheep, or horses, into a pasture, to range uncontrolled, as is done by New England farmers on their well-fenced lands. A string tied to a peg at one end, and to the leg of a horse or the horn of a cow at the other, usually limits the range of their grazing excursions. The extent of the rope serves as the radius of the circle, about which they vibrate from side to side, to crop the grass.

For want of suitable fencing materials, shepherds and shepherdesses are still to be found in the fields of France, as a substitute for rail fences and stone walls. Their services are not necessary to protect their flocks from the depredations of wolves, but for a very different purpose; to protect the growing crops, which border the pastures, from the depredations of the sheep. To relieve themselves of the laborious duty of running back and forth constantly, between the verge of the fields of grain and the sheep pasture, the shepherds have resorted to the sagacity of dogs.

They appear to be an indolent race, lying down upon the grass at their ease, whilst their ever active dogs take upon themselves the whole management of the flock. These dogs, as if conscious of their elevated station, and of the importance of the command entrusted to them, over the herd of subordinate animals, stride gravely along the edges of the pastures, like trusty sentinels, displaying, in their very step and mien, what might almost be deemed an air of magisterial dignity. Where the range of the pasture is extensive, two or more dogs are necessary. They pace back and forth, meeting each other with the regularity of sentinels, half way on their allotted round, and wheeling about them to retrace their line of march.

A French gentleman stated to me, that so great are the docility and sagacity of well-trained shepherds' dogs, that their masters have only to take them around the limits of the grounds allotted for the range of the flock, and to designate properly the bounds or lines for them to traverse, when they seem to comprehend the end of their task, and will suffer no errant sheep to transgress them. When a nose is seen projected over this line, to crop the herbage beyond it, the dog hastens silently to the spot. I noticed one of them, attending a flock near Lille, to give a sudden and loud bark at the very ear of the trespassing sheep, who, in his agitation at the unexpected rebuke, wheeled completely round, as if stunned. Thus it appears to be the business of the shepherds' dogs, as well as of the shepherds, to watch, not so much for the safety of the flocks, as for that of the adjacent, unfenced fields of grain.

The shepherd-dogs sell for one or two hundred francs each, according to the excellence of their education, as the postilion expressed himself in reply to my inquiries. The shepherds themselves frequently take up their abode in the field during the summer, sleeping at night in the little portable houses or sheds mounted on wheels, which they move about at pleasure on changing their pastures. I have seen them travelling along the roads between the sheep pastures and the houses

from whence they get their supply of food, with vultures or screech owls, probably somewhat after the fashion practised by the principal shepherd, David. The shepherdesses, as well as the shepherds, from their constant residence in the fields and exposure to the sun, have complexions quite as brown as those of the native Indians or squaws of America; and, judging from appearances, one would suppose them to be about as susceptible of sentimental loves. Pastoral life, as depicted in poetry, like many other conceits of the poet's imagination, loses a portion of its charms when viewed in the sober light of truth. The idle life led by shepherds of ancient days allowed them such ample leisure to make love, that the very terms "swain," and lover, have become synonymous.

INOCULATION, OR BUDDING.

This is commonly practised upon all sorts of stone fruit in particular; such as peaches, nectarines, cherries, plums, &c., as also oranges and jessamines; and is preferable to any sort of grafting for most kinds of fruit. The method of performing it is as follows: You must be provided with a sharp penknife, or what is called a budding knife, having a flat haft, (the use of which is to raise the bark off the stock to admit the bud,) and some sound bass mat, which should be soaked in water to increase its strength, and make it more pliable; then having taken off cuttings from trees that you propagate, choose a smooth part of the stock, about five or six inches above the surface of the ground, if designed for dwarfs, and for half standards at three feet; but for standards, they should be budded six or more feet above the ground; then with your knife, make a horizontal cut across the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut, make a slit downwards about two inches, so that it may be in the form of a T; but you must be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock; then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot stalk remaining, you should make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud with part of the wood to it, in the form of an escutcheon; this done, you must with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not, (for all those buds which lose their eyes in stripping, should be thrown away, being good for nothing,) then having gently raised the bark of the stock where the cross incision was made, with the flat haft or handle of your knife, clear of the wood, you should thrust the bud therein, observing to place it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock, cutting off any part of the rind belonging to the bud which may be too long for the slit made in the stock; and having thus exactly fitted the bud to the stock; you must tie them close round with the bass mat, beginning at the under part of the slit, and so proceed to the top; taking care that you do not bind round the eye of the bud, which should be left open.

When your buds have been inoculated three weeks or a month, you will see which of them have taken; those which appear shrivelled and black are dead; but those which remain fresh and plump, you may be sure are joined; and at this time you should loosen the bandage, which if not done in time, will pinch the stock, and greatly injure if not destroy the bud.

In the March following you must cut off the stock about three inches above the bud, sloping it that the wet may pass off and not enter the stock; to this part of the stock left above the bud, it is very proper to fasten the shoot which proceeds from the bud, and which would be in danger of being blown out, if not prevented; but this must continue no longer than one year, after which it must be cut off close above the bud, that the stock may be covered thereby.

The time for inoculating is from the middle of June until the middle of August, (in America from the end of June to the end of August,) according to the forwardness of the season, and the particular sorts of trees to be propagated; but the time may be easily known by trying the buds, whether they come off well from the wood or not. However, the most general rule is, when you observe the buds formed at the extremity of the same year's shoots, which is a sign of their having finished their spring growth.—*Forsyth on Fruit Trees.*

BOTTS IN HORSES.

In the American Farmer, I have read, with interest, several remedies for the botts. It is certainly desirable, if possible, to obtain some specific, which may be relied on to expel those terrible insects when actually formed in the stomach as well as to prevent their formation. As one of your correspondents observes there is no doubt that salt exhibited weekly in the food of horses, would assist as a preventive; and so will salt petre and asafetida occasionally administered. Currying and cleaning the hair of the horse is not only necessary for the good appearance, but also for the general health of our favorite animal.

Of all the remedies I have used and seen used to expel the botts, fish brine is decidedly the most efficacious and sure. I have saved several valuable horses, after they were actually stretched on the ground, and apparently in the last agonies.

Let a quart of salt fish brine, be administered at once; and the dose be repeated in an hour afterwards, unless previously there be symptoms of relief. The medicine will show its effects in copious discharges from the relieved animal, which will be accompanied by quantities of dead botts. He will not only be relieved, but will be improved in his health and condition. It is to be observed, by the bye, that all owners of horses would do well to give them occasionally in their food, and sometimes in draught, small quantities of fish brine.—*American Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

At a time when pestilence stalks through our land, and when the greatest attention to cleanliness, and the removal of everything that produces fetid exhalations, are required by the civil authorities,—I hope to be excused for a few remarks on privies. In years past, when I was habitually a traveller, I found nothing in the course of my journeys so generally a just cause for complaint, as the condition in which those receptacles are kept. Most of the proprietors seemed not to know that such places could be freed from the most villainous smells; or that ventilating tubes were as necessary to a privy, as a chimney is to an open fire-place in a parlor.

Why only consider the matter: if a privy is not ventilated by a tube in the manner of a chimney, how are the exhalations to escape? If they

are not sent off high over our heads as they should be, they must taint the air around us, fill the chamber, and constantly assail the olfactory of every visitor. Go then to work—nail four narrow boards together so as to form a hollow prism, place this erect in the privy so that the foul air of the vault, shall pass up it through the roof without coming into the chamber, (which to do completely you must keep the covers of the seats closely shut down,) and the business is done. And until this is done, every privy must be uncomfortable to those who are not habituated to bad smells. V.

ISABELLA GRAPE.

We lately examined a Grape Vine of the variety known in this vicinity as the Isabella Grape, in the garden of H. B. Williams, Esq. of three years' growth on which was upwards of one thousand clusters of grapes. We think it would not be overrating to say, that the prospects were fair for this vine to produce two hundred and fifty pounds of grapes this season. Similar grapes were worth in this market the past season, twelve and a half cents per pound; but should the produce be two hundred and fifty pounds, and be sold at ten cents per pound, the amount would be twenty-five dollars. One acre of ground would be capable of supporting one hundred and fifty vines—which at the above rate, might produce \$3750. Now we are sensible that this sum will appear so large to some of our farmers, that they will say it is impossible to make an acre of land produce so much, but yet we think it might be done. Let them examine for themselves, make fair allowances for the uncertainty of all crops, as to growth, market, &c., and then say whether there is not a greater prospect for profit in the cultivation of grapes, than any other crop, whatever. *Ibid.*

Steam Carriage.—A late English paper contains a description of a new Steam Carriage, of an improved construction, but perfect in its machinery and arrangements, which is about to be placed on the road between Birmingham and London. It is intended to test practically the advantages of employing steam carriages upon common roads. The experiment will be tried on a large scale. The Engine is of 100 horses' power, and is arranged to propel a carriage like an omnibus, capable of containing forty passengers, and another vehicle for merchandise and baggage, of the capacity of several wagon loads. The Engine is on a new plan, separate from the carriage, with a boiler constructed of a number of tubes, thus diminishing the chances for mischief by an explosion. The wheels are eight inches wide and perfectly flat, and it is stated by those who have been present at the trials, that they never make ruts in the road. The machine is moved backwards and forwards at the pleasure of the engineer, and the speed may be regulated at will from one mile to fifty miles, an hour. To avoid a deposit of sediment in the boiler tubes, distilled water alone is to be used.—*Belt. Amer.*

Calves.—It sometimes happens that calves are troubled with a looseness of the bowels, or scouring, more especially after rains, when the grass grows fast. To prevent this, a little lime mixed with meal and given to them, will in most cases, stop the complaint within a few days.—*Genesee Farmer.*

HABITS OF INSECTS.

Extract from the July number of the North American Review.

Insects are now a formidable body, and were much more so in former times when their habits and persons were less familiarly known. Men had not began to ask from whence they came, nor whither they were going; but they found them when they least desired their company, and there was a sort of mystery in their movements, which, more than anything else, tends to inspire the feeling of dread. It was on this account that they were first distinguished by the name *bug*, which, however it may have degenerated into a watchword of contempt at the present day, was formerly synonymous with ghost or spectre, and equally alarming. The passage of scripture from the Psalms, "Thou shalt not need to be afraid of any bug by night," as it stood in Matthew's old English Bible, is probably known to our readers. Later translators have judiciously substituted a more general word in its stead. But even now, considering their power to destroy our peace, there is some reason to fear them, and were there nothing else formidable about them, their numbers are sufficiently alarming. When we hear their concert on a summer evening, it sounds as if every leaf and every blade of grass had found a voice; though, in fact, there is no voice in the matter. They deal wholly in instrumental music; some have heard a voice like sound proceeding from a moth occasionally, but their concert,—great nature's hum,—is produced by rubbing the hard shells of the wings against the trunk or together, which makes a sharp and shrill sound, that can be heard at a considerable distance. The hum of insects on the wing can be heard when the performer is invisible. We remember, that once standing in a summer day on the top of a high hill, we heard a sound as of a million of bees directly over our head, when not an insect, which could be held responsible for any noise, was within our view. Such cases are not uncommon, and the only explanation is, that the authors of the sound are distant, and its loudness deceives us into the impression that it is high.

We will suggest some advantages of an acquaintance with this subject; we mean a general acquaintance, such as popular works are calculated to give. For example, the insect called the death-watch was formerly thought to sound the alarm of death to some inmate of the mansion where it was heard, though it would have required a perpetual cholera to have fulfilled half the number of his predictions. Now, it is known to proceed from a little wood boring insect, whose skill is somewhat hard, and who uses it for the purpose of a signal to others. Standing on its hind legs, it beats regularly on the board a number of times,—a process, which, comparing its force with the size of the insect, one would think more likely to be fatal to itself than to those who hear it. The bug, so well known in connexion with "rosy dreams and slumbers light," when it was first imported into England, occasioned equal dismay,—an alarm not wholly superstitious and unreasonable, when we remember how often it has "murdered the sleep of the innocent as well as the guilty." If we may believe David Dean, the Scotch bewail its introduction among them as one of the evils of the Union, and for that reason distinguish it by the name of the English bug. The

history of the Hessian fly, which made its appearance at the close of the American war, and which certain aged people, believing it to be a consequence of our separation from the British Government, named the Revolution fly, shows how much alarm and trouble ignorance of the character of a little insect may occasion. They first appeared in Staten Island, and spread rapidly, destroying the wheat on their way. They passed the Delaware in clouds, and swarmed like the flies of Egypt, in every place where their presence was unwelcome. The British, naturally disliking everything that savored of revolution, were in great fear lest they should reach their island, and resolved to prevent it, if necessary, with all the power of their fleet. The privy council sat day after day; despatches were sent to all the foreign ministers; expresses were sent to the custom houses to close the ports; Sir Joseph Banks, who held such matters in special charge,—as Swift said Mr Flammstead was once appointed by Government to look after the stars,—was called upon to exert himself, with such importunity, that if such a thing were possible, he grew almost profane upon the occasion. He shouted across the ocean to Dr Mitchell, while the Doctor stood wringing his hands upon the western shore. When he had collected all the information which could be furnished by scientific and practical men concerning the bug in question, amounting to more than two hundred octavo pages, he enlightened the Government with the information, that he did not know what the creature was; a report satisfactory as far as it went, no doubt, but which might, for aught that appears, have been reduced to somewhat smaller dimensions. If any one could have furnished a scientific description of the insect, it might probably have been arrested in its depredations, and if not, there would have been some consolation to men, could they have pointed it out to the indignation and scorn of the world.

Our cultivators can furnish illustrations enough of the evils of ignorance on this subject. The common locust, *robinia pseudacacia*, whose velvet leaf exceeds other foliage in beauty, as much as its wood exceeds that of other trees in value, is almost ruined in New England by the larva of a moth, which is known to naturalists, but which no means have yet been able to destroy. We know that in plantations lately made, the ravages of the insect have been confined to their sunny borders; but we greatly fear, that in a year or two, they will carry their inroads into the heart of the groves. Certainly, the fine trees of this description which fringe the highways and surround the cottages, must be given up to this little pest, which, so far as we know at present, will only cease from its labors on condition of being cut in two. The cutworm, too, is waging a war of extermination upon our fruit trees. After passing the winter in the ground,—would that it were its grave,—the insect makes over the tree to its heirs, which can only, with our present knowledge, be checked by means, that like curing the headache by amputation, are too effectual for the end proposed. Peer orchards resemble the gardens of the French nobleman, mentioned by Madame De Staël, which were planted with dead trees in order to inspire contemplation; not knowing enough of the secret to be able to bring him to justice, the cultivator can only sigh over his more than lost labors. But for Dr Franklin, it would have been more common than

it is now, and the practice is by no means obsolete for every family to supply itself with moschettos by keeping large open vessels of water near their houses, as if for the special benefit of this insect, whose back and bite are equally undesirable. The moschetto lays his eggs upon the water, where they are hatched into grubs, which float with their heads downward; when the time for their change is come, they break through their outer covering and draw themselves out standing upright, so that they appear like a vessel, the corset being the boat, and the body officiating as mast and sail. Their former sea-change is now reversed; for, should their naval establishment overset, they are inevitably lost moschettos. As soon as their wings are dried, they fly away to their work of blood. As six or seven generations are born in a summer, and each mother can furnish two hundred and fifty eggs, it is evident that a vessel of water, properly neglected, will peopple the air of a whole neighborhood. But there is no end to the list of evils arising from ignorance on this subject. One of the choicest specimens of it we have ever heard, is that of gardeners in Germany, who collect and bury grubs in order to destroy them, a mode of destruction quite as fatal, as that of throwing fish into the water to drown them.

It would be easy to give some striking illustrations of the advantage of knowledge on this subject. The manner in which peach trees are secured from the depredations of the insect which every year destroys many, is familiarly known. The insect deposits its eggs in the bark of the tree, as nearly as possible to the surface of the ground. When it is obliged to resort to the branches, besides that it is more easily discovered by the gum which flows from the wound, the grub would generally be arrested by the cold before it would make its way to the root, where it retreats in winter. By ascertaining the time when these eggs are laid, and tying straw or matting round the trunk of the tree, its injuries are easily prevented. We are persuaded that the ravages of the clothes-moth, the creature to whom food and raiment are one, might be prevented by exposing clothes to the light at the time of oviposition. When the timber was found to be perishing in the dock yards of Sweden, the King applied to Linnæus to discover a remedy, thus acknowledging the dependence of commerce, national defence, and royal power, upon humble scientific researches. He ascertained the time when the insect deposited its eggs, and by sinking the timber in water at that period, the evil was effectually prevented.

We certainly receive many serious injuries at the hand of the insect race. But they are not wholly unprovoked; nor can it be denied, that if they torment us, we also torment them. It is to be hoped that the time will come, when we shall be able to deal with them as with larger animals, exterminating those which cannot be employed in the service of man. At present, however, their ingenuity, their perseverance, and their numbers, render it hopeless for man to make any general crusade against them. But we have little to complain of, compared with the inhabitants of warmer climates. Dr Clark tells us, that in the Crimea, he found the moschettos so venomous, that in spite of gloves, and every other defence, he was one entire wound. In a sultry night, he sought shelter in his carriage; they followed him there, and when he attempted to light a candle, they ex-

tinguished it by their numbers. In South America, there are countless varieties; some pursue their labors by day, and others by night; they form different strata in the air, and new detachments relieve guard as fast as the former are exhausted. Humboldt tells us, that near Rio Unare the wretched inhabitants bury themselves in the sand, all excepting the head in order to sleep; we should think that, in such a condition, they would be sorely tempted to make no exception. Even this is not so great an evil as the destruction made by the white ants among papers of all descriptions. The same authority mentions, that there are no documents of any antiquity spared by this destroyer; it invades the tenure of property, the duration of literature, the record of history, and all the means of existence and improvement, by which civil society is held together. It is melancholy enough to see gardens, fields, and forests sinking into dust; but we must confess that this last calamity quite exceeds all others.

To those who resent these injuries, it may be consoling to know that the means of ample vengeance are within their reach, and if they choose to follow the example of those who kill and eat insects, the insects will certainly have the worst of the war. The Arabs, as is well known, eat locusts with great relish, though, for reasons, not certainly founded upon the disparity of outward favor, they look with abhorrence upon crabs and lobsters. Hottentots, also, delight to have locusts make their appearance, though they eat every green thing, calculating with some foresight, that as they shall eat the locusts, they shall not be losers in the long run. This people, who are far from fastidious in any of their habits, also eat ants boiled, raw, or roasted, after the manner of coffee; and those who can overcome the force of prejudice, so as to try the experiment, confess that they are extremely good eating. Kirby, the English naturalist, bears his testimony to this effect. Smeathman says, "I have eaten them dressed in this way, and think them delicate, nourishing, and wholesome; they are something sweeter, though not so cloying, as the maggot of the palm-tree snout beetle, which is served up at the tables of the West Indian epicures, particularly the French, as one of the greatest luxuries of the country. In parts of Europe the grub of some of the beetles are highly esteemed; the *cerambyx* is the delight of the blacks in the Islands; the inhabitants of New Caledonia are partial to spiders. *Equidem non invidio, miror magis.* It is highly probable that a large proportion of insects were intended by providence for food; and if we will not eat them, it is unreasonable to complain of their numbers.

DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Baked Beans and Brown Bread are two staple commodities in the weekly fare of New Englanders; in the southern country, a man's origin and primitive descent is known to be Yankee when he advocates and defends brown bread and the bean pot. But never mind, a man who will not uphold these wholesome and nutritious compounds, would sell his birthright for a mess of pottage,—he has no real Yankee principle of life in him, and should be driven out of paradise into the land of musquito nets and nullifiers. An experienced housewife has furnished us with the following receipts for serving up these articles as they do in the eastern part of the state, in a man-

ner superior to all others, and if, upon experiment, after following strictly the directions, they prove otherwise, we will cry aloud and spare not against this species of Yankee epicurism.

Brown Bread.—Indian Meal, half a peck; Rye Meal, half a peck; molasses, one gill; yeast, half a pint; salt, two table spoonfuls. This is to be mixed with skimmed milk, boiled and cooled, but water, milk warm, will answer. It must be mixed quite soft, kneaded one half hour and baked in iron pans twelve hours.

Baked Beans.—Take one quart of Beans, wash them thoroughly, soak them over night and rinse them in the morning. Put them into an iron pan with two quarts of water and stew them over the fire quarter of an hour. Then wash and score one pound of pork, (fat and lean) and put it into the kettle with the beans and boil them quarter of an hour longer; then stir in two table spoonfuls of molasses, fill up the kettle with water, and if possible let them stand in the oven over night.

—*Northampton Courier.*

CONTAGION AND INFECTION.

These two words are commonly used promiscuously, being generally supposed to be synonymous terms. Such, however, is not the fact, and the difference in their meaning is easily shown by referring to their derivation. *Contagion* is derived from the Latin word *contingo*, to touch; and is applied to diseases which are communicated to a person affected with such disease, as the measles, the itch, the small pox. *Infection*, on the other hand, is derived from *inficio*, to stain, to dye, to soak, to imbue, to saturate; and is applied to diseases which are not communicated to a person by simple contact with another person affected, but requires something more; as a person going into a room where a large number of persons affected with a particular disease are collected together, and though he would not take the disease by merely touching the sick, yet by remaining a long time in the room with them, by handling them, inhaling their breath, and breathing the contaminated atmosphere of the room, his system might become so imbued, soaked, saturated with the noxious effluvia, as to be affected with the disorder. The *contagion* is applied to more virulent diseases, and such as are taken by slight exposure or simple contact, while *infection* is applicable only to such as can be contracted by long and continued exposure.—*Boston paper.*

Powdered Charcoal.—This may be obtained in bottles of the druggist, or prepared in families. To prepare it, put sound coal in the fire, and after bringing it to a red heat, pound and sift it, the finer the better; bottle and stop it close with a leather or writing paper cap, tied over the cork. In the preparation let no dampness come upon it. Its efficacy is weakened even when administered in water. This may be taken best in a little milk or molasses, a table spoonful at a time. No injury is ever sustained from it, and it is a powerful corrective of putridity. In diseases of the bowels, and malignant fevers, we have known it to be very useful; and in checking choleric pains and diarrhoea, we have proved its value. In health it is laxative; but in this epidemic cholera, it has often restored the tone, the healthy feeling and action of the bowels. It interferes not with any ordinary food or physic, and may be given in the lowest condition of the sick.—*N. Y. Whig.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, August 15, 1832.

SECOND CROP GRASSES. SALIVATION OF STOCK, &c.

Farmers have, generally, been inclined to attach considerable value to the second crops of grasses, called aftermath, or ruten; and this has been particularly the case with regard to clover. Mr Lorain, however, has thrown some doubts on the expediency of attempting to feed cattle with the ruten or second crop of this grass. We would submit the remarks on this subject to the consideration of our good practical cultivators, and should be happy if they would make our paper a vehicle for communicating their opinions on a subject of considerable importance to the agricultural interest.

"Certain it is," observed Mr Lorain, "that when the second crop grasses, given to my cattle in the yard consisted of red clover, I have seen them prefer eating the old straw, with which their sheds were thatched. Nay, more; I have seen them (though naturally quiet,) so much goaded by hunger, that they have broken the fences of my cattle yard several times in the course of one day, when a fresh supply of fresh cut, beautiful looking, second crop red clover was entirely rejected by them, and which no efforts of mine could compel them to eat.

"What may appear still more extraordinary, I have seen them, after being turned into the very fields from which this crop of clover had been cut, return in the evening tolerably well filled. Whether they have sufficient sagacity to pick out the least obnoxious parts of the clover, or to gather other plants that are in some certain degree calculated to counteract the baneful effects produced by the clover, is unknown to me. The facts are, however, correctly related.

"I formerly believed the salivation of horses and cattle, is not altogether confined to red clover. I had observed, that in proportion as this grass predominated, in loads procured from a mixture of it with the spear grasses, my cattle confined to the yard were more or less salivated.

"Since I have removed to the back-woods, where red clover is too seldom sown, I find the horses and cattle slubber quite as much as they do where this grass has greatly prevailed. My neighbors say white clover is the cause of this. It may be, and I suspect it is the principal cause; but until the cattle be confined where they can get no other grass but white clover, nothing certain can be known of the extent of the slubbing produced by eating it.

"The spear grasses grown on the farm where soiling was extensively practised by me, consisted principally of timothy, orchard, and green grasses, with some little oat grass. It clearly appeared, that if these grasses be in any degree affected by the cause which produces salivation, it can be but little, as the second crops were found capable of greatly correcting the profuse slubbing, certainly introduced in my practice by red clover. These grasses when mixed with the clover, never failed to afford this valuable purpose, and that too, as far as this could be determined by the eye, in due proportion to the quantity of them which happened to be mixed with the clover, brought in with them for feeding the cattle and horses in the yards.

"The cause of salivation has been too long sought in the different weeds which spring up among the clover in various soils. I have, however, been in the habit of sowing the seed of this plant plentifully. The clover of consequence stood thick on the ground. This introduced much shade, which together with the frequent use of the scythe, had so far destroyed weeds, that in some places, few, if any were to be found: still, the second and third crop clover mowed from those places, were equally injurious to cattle and horses.

"This disease is checked by the first white frost that is seen to cover the grass in the fall. If the frosts succeed each other tolerably quick, it, with the Hessian fly, and all flies disappear. I have seen a heavy white frost put an immediate stop to every appearance of salivation among horses and cattle. When this however, was not followed by other frosts, slabbering soon recommenced, and continued till it was again checked by the same cause. May we not infer, from this, that if the farmer deferred cutting his second crop clover until frost checked the slabbering among his cattle, that all the grass mowed until salivation again commenced would make valuable hay? Until now, however, I have never thought of this, although I have often observed that cattle and horses grazed on second crop clover, gathered flesh as fast as any other second crop grass, after white frost puts a stop to salivation.

"Horses and cattle gather but little flesh when grazed on red clover, during the season for salivation. Cows immediately fail in their milk. The butter made while slabbering continues is generally bad, and some cattle and horses fall away greatly even in luxuriant pastures of this grass."

Abel Seymour, in a communication originally published in the American Farmer, and republished in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. p. 19, attributes the cause of salivation in stock to their feeding on grass covered with a blue mould or fungus. And he says in substance, that an attentive observer may frequently perceive streaks of blue mould on the grass, and by reviewing it more closely with a magnifying glass, he can distinguish two complete rows of mushrooms or fungi, one on each edge of the spear grass; and cattle and horses, by swallowing these excrescences with their food, become afflicted with the disease alluded to. Some have thought the disorder caused by the webs of spiders; some that it was caused by a poisonous plant called lobelia, or Indian tobacco. Lovett Peters, Esq. whose communication on this subject was published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. p. 58, was of opinion that "the slavers of horses is caused by their eating a kind of grass of second growth, making its appearance in the fore part of July, much resembling oats, which comes up in the fall, after the crop has been taken off the ground."

In the second volume of Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, (pages 350 to 358) are published two communications, "On the Salivary Defluxions in Horses." Mr Abraham Perlee was the author of one of these communications, and Mr William Baldwin the other. Mr Perlee attributed the disorder to a plant called spotted spurge, *Euphorbia maculata*. This writer was of opinion that the evil was not produced by clover, and assigns as a reason for such belief, "its not having occurred for many years after clover had been extensively cultivated, and not oc-

curing at all in many places, where horses are pastured almost altogether on clover." A botanical description of the *Euphorbia* is given in the N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. p. 78.

Dr William Baldwin, of Wilmington, Delaware, in the same article says, "Dr Barton informed me that he believed several vegetables had a similar effect with the *Euphorbia* in producing slavers; and that he had known this disagreeable disease produced by dry clover, which he supposed to be in a diseased state."

It appears then that the cause or causes of this deleterious effect are not ascertained to any degree of certainty, and we think the topic deserving and admitting of further elucidation.

Mr E. W. Haring of Cayuga, Claiborne Co. Miss. wishes for information relative to the article of Pindars, by some called ground nuts, by some *Goobar Peas*, &c. What quantity nearly is sold in Boston, &c. "Our soil and climate" he continues, "are well adapted to the growth of this article, and I am wishing to learn if it will do to ship."

We find the following notices of this article in the last American edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia.

"*Ground Nuts or Ground Peas*, the *Arachis Hypogaeus Americannus* of Ray, a plant cultivated in the West Indies by the negroes. When in flower, it inclines towards the earth, into which the point enters, and extends to a certain depth, where the seed vessel and fruit are formed, so that the latter attains maturity under ground. As large crops of this vegetable are produced on light sandy land, of little value, it may be advantageously cultivated on such soils.

"The seeds or fruit, when bruised and expressed through canvas bags, afford a pure, clear and savory oil, which will admit of being kept for a considerable time without becoming rancid or requiring any particular care, even during the heat of summer. As one bushel of the seeds when expressed, yields a gallon of pure oil without, and a much larger quantity, though of inferior quality, with the aid of heat, they deserve to be more generally known and imported."

We should be much gratified by the receipt of information relative to this as well as the other objects of inquiry mentioned above.

WHITE WEED.

Our respected and venerable correspondent, Samuel Preston, of Stockport, Penn. wishes us "to make inquiry, and to publish some account how to destroy the pernicious weed, called White Daisy or Buck's Eye." We are happy to comply as far as it is in our power with this request.

We believe the pernicious weed, alluded to by Mr Preston is a plant, termed by botanists *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. It has quite an assortment of common or vulgar names, among which are white weed, May weed, ox eye, &c, besides its more poetical appellation of Daisy.

Mr Deane observed that "the daisy and rag weed are conquered by a plentiful manuring of the ground; for where the land is rich they are found not to flourish. Pasturing the land with sheep is said to be fatal to the daisy and to the crow foot. But the most effectual way to destroy these weeds, is to break up the land, and employ it in tillage." The Farmer's Assistant assures us that top dressings of composts suitable to the soil

will destroy white weed. Other writers state that plaster of Paris will extirpate this nuisance, but with regard to the manner and quantity of its application for that purpose, we have seen no directions.

DISEASE IN HORSES' EYES.

Mr D. B. Richards, of South East, N. Y. writes as follows: "A disease of horses I have lately become acquainted with, which I do not recollect seeing described in any publication. It is called the *hooks* in the eye. The fore part of the eye brow is contracted, and by standing before the horse and making a motion with the hand, the horse draws a white skin from the fore part of the eye, nearly over the whole ball. Should you publish something respecting said disease, perhaps some one might be benefited."

Not professing to be an adept in veterinary science, we should be under great obligations to any friend, or other public spirited gentleman, who would give us information on the above mentioned topic.—EDITOR.

Early Apples.—We have been favored with three different specimens of summer apples, fully matured and of prime excellence. They are styled Early Harvest, Parson's Red Streak, and Staat Apple. They were from the Orchard of Gorham Parsons, Esq. whose laudable efforts to introduce and improve articles of culture deserve the gratitude of a community benefitted by such efforts.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, August 11, 1832.

Fruits Exhibited.—Peaches from Eben. Breed, Esq. of Charlestown, of an uncommonly large size, weighing nearly nine ounces, of a delicious rich flavor and melting. Apples from the Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, Roxbury; beautiful large White Spring fruit, the tree from Philadelphia.

S. A. SHURTLEFF.

A prodigious Swiss sheep, exhibited at the Lincoln Fair, caused an extraordinary sensation among the farmers, few of whom ever dreamed of seeing a sheep of the enormous weight of 102 lbs., standing 5 feet in height, and being 7 ft. in length! This sheep was yeaned on the mountains of Switzerland, and is now three years old. It has been publicly exhibited to the most distinguished naturalists in Europe, and at the Tuilleries in Paris, before the royal family of France. It has produced annually 35 lbs. of wool, and is carried in a caravan to fairs, as an extraordinary curiosity.—*English paper.*

Foul Casks cleaned.—Butter tubs and other vessels which have become foul by use, can be easily cleansed by filling them with any kind of meal or bran and water, and permitted to stand till fermentation takes place—casks which have from any cause become filthy and musty, may be cleansed in this way. And inasmuch as this mixture, after having performed this operation, becomes more suitable food for swine, than before, there is no expense attending it.—*Mass. Spy.*

"*Cure for a Burn.*—Scrape the inside of a potato; mix sweet oil and turpentine so as to make poultice of the mixture, and apply it to the burn immediately, and it will extract the heat."

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Kept at the garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, in Lancaster, Mass., thirty-five miles west from Boston, on the river Nashaway.

July 24. Fair; morning, thermometer 51, wind S. W., noon, 75, S., evening, 66. S. E. Seeding Dahlias begin to bloom. Cloudy at evening.

25th. Cloudy and showery; morning, thermometer 64, S. E., noon 75, S., night 64, S. E. Purple, White and Yellow Nerenthus in bloom, (hand-some annuals); also, Helianthus longiflorus pleno, a beautiful perennial.

26th. Morning fair; 54 N. W., noon cloudy, 73 N. E., night, fair 66 S. W.

27th. Morning, fair; 55 N. W., noon fair 77, N., night, fair 65 S. W.

28th. Morning, fair; 50 S. W., noon, rain, 81 S. W., night, fair 70 S. W. Oenothera longiflora and Oe. noctiflora, (handsome annuals), in bloom.

29th. Morning, cloudy; 69 S. W., noon, cloudy 82 N., night, fair 74 S. W.

30th. Morning, fair; 67 S., noon, 81 W., night, fair 66 S. E.

31st. Morning, cloudy; 70 S. W., noon, fair 81 W., night, 85 S. W. Zinnia elegans, Z. rubra, and Z. viola, in bloom; also, Z. multiflora, and Z. paniculata, all annuals, well known, pretty border flowers, and easily cultivated; also, Lobelia cardinalis, and Convolvulus arvensis, elegant indigenous perennials; pulled Early Dwarf seed peas.

August 1st. Morning, cloudy; 66 N., noon, cloudy, 79 N. E., night, rainy 67 N. E. Ice Plant in bloom, also, Rudbeckia fulgida, a fine perennial, and R. digitata, a tall growing perennial.

2d. Morning, foggy; 62 N. W., noon fair 81 S. W., night, fair 71 S. Blue Pimpernell and Schizanthus pinatus, neat annuals in bloom.

3d. Morning, cloudy; 6 W. S. W., noon, fair 81 N. E., night, 72 S. W. Argemone grandiflora, a splendid annual from Mexico in bloom; also, Mimosa sensitiva, a well known curious annual.

4th. Morning, fair; 61, S. W. noon 86, N. W., night 76, W.

American Farrier.

THIS day published, and for sale at the New England Farmer office, No. 50½ North Market Street, the American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents. Aug. 15.

Kendall's Improved Rotary Pump.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, a further supply of Kendall's Improved (house and factory) Rotary Pumps. These pumps are so constructed as to convey a regular and steady stream of water by the common crank motion, are very compact and simple in construction, and no way liable to get out of order. They are well calculated for the use of factories, paper-mills, &c.

A constant supply of these pumps, and likewise those of smaller size for domestic purposes, will be kept for sale as above; and if required, the Patentee will furnish suitable pipes and attend to putting the pumps in operation, on application as above. Aug. 15.

Wants a Situation.

A Gardener who is well acquainted with the business, and has had charge of gardens for the last fourteen years in the United States and can produce good recommendations. Apply at this office. Aug. 15.

Binding.

THE subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed, that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 15.

Printing Presses for Sale.

FOR sale at this office, one Smith's Imperial Press, one do. Medium, and one Ramage.

Cardozo Arabian, for Sale.

THIS entire HORSE was imported into Boston, June 15th, 1832, by Messrs R. D. Tucker & Son, in the brig Caroline from Gibraltar, and is of the purest Arabian cast, as will appear by the subjoined certificate. This horse is of the largest class of Arabians; of dapple bay color; black legs, main, and tail; and measures fourteen hands three inches in height; uncommonly large bone; muscles and tendons strongly delineated; of irrepressible spirits, and perfectly docile. His points, when abstractedly examined, are in most respects without fault, and collectively they form an animal surpassed by few for symmetry—leaving no doubts on the minds of judges, that he is a true son of the desert without any collateral admixture.

A more particular description of this horse is not deemed necessary at this time, as it is presumed no gentleman will purchase so valuable an animal without minutely examining him.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that the chestnut horse, five years old, with a white spot on the forehead, was sent from Oran to Consul Cardozo, and that said horse is of the purest Arabian breed.

In testimony whereof we give the present in Gibraltar, this 3d day of Del Hoggia, year of Elgria 1247.

[Signed in Arabic.]

FAUQH HAMEET BENQUEEF,
MOSTAFA BENGALY.

Certified to be the true signatures of Fauqh Hamet Benqueef and Sidy Mostafa Ben Galy, by A. CARDZO, Vice Consul of the Pashaw, Bey of Tunis. Gibraltar, May 4, 1832.

Extract of a letter from Horatio Sprague, Esq. of Gibraltar. "This horse was a present to Aaron Cardozo, Esq. Consul General for the Barbary Powers, a talented and wealthy gentleman, who prefers living with the nobility in Portugal to residing in this place. The then governor of Gibraltar, General Sir George Don, made a proposal to purchase this horse to send to England.

"As soon as the nephew of Sen. Cardozo, who is a particular friend of mine, residing here, had orders to sell the horse, he immediately made me the offer of purchasing him; and the Caroline with Capt. Gale's kindness, offering a good opportunity. I purchased him, believing his worth to be £500 sterling, to any man, and eventually of essential service to my native country."

Application to be made to SAMUEL JAKUES, at the Ten Hills Stock Farm, Charlestown, Mass. where the horse may be examined. Aug. 15.

Farm for Sale.

TO be sold, at private sale, that well known country-seat, formerly owned by Joseph Cordis, Esq. located in South Reading, on the easterly side of "Reading Pond," so called, and adjoining the Forrester farm, now owned by John Clapp, containing sixty acres of excellent mowing, tillage, and pasture land, surrounded with a good stone-wall; also, a fine, two rods wide, passing through the centre of the farm, which renders it convenient to go to any part thereof, and is peculiarly advantageous, it being fenced with a good wall, into lots averaging from five to six acres each.

The buildings on said farm consist of a large two-story House, about forty feet square, finished throughout, with sheds, and every other convenience, including a never-failing Well of excellent water.

Also, a Barn, ninety feet long by thirty-six feet wide; and adjoining said barn, is a large, convenient building for stables, carriage house, chaise house, &c, with a good well near the same.

The above buildings are all in good repair. The above farm is well calculated for a country-seat, or public house, as it lies about an equal distance from Boston and Andover, where a number of stages pass daily, and the public travel is increasing.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. MOSES SWEETSER, JR.

N. B. Twenty-five acres of Wood Land can be purchased with the above farm, if desired. South Reading, Aug. 7, 1832. 4t

White Mulberry Seed.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston, a lot of White Mulberry Seed, saved the last month expressly for us, from one of the largest white mulberry orchards in Connecticut—warranted fresh and of the very first quality. Aug. 15.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, fresh (things),	barrel	
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	98 00 163 00
pearl, first sort,	"	110 00 115 00
BEANS, white,	bushe	90 1 00
BEAF, mess,	barrel	12 00 12 50
prime,	"	6 25 6 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00 9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	12 13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6 3
skimmed milk,	"	3 4
FLAXSEED,	bushe	1 12 1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 75 6 87
Genesee,	"	6 75 6 80
Alexandria,	"	6 00 6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 00 6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushe	80 85
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	75 80
Rye,	"	95 100 00
Barley,	"	60 70
Oats,	"	42 55
HAY,	cwt.	50 62
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00 10 00
Hops, 1st quality,	"	22 00 23
LIME,	cask	90 1 40
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 00 3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel	17 00 17 50
Navy mess,	"	13 00 14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75 13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushe	2 50 3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	67 75
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50 8 75
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	45 50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55 65
Merino, 7/8ths washed,	"	40 42
Merino, half blood,	"	37 38
Merino, quarter,	"	33 35
Native, washed,	"	33 35
(Pulled superfine,	"	55 56
1st Lambs,	"	44 45
2d, "	"	35 37
3d, "	"	28 30
1st Spinning,	"	42 44
Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.		

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8 10
whole hogs,	"	6 7
VEAL,	"	7 10
MUTTON,	"	4 10
POULTRY,	"	9 12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	14 16
lump, best,	"	18 22
EGGS, retail,	dozen	61 18
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushe	92
Indian, retail,	"	75
POTATOES,	"	50 62
CIDER, (according to quality),	barrel	4 00 5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1832

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 231 Beef Cattle, 13 Cows and Calves, and 2265 Sheep.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—The limited number at market, (particularly the best qualities) was the occasion of quick sales, and at an advanced price from last week. 50 or 75 more Beef Cattle could have been sold at a fair price—30 or 40 are already engaged to be delivered at Brighton on Thursday. We noticed only 4 taken at \$6; no other sale above \$5.75. We quote extra at \$5.75 a \$6; prime at \$5.50 a \$5.67; good at \$5 a \$5.50; thin at \$4 a \$4.75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$15, 21, 23, 27, 28 and 28.50.

Sheep.—Lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep were taken at \$1.50, 1.58, 1.67, 1.71, 1.75, 1.92, 2, 2.17, and 2.25. A lot of Wethers were taken at \$2.50.

Swine.—None at Market.

Miscellany.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

By the author of "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse."

Pleasure and wealth to our lot may be granted,
Love may a far-distant mansion endear,—
Yet who can forget the soft soil where were planted
These first germs of bliss never wet with a tear?

Rude frowning rocks, Nature's loveliness spurning,
May rise to disfigure the spot of our birth,
But with rapture's warm thrill the glad wanderers
returning
Will press their fond lips to their dear native earth.

Green-house exotics may glow in our tresses,
The pride of the florist expire on our breast,
But sweeter are these than the wild-flower that dresses
The vale, by the sports of our infancy blest?

Music with pomp and expression may greet us,—
Still Memory will cherish, melodious and free,
The song of the birds that would warble to meet us,
In childhood's gay season, from thicket and tree.

The clouds may be rich, where the sun is reposing,—
But soon must they shroud him in darkness forlorn,
And the day of our life, though it brighten at closing,
Can never restore the enchantments of morn.

From the London Magazine of February, 1758.

PROPERTIES OF THE GARDENER.

Question by a lady. Why is a gardener the most extraordinary man in the world?

Answer. Because no man has more business upon Earth, and always chooses good Grounds for what he does. He commands his Thyme. He is master of his Mint, and fingers Penny Royal. He raises his Salary every year, and it is a bad year, indeed, that does not produce a Plum. He meets with more Boughs than a minister of state. He makes more Beds than the French king, and has in them more painted Ladies, and more genuine Roses and Lilies than are to be found at a country wake. He makes Raking his business more than his diversion, as many other gentlemen do. His wife, notwithstanding, has enough of *Lord's Love* and *Heart's Ease*, and never wishes for *Weeds*. Distempers, fatal to others, never hurt him: he walks the better for the *Gravel*, and thrives most in a *Consumption*. He can boast of more *Bleeding Hearts* than your ladyship, and more *Laurels* (if possible) than his majesty of Prussia; but his greatest pride and the world's envy, is, that he can have *Ice* whenever he pleases.

Of all the enemies of idleness, want is the most formidable. Fame is soon found to be a sound, and love a dream—avarice and ambition may be justly suspected of being privity confederates with idleness; for when they have for a while protected their votaries, they often deliver them up, to end their lives under her dominion. Want always struggles against idleness; but want herself is often overcome; and every hour shows the careful observer those who had rather live in ease than in plenty.—*Johnson*.

Mr Richard Hatter, a passenger in the brig Edmond Castle, arrived here yesterday from London, has brought over with him two cows and a calf of the true Durham breed, also twelve sheep of the true English breed.—N. Y. Enquirer.

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.—Instinct is a particular disposition or tendency in a living being to embrace, without deliberation or reflection, the means of self-preservation, and to perform, on particular occasions, such other actions as are required by its economy, without having any perception of what end or purposes it acts, or any idea of the utility and advantage of its own operations. Climbing plants afford a curious instance of this instinctive economy. Some of these having very slender stems, cannot, like most other plants, grow of themselves in a perpendicular direction; but in order to compensate for this incapacity, nature has given them the power of moving or twining their branches and tendrils different ways, until they generally meet with a tree or some other body on which to climb, or attach themselves; and when a tendril has laid hold of a support, it coils up and draws the stem after it.

Trees and other vegetables have likewise the power of directing their roots for procuring nourishment:—for instance, a tree growing near a ditch, will be found to direct its roots straight downwards, on the side next the ditch, until they reach the ground below it, when they will throw off fibres underneath, and ramify like the root on the other side of the tree. Some curious examples of this kind of instinct are related by Lord Kaimes, among which is the following. "A quantity of fine compost for flowers happened to be laid at the foot of a full grown elm, where it lay neglected three or four years; when moved, in order to be carried off, a net work of elm fibres spread through the whole heap; and no fibres had before appeared at the surface of the ground."

Many flowers also fold up their leaves on the approach of rain, or in cold cloudy weather, and unfold them again when cheered by the reanimating influence of the sun. This is remarkably exhibited in the *convolvulus arvensis*, *anagallis arvensis*, and many others, but more particularly in the last, whence it has been called the poor man's weather-glass.

In Watson's Chemical Essays also, it is stated that trefoil, wood-sorrel, mountain ebony, the African marigold, and many others, are so regular in folding up their leaves before rainy weather, that these motions have been considered as a kind of instinct similar to that of ants.—*Tupper on the Probability of Sensation in Vegetables*.

Some plants open their petals to receive rain, others avoid it: some contract at the approach of a storm, others on the approach of night; while some expand and blossom only to the evening air.

Near the Cape, certain flowers form a species of chronometer. The *morea unguiculata* and *undulata* open at nine in the morning, and close at four; the *ixia cinnamomea* opens at the time the other closes, and sheds a delicious perfume throughout the night.

The stamina of the flowers of sorrel thorn are so peculiarly irritable, that when touched, they will incline almost two inches; and the upper joint of the leaf of the *dianthus* is formed like a machine to catch food. When an insect therefore settles on its glands, the tender parts become irritated, and the two lobes rise up, grasp the insect, and crush it to death. The *plane-tree* exhibits the power of exercising a sagacity for securing food not unworthy of an animal. Lord Kaimes relates, that among the ruins of New Abbey, in the county of Galloway there grew in his time, on the top of

one of its walls, a plane-tree upwards of twenty feet in height. Thus situated, it became straitened for food and moisture, and therefore gradually directed its roots down the side of the wall, till they reached the ground at the distance of ten feet. When they had succeeded in this attempt, the upper roots no longer shot out fibres, but united in one; and shoots vigorously sprung up from the root which had succeeded in reaching the earth.

The Island of St Lucia presents a still more curious phenomenon in the animal flower. This organization lives in a large basin, the water of which is brackish. It is more brilliant than the marigold, which it resembles. But when the hand is extended towards it, it recoils, and retires like a snail in the water. It is supposed to live on the spawn of fish.

In Java grows a plant, the *Nepenthes distillatoria*, remarkable for having a small vegetable bag attached to the base of its leaves. This bag is covered with a lid which moves on a strong fibre, answering the purpose of a hinge. When dew rises, or rains descend, this lid opens; when the bag is saturated, the lid falls and closes so tightly, that no evaporation can take place. The moisture thus imbibed cherishes the seed, and is gradually absorbed into the body of the plant.—*Bucke's Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature*.

Mr R. Risley, North Third street, Philadelphia, has patented a machine to dispense with manual labor in preparing marble slabs or stone for building. A steam power equal to five horses, is said to execute as much work as 1000 men in the same time.

Mrs Parmentier.

AT the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, two miles from the city of New York, offers for sale on moderate terms, a fine collection of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Quince Trees, &c. Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Also, Green-house and Herbaceous Plants, which will be delivered at Boston without expense of exportation. Catalogues forwarded gratis.

J. B. RUSSELL, AGENT.

July 18.

No. 50½ North Market St. Boston

Cloth Strainers.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Milk and Cheese Strainers:—likewise, Gaul's patent Churn, the most approved churn in use; Leavitt's improved Cheese Press; Curd Mills for preparing curd, a very useful little implement for the purpose intended.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York.—G. THORNTON & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany.—Wm. FROST, 347 Market street.
Philadelphia.—D. & C. LANRITH, 25 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore.—G. E. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati.—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford.—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Me.—E. E. LANS, Bookseller.
Newburyport.—E. F. STEINMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me.—WM. MANN.
Hollis, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq.
Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1832.

NO. 6.

Communications.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—Indulge me in a brief reply to your remarks in No. 3, and I promise not to pester you further upon these subjects: for perhaps it is discreet to drop a controversy when our antagonist becomes testy.

I intended to have made the *amende honorable* in my last, for having indiscreetly, or improperly, used the word *quackery*. But as my apology seems rather to have awakened new sensibility, I beg leave now explicitly to recall the obnoxious expression and apologize for its use. As the rose loses none of its fragrance by being called this, I hope, Sir, that your professional advice will lose none of its force by either my *terity* or *grave* accusation. I have another mistake to atone for. I applied your monition to the wrong article; to the compost instead of the practice of the Rensselaer farmers. I assure you this was inadvertent. I do not recollect to have read the Rensselaer paragraph till after I had sent you my second communication. But the mistake neither benefitted me nor injured you. The point at issue is the same. *Do untailed ashes and quick lime destroy seeds and plants, by contact, in their ordinary mode of application in agriculture?* Upon this point I have but a single remark to make, and contenting myself with the known results and benefits of practice, will leave you undisturbed in the enjoyment of your speculative theory. You rely on Sir John Sinclair for support in the affirmative of this proposition. The quotation from him applies, I think, exclusively to dead matter, and the dispute has reference only to living, growing plants. Upon dead matter the laws of chemistry are uniform; but upon matter endued with vitality, whether vegetable or animal, they are nugatory. The genial heat of the sun invigorates and expands the living plant, while it facilitates the decomposition and destruction of the dead one. I admit, however, that used indiscreetly or in excess, the lime and ashes may be destructive to living vegetables, as may any other fertilizing substance; but applied with ordinary prudence they are harmless.

The next point of difference I shall notice, is the *solubility of limestone in water*, and its *chemical action upon the soil or atmosphere, to induce fertility*. In supporting the affirmative you quote Monk, Darwin, Young and Deane, respectable authorities to be sure, but not the best, as regards the chemistry of agriculture. All but one I believe wrote nearly forty years ago, since which some of the most important discoveries have been made in chemistry. But it should be observed, that Monk speaks of quick lime, and not of the carbonate. Darwin reasons merely from hypothetical premises, viz: that "another means by which vegetables acquire carbon in great quantity may be from limestone dissolved in water." Young evidently alludes to the *mechanical*, and not the *chemical* effects of lime. To your authorities, such as they are, I oppose the subjoined, of more recent date.

"*Pounded limestone*—This substance differs

from calcined lime in containing fixed air, or carbonic acid, and likewise as being *insoluble in water*."—*Sinclair's Code of Agr.* p. 38.

"Carbonate of lime will only improve the texture of the soil, or its relation to absorption; it acts merely as one of its earthy ingredients."—*Davy's Agr. Ch.* p. 284.

"Quick lime, when first made, is caustic and burning to the tongue, renders vegetable blues green, and is soluble in water; but when combined with carbonic acid, it *loses all these properties, its solubility, and its taste*."—*ib.* 282.

"Carbonate of lime is *not soluble in water*, unless the water itself be charged with carbonic acid."—*Parf's Chem. Cat.* p. 195.

"Chalk, (carbonate of lime) having no power of acting on animal or vegetable substances, can be no otherwise serviceable to land than as it alters its texture."—*Grisenithwaite*.

Carbonate of lime is soluble in acids, and in water charged with them. It is not the water, but the acids, which renders it soluble; and it is to the adventitious presence of acids that we must ascribe the presence of lime in *hard water*, mineral springs, &c, and the formation of stalactites in caves. In all the prescribed analyses of soils, the specimens are directed to be washed and saturated with water, without a suspicion that these operations diminish the calcareous matter. This is subsequently detected, and the quantity ascertained by acids.

I may have presumed too far in saying you seemed to sustain professor Eaton in his opinion, that the atmosphere afforded the chief nutriment to plants; and am satisfied from your declaration that I did so. But as your correspondent W. B. complains that I have given no "experiment" in proof that plants do not derive their chief nourishment from the atmosphere, I beg leave to satisfy his doubts upon this head, by furnishing him both with authority and experiment. The authority is Professor Davy, who says, in p. 11, of his *Agricultural Chemistry*, that "all the varieties of substances found in the plants, is derived from water, or from the fluids in the soil, and it is altered by, and combined with principles derived from the atmosphere." The experiment is my own. Some years ago I began to cultivate a piece of sandy land. The first year the wheat did not return the seed, nor the corn pay for the culture. By the application of manures to the soil, fertility has gradually increased, till the former has yielded me 36, and the latter more than 100 bushels per acre. As the atmosphere is the same as at the commencement, I have a right to put down the increase to the food in the soil.

I must apologize for having taken up so much of your paper with subjects in which I am fearful most of your readers have taken little interest; and yet I cannot but hope that some of their minds may have been enlightened by the sparks which I have elicited from your pen. B.

Albany, August 8, 1832.

RECLAIMED MARSHES, No. IV.

MR FESSENDEN—I some time since, placed before your readers several numbers, to show the

ill effects of diking, or shutting out the sea from our marshes, and how far experience was against it, in very many well tried experiments about us. Some reasons too were offered why diking might be beneficial in Nova Scotia particularly, and yet otherwise here. Among these, we repeat, are the different constituent principles of the soil—much of it there being in mud banks at the mouths of rivers, &c; their greater depth, and the greater time they are covered by water. Besides that it is admitted that in their natural state their production is only "a worthless coarse herbage."

Their formation, and rich accumulation by the inrush of the tides, forming thereby what has been denominated "a perfect soil," has been mentioned. About the Bay of Fundy, Dr Morse "places their rise at from thirty to sixty feet, and so very rapid is it, says he, that swine and other animals, feeding on the shores which the tide overflows, are often overtaken and overwhelmed, unable to make their escape." This will be considered the more striking, when contrasted with our tides, which rise from eight to thirteen feet only.

It was about these waters, says Agricola, "that the French planted themselves, in the first occupation of the country in 1606, and threw across those dikes and abateaux, by which they shut out the ocean, and possessed themselves of the rich marshes of Cornwallis and Horton."*

But he denies in the most favored of these, "a perpetual fertility, without a supply of animal or vegetable matter as a chimera," and adds, that "by the cultivation of them for a number of years in succession, they must be worn out, as a contrary opinion is in despite of the first laws of vegetable nature."

"That a degree of fertility is preserved, by laying out these marshes to grass, and keeping them so for several seasons. Yet notwithstanding these intervals of rest, which to a certain extent recruits all soils, the product of the best marshes, may now be estimated at from twelve to fifteen bushels, which is not half they once yielded, or would again yield, were a different system of management adopted, by giving them a certain portion of the *barn manure*." This judicious writer has been availed off, to show that however extraordinary the causes may be, by which a soil is created so favorable for diking, and so productive thereby, yet even in these cases of exuberant fertility, they are alike subject to the laws of the vegetable kingdom. We have been somewhat diffusive, to show that the productiveness of these marshes, though long and justly celebrated, is not, as some have supposed, a profuse and lavish outpouring, to be forever relied upon; but a principle, the regulation and support of which, demands the consideration of the husbandman. *Hereabouts* our marshes are spread out in thin and level strata, and are occasionally overflowed by the influx of the tides, and derive a constant fertility therefrom. They occasion no expense of labor, fencing, culture, manure, &c.

By diking, the rich and fertilizing deposit is shut out, and the land it appears falls into a state

* In King's County there are 10,000 acres of marsh. In Cumberland County, 20,000, mostly diked.

of barrenness, and instead of contributing to the resources of the farm yard demands its contributions therefrom. Thus this immense capital or accumulation from the sea so useful on the sea coast and so important to the interior, would be rejected and lost. And are there then no objects in our agriculture where much might be gained without such hazard in experiment? There is not a farm in the country, where a judicious culture in draining by ditches, graveling, &c, would not, by destroying the worthless aquatic grasses, produce a more sweet and nutritive growth; for this our means want strength and enlargement, instead of diminution.

If then vigor can be given to this mode of improvement of our low lands,* present to every farmer, it would make the surface of the country more pleasant to the eye, add to its health by purifying the atmosphere, as well as enlarge the means of production and comfort. It has been our endeavor to prove that the proposition to dike our marshes as suggested by your correspondents would be inexpedient. We have thought it would be an extensive injury, and have given the reasons on which this opinion is founded. It is but seldom that so many experiments have been made, both by incorporated companies, and by individual enterprise on any like subject. As all of these have failed of success, and the instances have been stated, it seems little short of demonstration. And we ask if experience so well confirmed should be disregarded.

I am, Sir, yours, JOHN WELLES.
August, 1832.

HEATING APARTMENTS, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—We pay less attention to the regular temperature of our apartments in the Northern States, than our latitude and the changeableness of our climate demand; health, comfort and economy would all be benefited by an improved mode of heating them. Perhaps you might render a service to some others of your country friends, as well as myself, by procuring information on this subject. I will state my case, and see whether it will produce some useful directions.

I wish to add to my dwelling house, a hot house fifty or sixty feet long by twenty wide, attached on the west to a drawing room, on the north to chambers opening into it, and on the east to a kitchen range, from the latter of which I am desirous of having the whole hot house and apartments warmed, so as to make the new part, the winter residence of the family.

Russian stoves, brick flues, heated air, steam and hot water, have all been used to warm apartments, and generally, separately; but several of them may be usefully combined; for the furnace which boils the water, and heats the brick flues, may be so constructed as to admit a current of fresh air from the outside, to pass, heated in its way, into the house. And from a boiler in the kitchen, steam may be carried to copper or iron cisterns, the water in which would be kept at the boiling point by the steam, and which, I think, would be a more economical mode, and less liable to get out of order, than the common one of conveying boiling water in pipes. A warm bath, to be in readiness at all times, would be a necessary part of the arrangements.

*The writer, on such land well prepared, has raised over four tons of herds grass to the acre.

For comfort and health it would be important that a superabundance of fresh air should be supplied; and for the convenience of attendance, it is desirable that the heat should be derived from one point, and that ought to be the kitchen range.

I have Tredgold on warming apartments, Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening, and some other works which give directions about hot houses; but I think something more effectual than is given by any of them, may be hit upon by some ingenious person, by combining the different modes of heating the air, or diffusing the warm air in houses, or by inventing some new one.

Will you, Mr F., suggest this, and try whether any of your correspondents, (or yourself, as I believe you have a good deal of talent for this, as well as for various other things) can suggest some easy and effectual way of diffusing an equable and regular temperature throughout a house, or suite of apartments. The bills of mortality would be considerably affected, if you could prevent the necessity of a person in a cold day hastening to a great fire.

Remarks by the Editor.

Our respected correspondent has proposed a subject for discussion of very great interest as regards health, comfort and economy; and we hope that men of experience, tact and talent will give us such practical information on the best modes of eliciting and economizing heat as will comfort with the wishes of our friend, and most benefit the community. The gentleman has given us credit for more ability as regards his objects of inquiry, than we have a right to claim, but we will suggest some ideas on this subject as soon as pre- engagements and indispensable avocations will permit.

In the meantime we will premise a hint or two, which may be of use to those who propose making experiments, or otherwise directing particular attention to the manufacture, retention and uses of caloric. There are many advantages in making water a vehicle for the reception and distribution of heat, in preference to air, or even steam. Water has a greater capacity for heat, or will hold more heat at the same temperature by more than 500 to 1 than air. Hence by lodging or depositing the surplus heat of a fire in a vessel or vessels containing water or steam, or both, instead of permitting such heat to escape through pipes, flues, &c, to the open air, we make an important saving in the products of our burning fuel. Besides, water is a faithful carrier and distributor of heat. Placed in a boiler or boilers properly fitted with going and returning pipes, the water commences circulation and carrying and distributing heat, as soon as the fire is kindled, and under scientific direction will lodge a greater part of the heat it is capable of containing, in any vessel or vessels or proper receptacles of caloric, or heat combined with water, at a very considerable distance from the fire place, or place where such heat had its origin. Moreover, water will retain heat with much tenacity for many hours after the fire is extinguished, giving out its caloric, however slowly, and like a good economist, regulating its expenditure by the urgency of the demand.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—In your last publication you gave Mr Forsyth's directions for budding. As improvements may have been made since his treatise

was written, I venture to offer what I consider such, combining more simplicity and expedition, with equal success, being the result of long experience.

For dwarfs, Mr Forsyth directs to insert the bud a few inches from the ground: for half standards three feet: for standards six feet or more. My method is, as in grafting, to perform the operation as near the ground as practicable. The advantage in both cases is, that if the top becomes injured, a healthy sprout is more likely to supply its place. I have never found the position of the bud to have a tendency to produce a dwarf. Were this the natural consequence of budding low, there would be a good reason for rearing a giant before the process.

As a general rule I would recommend drawing the bud up, instead of pushing it down. The cut in the stock above the bud impedes the flow of sap to nourish it; and from the want of covering, leaves it more exposed to accident and to the weather, as the bark at the angle of insertion rarely perfectly reunites with the stock. Instead of the horizontal cut, I make a circular one, touching gently on the wood; and by giving the back of the knife an inclination from the stock, a sloping access is made for the bud without mangling the bark, as must be the consequence of using the butt of the knife in a transverse incision. Instead of Mr Forsyth's T, I have the impress of a V. When the stock is vigorous, as in cherry trees, and of sufficient height, I insert three or more buds in such position as to form the head. In preparing the bud, I take a thin cut into the wood a sufficient distance above it, keeping a parallel line, and coming out in an oval point below. If I have taken too much wood, which rarely happens, I carefully shave it down, leaving it even with the bark at each extremity. This slight staying of wood favors the insertion of the bud, and is no impediment to its union. I generally insert two buds; and at the proper season sever the stock close to the upper one. The danger of their being broken off is so small that I incur the risk of the accident, rather than the trouble of tying to a stem which may become dead, and retard the healing the next season. If they are not tied, the branch intended for a new head, will not take an upright direction and the form of the tree will be injured.

Respectfully yours,

O. FISKE.

Worcester, August 18, 1832.

THE SEASON, &c. IN CANADA.

[Extract of a letter from a correspondent to the Publisher of the New England Farmer, dated Newburg, N. Y. August 2, 1832.]

After having passed two or three months in Quebec, Montreal, and vicinities, I have returned thus far home.

I left Quebec 23d ult. and Montreal 29th, was in Quebec two or three weeks at different times during the ravages of the Cholera, and the more I have seen and have been where it exists, the more I feel convinced that it is a disease not much to be feared by the prudent and temperate, and I go among it without fear.

The weather at Quebec has been, almost all the season, attended with cold east winds, and the crops are quite backward; you can judge how much so from this fact: pasture strawberries were not ripe until the 20th of June, and garden strawberries were not ripe when I left, the 23d; green

peas did not get into the Quebec market until the 20th of June; at Montreal, however, vegetation is nearly or quite a fortnight in advance of Quebec; here at Newburg green corn is in market and ripe apricots. The severe past winter was not in the least injurious to fruit trees, from Hartford via New York to nearly Albany; as when I went that route in May, trees were all in blossom then, and now abounding in fruit. But from Albany to Quebec it was about as injurious as near Boston, some places more so. But neither in Montreal or Quebec was there a single apple tree, of the Siberian crab kind injured in the least, while all other kinds were nearly destroyed.

Mr Corse desires to be remembered to all his horticultural friends near Boston, and tenders his thanks to all those who kindly assisted to furnish him with scions, all of which he has successfully grafted.

SECOND REPORT

Of the Consulting Physicians of Boston.

The Consulting Physicians, having reason to believe that errors exist, in the minds of many persons, in regard to the means of preventing Cholera, have availed themselves of a meeting called for other purposes, at the request of the Health Commissioners of the Middle District, to express their opinion on the points alluded to. They perform this duty with some hesitation, lest they should be thought to obtrude their opinions unasked.

1. *Use of Vegetables.* There seems to exist a belief that vegetables should be abstained from during the existence of the epidemic disposition to cholera. The consulting physicians, in their first public report, advised their fellow citizens to abstain from all uncooked vegetables, such as cucumbers, and all salads. They did not advise abstinence from vegetables, when of good quality, and properly cooked. These, on the contrary, they recommend, as a salutary provision of nature, at this season, to cool and regulate the digestive system.

2. *Ripe Fruits.* A similar error prevails as to fruits. This board are aware that the use of fruit has been wholly proscribed by some writers on the subject of cholera. To this injunction they cannot assent. They believe that a moderate use of our own ripe fruit is one of the means of prevention, by removing that state of the digestive organs which would disorder the secretions of those organs, and thus prepare them for the disease. It may be stated, as a general truth, that the exciting cause of the epidemic more frequently lies in an improper quantity of food, than in any peculiar quality, although the quality should by no means be regarded with indifference.

3. *Use of Spirits to prevent Cholera.* A notion has been taken up by some individuals, among the well informed part of the community, that a moderate use of stimulants, such as wine, and even brandy, is beneficial, as a preventive of cholera; and not only has the opinion been adopted, but a practical application of it has been made, by habitual spirit drinkers, to a great extent. The origin of these errors has been attributed to the advice of a Southern physician; and some persons have intimated a suspicion that they have arisen, in part, from the direction of this board to use brandy and water as a vehicle for giving laudanum, in the case of violent and sudden attack of cholera, before the advice of a physician could be obtained.

The opinion of this board is clearly that all kinds of ardent spirits and other strong stimulants are not useful in preventing cholera; but that they dispose to its attack. This opinion they mean to express in the most unqualified manner; and they wish to advise and to warn all persons to abstain wholly from their use. Those who are accustomed to an intemperate use of ardent spirits and wine, may safely leave off these habits by attending to the following cautions.

1. To diminish their common food considerably below the usual quantity; and to let it consist of animal rather than vegetable substance. A light broth taken in small quantities, at short intervals, is particularly proper.

2. To use a strong decoction of the vegetable bitters as a substitute for alcohol—such, for example as wormwood, chamomile, berchound, southernwood and tansy. The aromatic herbs, spearmint and peppermint, may suit some constitutions more than the bitters. Under the direction of a physician, preparations of bark and quina may be advantageously employed for the same purpose.

The Board take this occasion to state for your satisfaction, that the city, so far as they are informed, is more healthy than usual at this season. Slight affections of the bowels are not unfrequent; and within a few days there have appeared a number of cases of Cholera Morbus, which yielded readily to medicine. These attacks we believe in all cases be traced to one of the following causes. 1. Indulgence in eating. 2. Excessive use of cold liquids. 3. Extraordinary exposure to wet. 4. A confined state of the digestive organs.

Signed,

JOHN C. WARREN,
BENJ. SHURTELLIFF,
GEORGE HAYWARD,
GEORGE C. SHATTUCK,
JOHN RANDALL.

Boston, August 10, 1832.

Boston and Worcester Rail-Road.—The work of constructing this road has begun, with a prospect of its favorable termination, and under circumstances that may properly justify the stockholders in anticipations of effecting a public benefit, without a sacrifice of individual property. Should the road hereafter be extended to Hartford, we know of no direction in which one could be laid out so likely to derive a profit from passengers. Besides the fact that it would run through the best populated part of New England, whose business requires constant intercourse with the capital, it would probably secure a very considerable portion of the passengers between Boston and New-York, to whom it would present a safer and more agreeable mode of travelling than that of steam-boats.

The Engineer's estimate of the cost of the rail-road, in his report, which was laid before the stockholders in March last, is \$883,904, if constructed in the most expensive mode, and including the cost of the necessary engines and cars and the cost of land for the road; the estimate of the annual expenses, after the completion of the road, was \$34,148.

The estimate of the produce of the road, in the report of the directors, founded on the present amount of transportation and travelling, was \$142,500 per annum, or \$108,352 net income, after deducting the estimate of annual expenses.

Since those estimates were made, nothing has occurred to show that they are insufficient; on the

contrary, as far as contracts have been made, they have been made at an average rate of 15 1-2 per cent less than the estimate. The iron can be purchased now for £1 10s. less per ton than the estimate—and the duty has been repealed amounting to \$11 a ton; these together make a difference of rising \$120,000, which will provide for any contingencies, and gives confidence that the work will be constructed within the estimate.—*Boston Courier.*

Timidity.—We have heard of a case recently which illustrates the folly of violent apprehensions in regard to cholera. A physician, of this town, was called to visit a patient, a young girl, who, on his arrival, appeared to be in a state of collapse from the real epidemic. A short time however, satisfied him that such was not the case; on examination, he discovered that she had been dosing herself with *laudanum*; which she had taken so freely as to endanger her life. The girl was by some exertion revived; when she stated that she had been reading a good deal about the cholera; fancied that she had the symptoms, and, as *laudanum* had been highly recommended, resorted to that extreme remedy at once. Readers must recollect that a certain dose of *laudanum* is as bad as the cholera; and that fear is rather worse, if possible, than either.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Extraordinary Instance of Somnambulism.—A short time since, a lady in Liverpool had a servant, who upon coming down stairs every morning, found the fire lit, the kettle boiling; and all other things in a state of readiness. For some time, she did not communicate this singular fact to any one, but at length she told her mistress, who immediately set to work to inquire into the matter. One morning she rose early, and took her station in the parlor. After waiting a short time, she saw her servant come into the room, fast asleep, but dressed, and immediately proceeded to perform her various occupations, which, having effected, she went off to bed again. The next morning she repeated this extraordinary feat, when her mistress awoke her, showing who it was that performed her work for her.—*Manchester paper.*

Domestic Silk Manufacture.—J. H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, has left with us two specimens of Silk Handkerchiefs, made at his manufactory in Dedham—the first that have ever been woven in the United States. One of them is made of India Silk, imported in its raw state, but spun and woven at Dedham; the other is entirely of American production; from worms of 1831. The texture is fine and beautiful, and we cannot but think that impartial observers will give Mr. Cobb the credit of wonderful success in this first experiment. Specimens of the same manufacture are deposited with Mr. E. K. Whitaker, at his rooms in Washington street, where the friends of the American System, and those who are favorably disposed to the infant manufactures of the country, are requested to call and examine them.—*Easton Courier.*

The editor of the Lancaster, Pa. Journal took from his garden of Thursday last, some apricots; four of them weighed a pound. The largest weighed more than a quarter of a pound, and measured seven inches and nine-tenths in circumference.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

Report of the Committee on Vegetable and Grain Crops.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society "On Vegetable and Grain Crops,"—respectfully Report:

1. That Payson Williams, Esq., of Fitchburg, in the County of Worcester, is entitled to the premium of \$20 on his great crop of potatoes, being 584 bushels on one acre.

2. That Mr Joseph Perkins of Newbury, in the County of Essex, he paid \$20, being the premium on the greatest crop of onions. His was 6462 bushels on the acre,—reckoning 52½ lbs. to the bushel.

3. That Mr John Wilson of Deerfield, in the County of Franklin, is entitled to the premium of \$20 for his crop of winter wheat, 34½ bushels to the acre.

4. That Mr Henry Sprague of Princeton, in the County of Worcester,—living on the farm of John Lane Boylston, Esq. he paid \$10, as a gratuity for his large crop of Indian corn, stated to be 109 bushels on an acre. The premium proposed on this article was \$20, and by Mr Sprague's mode of estimating his crop, it exceeded the quantity required. But as he omitted to comply with one condition, which is deemed important,—that of weighing the corn and cob, in case of its not being shelled,—the Committee, while they are unwilling to pass over the claim of Mr Sprague entirely, have thought they could not with propriety recommend the payment of the whole premium.

The Committee, thinking that the manner of raising these crops will be best seen by the letters of the claimants, recommend that they be published as part of this Report.

The Committee desire to state that, although thirtyone premiums have been offered by the Trustees, on crops deemed the most deserving the attention of farmers in our climate, only four claims have been presented. In former years not less than an acre was required to be planted, in many cases, in order to put in for a premium. It was thought better in 1831 not to insist on an acre, thinking that possibly half an acre might make the trials more general. The claims, however, have been fewer than ever. The Committee are aware that for certain articles, such as potatoes, mangel wurtzel, turnips, &c., the season has not been so favorable as usual; yet as it has not been such as to cause a failure in anything, and as in many things the crop has been abundant, they are disappointed that applications should not have been much more numerous. They are convinced it might have been done, if the inclination to furnish out claims had not been wanting. The Committee can only hope that, should the Trustees repeat their invitation to our inductions and enterprising husbandmen, much more attention will be paid to it than has hitherto been shown. The single circumstance that the bounty of the Government has been put into the hands of agricultural societies, with a view to encourage and improve our agriculture, would seem sufficient to draw attention from our intelligent farmers. So much was said the last year, on this subject, in the report of the Trustees, that the Committee forbear to enlarge here, and would merely request a reference to the remarks then made, and to the instances of fine crops there set forth.

P. C. BROOKS,

By order of the Committee.

To the Committee on Agricultural Products of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—In presenting my claim for the premium offered by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for the largest quantity of potatoes grown on one acre, I will state, that the field cultivated by me the present season for that purpose, is a deep yellow loam, somewhat rocky—its situation uneven, with rather an eastern aspect; and has been for the last seven years used as mowing land. The sward was broken last autumn,—last May cross-ploughed, harrowed, and eighteen cords of unfertilized sheep manure evenly spread, and immediately ploughed in. The sods again harrowed down and the field marked out three feet distant for the seed, which was placed eighteen inches apart in the furrow. The kinds of seed used were the Blues, three fourths—the other fourth of the Reds of La Plata, the Che-nangos, and a variety of the Whites produced from the ball four years since on the farm of Maj. Benjamin P. Williams, of Roxbury. The quality of this potato is excellent, also yielding a large crop. I beg leave to name this variety the Canterbury Whites.

The planting was finished the 3d of June. When the vines were two inches above ground, the horse-plough passed twice between each row, throwing the earth from the plants, which were slightly dressed with the hoe. When the vines were eight inches high, and in the bud, the ridges between the rows were split, the plough throwing one half to each row, the hoe following to dress the vines for the second and last time. In three or four weeks the vines completely covered the ground, thereby preventing the weeds from vegetating. The digging commenced the 15th October, and finished the 21st, when, by careful measurement we found five hundred and eighty-four bushels from the acre, and of these, three hundred and nineteen bushels were the product of the best half acre. In order to be understood, I will here state that in the item of the expenses, the manure, I place but about one third to the potato crop, deeming this a fair average of its exhaustion, the residue to be charged to after crops. The quantity of seed used was about eighty bushels. The reason for using so large an amount of seed, was the low price (12 cents) in our market, which induced me to plant the potato without cutting, as the saving by cutting would not pay the labor. My practice is, invariably, to cull the largest potatoes for seed. There is about sixty young apple trees growing on the field. Had the season been congenial for the culture of the potato, I should probably have had 700 bushels to the acre.

Yours, &c.

PAYSON WILLIAMS.

EXPENSES OF CROP,

Breaking the sward,	\$5,00
Two ploughings,	5,00
Two harrowings,	1,50
Marking out and planting,	6,50
Twice hoeing the field,	6,00
Harvesting the crop,	18,00
Manure exhausted by the crop,	15,00
80 bushels seed, at 12 cts. (usually 25 cts. at this season of the year)	9,60
	<hr/> \$66,60

It will be seen, that after deducting all expenses except the taxes and the interest on the land, the profit from one acre will be, (allowing the price 20 cts. per bushel,) fifty dollars and twenty

cents. In view of such result, can any farmer, either book, or practical, for a moment remain unconvinced of the utility of planting more than can be well managed? for the expenses will be the same, except in the cost of manure, harvesting, and transporting a large instead of a small crop.

NEWBURY, Nov. 19, 1832.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—In conformity to the rules and regulations of your Society, I send you a statement of one acre of onions, the growth of 1831; the quality of the soil varies from a light yellow, to a dark loam, and has been cultivated with onions several years. The 20th of November last there were four cords of barn manure ploughed in, in ridges. The 28th of April following, the land was ploughed, and harrowed, and three pounds of seed sown in drills, fourteen inches apart. The first hoeing and weeding was done June 10th, which cost six days' labor. The last weeding was done July 7th, which cost six days' more. They were harvested the first of October; and nine thousand and seven hundred bunches have been bunched; which, estimating 15 bunches to the bushel, each bunch weighing 3½ lbs., make six hundred and forty-six and a half bushels.

JOSEPH PERKINS.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN—I have raised the present year, a very fair crop of winter wheat, which I take the liberty to report to you for premium; if it should not prove to be the largest crop in the State, it certainly is a very good one for our old lands on Connecticut river, that have been cultivated for a century or more.

The land on which this wheat grew, is a deep black loam, and is flowed by the Connecticut, in the very highest floods. It was planted in 1828, with Indian corn after grass; in 1829, broom corn grew on the same land, which was manured in the hill. Both were good crops. In harvesting the broom corn, the stalks were cut by the roots, and laid between the rows, and a furrow turned on them. In the Spring of 1830, I cross-ploughed the land; the stalks had then become so tender, that they would separate at the joints; after harrowing it, I spread on about ten ox cart loads of manure, of different kinds, to an acre, then ploughed and harrowed again, and about the last of May, sowed it to hemp, at the rate of about two bushels to the acre; I then harrowed and rolled it—7 acres and 93 rods produced 17 tons, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs. of dry stem, gross weight. After the crop of hemp was taken from the ground, I ploughed and harrowed the land, and in the fore part of October sowed about 3½ acres to wheat; the remainder I sowed to rye, and harrowed and rolled all, at the same time: the rye did not produce more than half as much to the acre as the wheat. The wheat sown was raised on my farm the year before on new land; it then produced well; but some of it was very badly grown in the field, so much so, that the wheat which I sowed was not fit to grind: this I mention to show that grain which has been sprouted so badly as to have the heads look green, will vegetate again, as was the case with some of this. It is a hard wheat, brought from the state of New York two years before, and is probably the white flint. I sowed at the rate of about 1½ bushels to the acre: it was pretty thick, straw bright, mostly lodged,

in different directions, as by a whirlwind. When reaping, I had one acre measured off in a parallelogram across the piece, which was kept by itself and threshed out in the latter part of August; which acre produced *thirtyfour bushels* and *two quarts*, and weighed, by several trials, from *52½* to 60 lbs. to the bushel. All which is submitted.

JOHN WILSON.

Derfield, Oct. 22, 1831.

A statement of particulars in relation to a field of Corn cultivated and raised by Henry Sprague, of Princeton, County of Worcester, in 1831, on the Farm of John Lane Boylston, Esq.

The field on which said corn was raised, contains one acre and one hundred and thirtysix rods by admeasurement, as will appear by the plan and certificate of Joseph Mason, Surveyor, which is herewith annexed.

The land in the spring of 1831 was grass, or sward ground, and has not been ploughed for thirty years previous.

No manure was spread upon the land the preceding year, and none for many years previous, and the product of hay on said land, in 1830, was not more than four hundred to the acre.

Thirteen common cart loads of manure were spread on said piece of land in the month of May last, and twentythree common cart loads put into the hills; two rows of potatoes were planted on three sides of the field, which was dressed with the above mentioned manure. The land was lightly harrowed after the manure was spread; and ploughed on the last day of April, and second day of May.

The seed was not measured, but from 5 to 7 kernels were planted in a hill.

The corn was planted or sown in hills, about 3½ feet distance: it was planted on the 26th of May, and hoed twice in the month of June, and hilled early in July; the crop was gathered or harvested on the 20th of October. The quantity raised was ascertained by first sorting and then filling one basket of each kind, without culling, which was shelled and measured; the remainder was then measured in the same baskets, and the entire crop of the above mentioned piece of land was two hundred and two bushels and twentytwo quarts. Shelled and measured as above on the 14th day of November.

HENRY SPRAGUE,
ALBERT H. SPRAGUE.

[The foregoing statements were all duly certified and sworn to, according to the rules of the society, but as these certificates are unimportant to our agricultural friends, we have here omitted them.—Ed. N. E. F.]

ARTIFICIAL FOUNTAINS.

The Agricultural Society of France has greatly exerted itself in introducing the practice throughout the country of obtaining artificial fountains (*puits-forcés*), by boring for water. Immense advantages have thereby resulted to the agricultural interest of France. Mr Hericart de Thury, who has devoted much attention to this subject, and who has mainly contributed to the introduction of this system, informs us, that this method of obtaining a supply of water has been extensively, and with considerable advantage, employed for manufacturing purposes. In many establishments these artificial fountains are used as a moving power—and the uniform mode in which they operate is not the least of the advantages which

they afford. At other establishments, when it was necessary to have a constant supply of clear water, these artificial fountains have supplied it—and they have been used, moreover, as a heating means—the average temperature of the water being from 12° to 14° centigrade (50°.) In like manner, horticulturalists and farmers have taken advantage of these fountains for equalizing the temperature of their green houses during winter. A Mr Burchman of Wirtenburg, has happily contrived to render these fountains still more useful. In many manufactories of that country the chief moving power is water, which puts into operation a number of hydraulic wheels. These wheels, during the winter season are covered with icicles which impede their motion. To remedy this inconvenience, Mr B. has caused fountains to be bored, and by directing their tepid waters upon the hydraulic wheels, prevents the accumulation of these icicles. The same enlightened manufacturer has made use of this heating means and with a considerable success in oil and paper manufactories. In an establishment of the latter kind, when the external temperature was 15 degrees below the freezing point, by means of these fountains the temperature of the whole house was maintained up to 6° centigrade, in consequence of which there was no need of stoves, and other modes of producing heat which are particularly dangerous in such places. But even in the case of fire, it is evident that this constant and abundant supply of water affords an immense resource. Further again, whilst this supply of water serves in the winter time to heat the apartments through which it is made to flow, in the summer season it is a means of refreshing them, as the temperature of the water is found never to exceed 14° cent. And it has been remarked, that the aqueous vapors have no effect in altering either the salubrity of the place, in regard to the workmen, or the quality and nature of the goods to be manufactured.—*Cour. des Etats Unis.*

From the Family Lyceum.

COUNTY LYCEUMS.

A Lyceum seminary, an itinerating or circuit library, a county cabinet of Natural History, a system of circuit teaching, under one or more district professors, or experimental teachers, who should visit several towns or neighborhoods in succession, the introduction of apparatus and various other improvements into schools, raising the qualifications of teachers by weekly meetings in towns, and semi-annual or quarterly meetings in counties, the procuring of town and county maps and histories, and a general interest and co-operation for the advancement of schools and the general diffusion of knowledge, might be easily and readily effected by the friends of education in any county, who would organize themselves into a Lyceum, and combine and concentrate their efforts for the purpose.

The great importance of this step, and the vast magnitude of the objects to be affected by it, suggest the expediency of specifying a particular day for the meeting of the friends of education at the county seat of each county in the Union, to organize a County Lyceum, or to effect the objects contemplated by them when they are already organized.

We therefore beg leave to propose the second Wednesday in September next, for the meeting

of teachers and the friends of education generally in each county in the Union, for organizing a County Lyceum and taking any other measures for improving the intellectual and moral condition of their citizens, and for co-operating with the friends of knowledge and religion throughout the world.

SIMPLE REMEDIES FOR DISTRESSING DISEASES.

Cholera.—A friend of ours, who is a man of discernment and veracity says, that he has known severe cases of common cholera morbus relieved instantaneously, and speedily cured by the following very simple prescription. Mix wheat flour with water till the mixture becomes as thick as may be convenient for sipping, and drink about half a wine glass full at a time to the amount of half a pint, or till relief is obtained.

Gravel.—Another gentleman assures us that boiling water poured on Indian meal, and the mixture suffered to cool, the meal to subside, and the clear liquid drank is a specific for the gravel.

The Norfolk Beacon mentions a test of the efficacy of the simple cure for the Cholera published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, consisting of a tea-spoonful of common table salt, one table-spoonful of Vinegar, and one tea-cup of boiling water, taken together, as hot as possible—the dose repeated if required. The Beacon says:

The efficacy of the above simple prescription has been tested by a gentleman in this place, whose servant was seized on Saturday last, with severe pains in the bowels, attended with vomiting. We are assured that she was entirely relieved in less than half an hour.—*N. Y. Eng.*

GEN. GREEN—I send a receipt for Lemon Syrup, by which the juice of this valuable fruit may be preserved in perfection. I have drank it at the south seven years after it was prepared, and it was still excellent.

You will perhaps confer a favor on the public by giving the receipt a place in your paper.

Respectfully, B.

Lemon Syrup, which will remain sound many years and retain its flavor, even in the West India climate. *Receipt.*—To every pint of the strained juice of the Lemon, add one pound and eleven ozs. of white Havana or loaf sugar; put the whole in a bell metal vessel, and simmer on a slow fire, until the juice under the froth becomes clear; boiling injures the flavor.

As soon as clear, the syrup should be dipped from the froth or scum that rises and put into bottles for use, and well corked. One bottle of this will serve a family as long as six of the syrup prepared by the confectioners.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Camphor Treatment of Cholera.—We have received a communication from WILLIAM CHANNING, M. D. giving an account of the treatment of Cholera by spirits of Camphor. It appears that out of two hundred persons attacked by the epidemic within his practice, all were cured except four and these four died of other disorders superadded. The writer thinks that Camphor is a certain specific for the disease in every stage. The treatment is—from 1 to 3 drops of spirits of Camphor taken in a little water, every hour, or every two hours, according to circumstances, until a reaction has completely set in. It has the merit of being a simple remedy.—*N. Y. Eng.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, August 22, 1832.

FARMER'S WORK FOR AUGUST.

Rye.—If you have land of suitable quality, on which you are desirous to raise a profitable crop, with but little trouble and expense, you cannot do better than to sow it with winter rye. Soils of a sandy or gravelly nature are recommended for this grain. Rye is not only a proper crop for land of this description, but it answers a valuable purpose on a soil which is *too rich* to produce wheat. In Russia, (we are told by a communication to the British Board of Agriculture) the produce from boggy lands, drained, and sowed with rye, is upwards of forty bushels to one bushel sowed; and they generally use a much smaller quantity of seed in sowing such lands, than is necessary in sowing a soil not so rich. Mr L. Hommedieu, in a paper contained in "*Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society*," observed, in substance, that a neighbor of his manured twenty square rods of poor, gravelly, dry soil, with four thousand menhaden fish, and sowed it with rye, at the rate of one bushel to the acre. In the spring it was twice successively eaten off, close to the ground, by sheep breaking in, after it had acquired a height of nine inches the first time, and six inches the latter. These croppings, however, only served to make it grow thicker and stronger than before; and when harvested, it produced sixteen bushels, or at the rate of one hundred and twenty-eight bushels to the acre; giving to the owner, according to the calculation of Mr Hommedieu, at the rate of eighty-five dollars the acre of clear profit. Mr Hommedieu says that this account, (which seems almost beyond the bounds of possibility) was attested to by many creditable witnesses.

From the middle of August to the middle of September is said by most agriculturists to be the best time for sowing rye. In the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. i. p. 82, it is said, "Rye should be sowed the last week in August or the first week in September, at the rate of about thirty-six quarts per acre, some say forty-eight quarts. But if it is not sowed at that time, it ought to be delayed until late in November, so that it may not come up till spring." A poor soil requires earlier sowing than a rich one. If it is sowed early and the land is in good till, one bushel of seed to the acre will be sufficient, according to the *Farmer's Assistant*. For late fall sowing, or spring sowing, from a bushel and a half to two bushels to an acre will prove the proper quantity. Other things equal, the poorer the soil, the more seed will be required.

There are two advantages to be anticipated from early sowing of this grain. First, by sowing it early you may provide green feed for sheep late in the fall, and early in the spring; and secondly, by early sowing, and feeding in the fall, the roots of the grain take such firm and extensive hold of the soil that they are less liable to be thrown out of the ground by the frosts of autumn, winter and spring, and the plants will be more likely to escape being what is called *winter killed*; which, generally speaking, means being killed by late frosts in autumn, and early frosts in the spring.

A writer in the *American Farmer*, vol. i. p. 173, says, "The great and the only secret in regard to

insuring a good crop of rye is *early sowing*. From the middle of August to the middle of September I have always found to be the best time for sowing rye. From three pecks to a bushel per acre is amply sufficient for seed. Early sown rye is much heavier than that which is sown later; and further it affords excellent pastures both in fall and spring, nor does pasturing injure the crop; in many cases it is a real benefit—particularly when eaten down by sheep. Clover also succeeds much better after rye than after wheat."

In England, it is common to sow rye for the purpose of making green fodder for cattle and sheep, particularly the latter in the spring. "*Banister's Husbandry*," an English work of merit says "when rye is sown for sheep feed, it is proper to allow three bushels to the acre, for where the blade, haulm or stalk form the primary object, a much larger proportion of seed is requisite than when the crop is meant for harvesting."

Boston and Worcester Rail-Road.—We would solicit the attention of our readers to the article in our 43d page on the subject of the above mentioned undertaking: which promises to terminate more favorably than its most sanguine advocates had predicted. We are informed by good judges that netural and accurate surveys, and a more intimate knowledge of the obstacles which impede, and the facilities which encourage the enterprise have very much raised the expectations of those engaged in the construction of the proposed avenue. Roads of this description may well be calculated upon as means of blending the advantages of city and country, saving time, in effect annihilating space, and adding to the wealth and convenience of the whole community beyond what those who have paid but a slight attention to the subject could possibly have anticipated.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1832.

Fruits Exhibited.—By Zebecde Cook, Jr, Esq., fine Early Harvest Apples. By E. Vose, Esq., Shropshire vine and Williams' Favorite Apples, both of very handsome appearance; the latter of high flavor. By Mr S. Phipps, a beautiful Shropshire vine apple, which in appearance could hardly be distinguished from an Early Catherine Pear.

For the Committee on Fruits,

E. M. RICHARDS.

Messrs Winship presented for exhibition a fine stand of perennial Flowers, including some beautiful varieties, recently presented to them by Admiral Sir ISAAC COFFIN, Bart. The following is a list of the specimens which were shown by Messrs Winship on this occasion.

*Dahlia*s Achilles, Colvilles perfectas, Monarda variety, Lilium pleno, Clematis flammula, do. viorna, *Coreopsis* lanceolata, do. auriculata, do. tenuifolia, *Campaula* alba pleno, *Spirea* tripetala, do. trifoliata, *Geranium* sylvaticum, do. vlassovianum, *Reseda* lutea, *Euphorbia* corollata, do. cannabinum, *Lycnis* alba, *Centaurea* purpurea, *Achusa* purpurea, *Anthemis* pleno, *Veronica* spicata, do. hybrida, *Aster* emellus, *Symphytum* asperinum, *Hemerocallis* cerulea, *Helianthus* pleno, *Terraria* trigridi.

Mr S. A. Walker of Roxbury, exhibited the following flowers. *Delphinium* grandiflora, do. sinensis, *Monarda* didyma, do. purpurea, do. molens,

Basis umbellata, *Orchis*, *Phlox*, *Thalictrum* major, *Coreopsis* lanceolata, *Veronica*, *Virginica*, *Lycnis* chalcidonia, &c. pleno.

Mr J. A. Kenrick of Newton, also exhibited *Bignonia* grandiflora, do. radicans, Musk, Cluster, Noisette and China Roses, Double and Single *Aithicus*, and other flowers.

Dr E. S. H. Leonard of Providence, presented the Society a quantity of Tannier roots, and Arrow Root plants, together with a box of seeds of flowers and vegetables.

Noted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Doctor E. S. H. Leonard for his liberal donation of roots and seeds.

Dr F. Vanderburg of New Milford, Conn. was admitted an Honorary Member; and W. J. Loring, Esq. of Boston, a subscription Member of Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

From the Genesee Farmer.

The following extract of a letter from my old friend, R. M. WILLIAMS, contains a hint too valuable to be lost. He has not directed me how to dispose of it, but its publication in the Genesee Farmer, may be the means of doing much good to others. I have also paid a premium to children for gathering cockle plants by the hundred in the spring from my fields; and it is probable that in almost every neighborhood, there may be found boys, who for a trifle would willingly engage in such services. Job-work is much more exciting than day-labor. The boy who is intent on filling his bushel, will be too much engaged to watch the sun. It is a cheap way to clear our fields of bad weeds; and to train those who would otherwise be idle, to habits of industry, is patriotic and benevolent.

"In 1812, when I first came on the farm where I now reside, one of my meadows was much injured with the sour dock. In the spring, after the frost was out and before the ground had settled, I found the roots came out easily. I offered a bounty of one shilling a bushel for dock roots, to be gathered on my own land; and the children of the neighborhood engaged with zeal in the business. They pulled about eight bushels, and I have never been troubled with them since. I believe the Canada thistle may be eradicated in this way." D. T.

To preserve Peas and Beans.—Peas and beans may be preserved through the winter by scalding them in a strong syrup of sugar and drying them—after which they should be put in a bottle and corked close. If each part of this process is conducted with care, it will be found when they are cooked that they have lost but little of their flavor, and that they will form a great addition to our vegetable dishes during winter.—*lb.*

Bottled Gooseberries.—A correspondent says, "A bottle of green gooseberries were closely corked, laid away in the cellar in 1829, and forgotten until the latter part of this spring—a period of nearly three years. On examining them they proved to be in fine preservation, and made a most excellent pie."—*lb.*

Substitute for Champagne Wine.—A very excellent substitute for Champagne wine is said to be made from the juice of *unripe* gooseberries with a (large) quantity of sugar, sufficient to render it sweet.

Burgundy Pitch—reputed efficacy in Cholera.—The following is a somewhat singular extract of a letter from a gentleman in Glasgow to his friend in Leith.

"Last night I received from my father who resides in Frankfurt, a proclamation from the Prussian and Austrian Governments, by which it appears that the annexed plaster is a most complete preventive against the Cholera; of 10,000 people who have put them on, not one has been attacked, though in the midst of the disease. I have immediately communicated this simple remedy to our Board of Health who highly approved of it, and are getting them made by the thousands. The plaster alluded to is of Burgundy pitch, commonly called strengthening plaster; the upper part of the peaked form to be put on the chest, and the lower part expanded, and to cover the pit of the stomach."

The Montreal Courant makes this singular statement. "About 2000 deaths have occurred on the Island of Montreal since the ravages of Cholera commenced; of these, about seven hundred were adult males, and of those 700, not twenty persons totally abstained from intoxicating drink—we say not twenty because we do not wish to color the matter too highly, though from our personal knowledge, we only know of two persons who acted on the principles of total abstinence, who have fallen. One out of every 18 or 19 of our citizens have fallen, whilst not one out of every 200 of the consistent and firm members of the Temperance Societies of this city have died."

Hint to Florists.—At the Bury Horticultural Society's show, last week, a plant of *mignonette* was exhibited and greatly admired. Perhaps our readers generally are not aware that they, with a little attention, may soon possess themselves of a similar shrub, simply by training a plant of common *mignonette* up a stick, and cutting off the lower leaves and shoots, and never allowing the plant to ripen its seeds.—*English paper.*

Corn.—An agricultural friend sent us the following memoranda yesterday: No one need despair of a crop of Corn this year; it never grew more rapidly, and it is at least more forward by a week, than it was in 1816—and the ears are forming in unusual abundance—and we have no reason to apprehend a frost so early as we had that year.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Strawberries.

FOR sale at the Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, the following varieties of Strawberries now ready for transplanting.

Hudson's Bay, Chili, Downton, Roseberry, Mulberry, Pine-apple, Bath-scarlet, Methven Castle, Wilmot's Superb, Large White, Red-wood, White-wood, Red Alpine, monthly with runners, Red Bush Alpine, White do. Duke of Kent's Scarlet, Wellington, New Black Rusk Hautbois, French Musk Hawthoos, Prolific Hautbois, Large Early Scarlet, Koeve's New Pine, Keens' Seedling, Southborough Seedling, &c. &c.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, Newton, or left with Mr Russell at his Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, will receive immediate attention.

August 18.

3w

Wants a Situation.

A Gardener who is well acquainted with the business, and has had charge of gardens for the last fourteen years in the United States and can produce good recommendations. Apply at this office. Aug. 15.

Cardozo Arabian, for Sale.

THIS entire Horse was imported into Boston, June 15th, 1832, by Messrs R. D. Tucker & Son, in the brig Caroline from Gibraltar, and is of the purest Arabian cast, as will appear by the subjoined certificate. This horse is of the largest class of Arabians; of dapple bay color; black legs, main, and tail; and measures fourteen hands three inches in height; uncommonly large bone; muscles and tendons strongly delineated; of irrepressible spirits, and perfectly docile. This points, when abstractedly examined, are in most respects without fault, and collectively they form an animal surpassed by few for symmetry—leaving no doubts on the minds of judges, that he is a true son of the desert without any collateral admixture.

A more particular description of this horse is not deemed necessary at this time, as it is presumed no gentleman will purchase so valuable an animal without minutely examining him.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that the chestnut horse, five years old, with a white spot on the forehead, was sent from Oran to Consul Cardozo, and that said horse is of the purest Arabian breed.

In testimony whereof we give the present in Gibraltar, this 3d day of Del Hoggia, year of Elgira 1247.

[Signed in Arabic.]

FAQUIH HAMET BENQUESEF,
MOSTAFA BENGALY.

Certified to be the true signatures of Faquih Hamet Benquese and Sidi Mostafa Ben Galy, by A. CARDOSO, Vice Consul of the Bashaw, Bey of Tunis, Gibraltar, May 4, 1832.

Extract of a letter from Horatio Sprague, Esq. of Gibraltar.

"This horse was a present to Aaron Cardozo, Esq. Consul General for the Barbary Powers, a talented and wealthy gentleman, who prefers living with the nobility in Portugal to residing in this place. The then governor of Gibraltar, General Sir George Don, made a proposal to purchase this horse to send to England.

"As soon as the nephew of Sen. Cardozo, who is a particular friend of mine, residing here, had orders to sell the horse, he immediately made me the offer of purchasing him; and the Caroline with Capt. Gale's kindness, offering a good opportunity, I purchased him, believing his worth to be £500 sterling, to any man, and eventually of essential service to my native country."

Application to be made to SAMUEL JAUQUES, at the Ten Hills Stock Farm, Charlestown, Mass. where the horse may be examined. Aug. 15.

Kendall's Improved Rotary Pump.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, a further supply of Kendall's Improved (house and factory) Rotary Pumps. These pumps are so constructed as to convey a regular and steady stream of water by the common crank motion, are very compact and simple in construction, and no way liable to get out of order. They are well calculated for the use of factories, paper-mill, &c.

A constant supply of these pumps, and likewise those of smaller size for domestic purposes, will be kept for sale as above; and if required, the Patentee will furnish suitable pipes and attend to putting the pumps in operation, on application as above. Aug. 15.

American Farrier.

THIS shop published, and for sale at the New England Farmer office, No. 50½ North Market Street, the American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents. Aug. 15.

Binding.

THE subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed, that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 15.

Printing Presses for Sale.

FOR sale at this office, one Smith's Imperial Press, one do. Medium, and one Ramage.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	98 00	103 00
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	110 00	115 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	30 1 00	
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	12 00	12 50
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	6 25	6 50
prime, . . .	"	8 00	9 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 13	
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	6 8	
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	3 4	
skimmed milk, . . .	"	1 12	1 23
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	6 75	6 87
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	barrel	6 75	6 89
Genesee, . . .	"	6 00	6 50
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 00	6 25
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	80 85	
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	75 80	
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	95 100 00	
Rye, . . .	"	60 70	
Barley, . . .	"	42 55	
Oats, . . .	"	50 62	
HAY, . . .	cwt.	9 00	10 00
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	22 00	23
HOPS, 1st quality, . . .	"	300 1 00	
LIME, . . .	cask	3 00	3 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	17 00	17 50
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	13 00	14 00
Navy mess, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	2 50	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	10	
Red Top, northern, . . .	pound	8 50	8 75
Red Clover, northern, . . .	cwt.	45 50	
TALLOW, tried, . . .	"	55 60	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	40 42	
Merino, mixed with Saxony, . . .	"	37 38	
Merino, 3ths, washed, . . .	"	33 35	
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	55 56	
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	44 45	
Native, washed, . . .	"	35 37	
Native, unwashed, . . .	"	28 30	
1st Lambs, . . .	"	42 44	
2d, . . .	"		
3d, . . .	"		
1st Spinning, . . .	"		

Southern pulled Wool is about 5 cents less.

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	8 10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6 7 7
MEAT, . . .	"	4 10
MUTTON, . . .	"	9 12
POULTRY, . . .	"	14 16
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	18 22
lump, best, . . .	"	61 18
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	92
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	75
Indian, retail, . . .	"	50 62
POTATOES, . . .	"	4 00 5 00
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 730 Beef Cattle, 86 Stores, 15 Cows and Calves, and 3264 Sheep. From 150 to 175 Beef Cattle remain unsold at the close of the market, (most of which are small cattle.)

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The unusual number at market of Beef Cattle caused sales to go off heavy and slow, and at a considerable depreciation from last week. A large proportion of the Cattle at Market were small, (say two and three years old.) We quote extra at \$5.50, prime at \$5.00 a \$5.25; good at \$4.50 a \$5.00; thin at 3, 50 a \$4.25. We also noticed a number "scape-goats" taken at \$3.

Stores.—We noticed a few sales.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$16, 18, 21, 25, and 27.50.

Sheep.—Rather dull, lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep were taken at \$1.25, 1.37, 1.50, 1.67, 1.75, 1.92, 2.00, 2.17, 2.25, and 2.33.

Swine.—None at Market.

Miscellany.

THE ACCEPTED.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BATLY.

I thank you for that downcast look,
And for that blushing cheek,
I would not have you raise your eyes,
I would not have you speak:
Though mute, I deem you eloquent,
I ask no other sign,
While thus your little hand remains
Confidingly in mine.

I know you fain would hide from me
Those tell-tale stars that steal
Unbidden forth, and half betray
The anxious fears you feel;
From friends long tried and dearly loved,
The plighted bride must part:
Then freely weep—I could not love
A cold unfeeling heart.

I know you love your cottage home,
Where in the summer time,
Your hand has taught the clematis,
Around the porch to climb,
Yon casement with the wild rose screen
Yon little garden too,

How many fond remembrances
Endear them all to you.

You sigh to leave your mother's roof,
Though on my suit she smiled,
And spurning every selfish thought,
Gave up her darling child;
Sigh not far her, she now may claim,
Kind deeds from more than one;
She'll gaze upon her daughter's smiles
Supported by her son!

I thank you for that look—it speaks
Reliance on my truth;
And never shall unkindness wound
Your unsuspecting youth;
If fate should frown, and anxious thoughts
Oppress your husband's mind,
Oh! never fear to cling to me—
I could not be unkind.

Come look upon this golden ring—
You have no cause to shrink,
Though oft 'tis galling as the slave's
Indissoluble link!
And look upon yon church, the place
Of blessings and of prayer,
Before the altar hear my vows—
Who could dissemble there.

Come to my home; your bird shall have
As tranquil a retreat;
Your dog shall find a resting-place,
And slumber at your feet;
And while you turn your spinning wheel,
Oh! let me hear you sing,
Or I shall think you cease to love,
Your little golden ring.

ALWAYS IN A HURRY.

Some men live in a hurry, and die in a hurry;
they drive through the world Jehu like, and all
their business is done by commencing in the
middle and branching every way. With what-
ever they come in contact, they stop to make no
compromise, but what they cannot brush aside

they prostrate and jump over, pressing ahead to
some fixed point, which, when reached, is not ex-
actly the thing wanted. And thus they bustle
on, and whether sleeping or waking, the flutter
goes on. I once met with such a man, and had
occasion to journey a short distance with him.
He arose while it was yet dark, and called up the
household—ordered his horse and breakfast be-
fore day—stirred up his fire—sat down—got up
to see why the tardy sun was not up, and elided
the cock for not crowing—declared he should not
wait for the coffee to boil, though the good wo-
man had made all possible speed, and the badness
of the road forbade the venturing out till the
morning should dawn. The budgets were crammed
into the trunk, some this way and some that
—the breakfast prepared and the grace hurried
over, the children called up and a chapter read,
then all were left to say their own prayers till his
return, charging John to drive the cows to pas-
ture in good time, and see that he found them all
at night. We started, but in the hurry he had
left his whip—hurried back, but the good house-
wife had forgotten where she had put it, in her
haste to drive out the geese, &c. And when I
got over my hurry, I will tell you how the journey
terminated.—*Genius of Temperance.*

An old picture founded on a solemn fact, rep-
resents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern
all;" a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all;" a
soldier with the motto, "I fight for all;" and a
farmer, drawing reluctantly forth a purse,
with the superscription, "I pay for all." It is true
that the chief wealth of all countries, is agricultural.
Necessaries were sought before luxuries. Adam
was placed in Eden, "to dress that garden," before
he sought out the invention of covering. The
plough is an honorable thing to follow, and Cin-
cinatus acquired from it more honor than from
the sword.

The farmer with all his winter leisure, in the
long evening, when the storm beats upon his win-
dows, while the fire blazes cheerfully within, has
not as yet had a choice of many books devoted to
his particular pursuit and habits of thought. Fam-
ily Libraries, Theological Libraries, Scholars Li-
braries, Libraries of useful and of entertaining
knowledge abound, but it remains for Mr Fres-
senden, or some other friend to the farmer, equally
qualified, to compile or select a few volumes, that
will fill the usual circle of the farmer's wants, or
curiosity. The Farmer's Own Book, just published
by Carter, Hurd & Co. is a useful compilation
from various good works, of many matters of do-
mestic and agricultural economy, cookery, &c.
&c.—*Boston Courier.*

Keep Clean!—The cleansing of the streets by
corporation, even if the supposition were allow-
able, that the thing would ever be done thoroughly,
would avail little, unless the citizens see well to
their own premises, dwellings, clothing, and per-
sons. How is it with you, neighbor? Do you
carefully remove all filth from your cellar and
back yard? Do you cleanse them often with
lime, and chloride? Are your rooms clean and
well aired? Do you treat yourself with a bath,
and a "light colored shirt" two or three times a
week? If not, don't complain if you get the
cholera. But you "can't afford the expense!"
Ah! can't you? But hearken—can't you curtail

your marketing a little? *Less* fresh meat, pas-
try, butter and green vegetables, fewer drams
and oyster suppers; and more lime, chloride, yel-
low soap, rain water and bath house tickets would
not only be safer, at the present critical time, but
much more economical, in these "hard times."—
Genius of Temperance.

Timely Repartee.—A soldier of Marshal Saxe's
army being discovered in a theft, was condemned to
be hanged. What he had stolen might be worth
about 5s. The marshal meeting him as he was
being led to execution, said to him, "What a mis-
erable fool you were to risk your life for 5s."—"General," replied the soldier, "I have risked it
every day for five-pence." This repartee saved
his life.

A punning lawyer made allusion to the testi-
mony of the "vegetable witness on the other side."
"What do you mean," inquired his opponent, "by
vegetable witness?" "Why I mean," was the re-
ply, "the man with carrotty hair, reddish whiskers,
and a turn-up nose."

Farm for Sale.

To be sold, at private sale, that well known country-
seat, formerly owned by Joseph Cordis, Esq. located in
South Reading, on the easterly side of "Reading Pond,"
so called, and adjoining the Forrester farm, now owned
by John Clapp, containing sixty acres of excellent mow-
ing, tillage, and pasture land, surrounded with a good
stone-wall; also, a line, two rods wide, passing through
the centre of the farm, which renders it convenient to go
to any part thereof, and is peculiarly advantageous, it
being fenced with a good wall, into lots averaging from
five to six acres each.

The buildings on said farm consist of a large two-story
House, about forty feet square, finished throughout, with
sheds, and every other convenience, including a never-failing
Well of excellent water.

Also, a Barn, ninety feet long by thirty-six feet wide;
and adjoining said barn, is a large, convenient building
for stables, carriage house, chaise house, &c, with a good
well near the same.

The above buildings are all in good repair.

The above farm is well calculated for a country-seat,
on public house, as it lies about an equal distance from
Boston and Andover, where a number of stages pass
daily, and the public travel is increasing.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the
premises. MOSES SWEETSER, Jr.

N. B. Twenty-five acres of Wood Land can be pur-
chased with the above farm, if desired.

South Reading, Aug. 7, 1832.

4t

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Veoman Association for the protection
of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depreda-
tions of strollers and pilferers, caution all boys, appren-
tices, and other persons, against entering their inclosures
if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAML J. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 16, 1832.

3m

White Mulberry Seed.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store,
No. 50 North Market Street, Boston, a lot of White
Mulberry Seed, saved the last month expressly for us,
from one of the largest white mulberry orchards in Con-
necticut—warranted fresh and of the very first quality.
Aug. 15.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum,
payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within
sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a
deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment
being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom
all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the
wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B.
RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North
Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

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NO. 7.

Communications.

CULTURE OF MADDER.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer,—

Sir—Agreeably to my proposal in a former communication, I send you an article on the culture and cure of madder; and believing many persons may be in possession of a book entitled, the "American Gardener," which contains directions for the culture of Madder, in some respects erroneous, especially with regard to the distance of planting, managing the haulm or tops in the fall and spring. The following are the directions given in the above work. "The Rubia tinctorum or dyers' madder is an article of much importance in manufactures. The plant has a perennial root and an annual stalk. The root is composed of many thick succulent fibres, like the roots of asparagus, and strike very deep in the ground, being sometimes more than three feet in length.

"The land best adapted to the culture of madder is a deep, loamy, substantial soil, not too stiff and heavy, nor over light and sandy; this should be twice ploughed in autumn and left rough in the winter, that the frost may mellow and pulverize it; then ploughed again in April, taking care every time to plough it as deep as possible. The time of planting is about the latter end of April or immediately when the young buds begin to appear above ground. The young shoots are then taken from the sides of the mother plants with as much root as possible, and are planted in rows three feet asunder and twelve inches distant in the rows, plant from plant,⁽¹⁾ observing to set each slip down to its top or crown and keep the ground clear from weeds. In November, the haulm being decayed, cut it down and take it off,⁽²⁾ then draw three or four inches of earth on the crown of the plant; this may be performed with the plough or hoe, and let them remain so all winter. The second year, in the beginning of April, the earth on the top of the rows should be carefully taken off and raked to destroy the young weeds, and make the surface smooth and mellow, as also to permit the rising buds to shoot freely. The second summer the same care must be taken of the madder as the first, and in November the crowns of the roots are to be covered as in the preceding year. The madder roots should never be taken up until they have had three summers' growth, and the culture of the third summer is the same as the second during the spring, summer and autumn. In September or October of the third year, when the haulm or tops are perfectly decayed, the roots are to be carefully taken up and dried a few days in the air and afterwards put into a kiln and effectually dried with a slow heat."

(1) Mr James Eaton, the neighbor spoken of in my former communication, saves the tops of the root from two to five or six inches long with the buds attached to them, when he digs his madder in the fall, and lays them on a dry piece of ground and covers them a foot or more with earth for planting in the spring: they are then ready for sale from that time until May or for his own plant-

ing. They will when dug in the fall bear transportation to any distance, but when taken out of the hills in the spring after the shoots spring out of the ground, they will not keep long.

Mr Eaton and myself have hitherto planted our madder (shaping our hills like corn hills at second hoeing), four feet apart each way, with two plants in a hill, six or eight inches distant plant from plant, but we find that the hills are too close for cultivation the second, and especially the third year. We have this last spring planted in drills six feet apart and twelve inches distant plant from plant in the drills. If we plant roots taken up in the fall, after shaping our ridges, we make a hole of the depth for dropping corn, or perhaps two inches, and put three or four inches of earth, after laying the roots flat on them. As respects cultivating the first season, weed when three inches high, and throw a little earth round the stems; at six or eight inches, plough and hoe. It will be found the tops will fall or lop over on the ridges. Let them be shaped each way across the ridges and covered two inches or thereabouts, except the ends of the stalks—in three or four weeks they may be spread parallel with the ridges each way. Weed and put more earth on them; the last earth for the season may be put on in the latter part of September. The great object in raising madder as well as in raising other crops, is to produce a large quantity with as little labor as the case will permit. Now if we plant on rich soils, ridges three feet apart, the tops would cover the whole of the ground the second year, and it would be difficult to procure earth without deranging the tops. The ridges should the third year be from three to four feet broad at the base, and completely filled with roots, and will be from one and a half to two feet high. The digging of the madder in some soils costs \$25 per acre, if planted even four feet apart in hills or drills, but at six feet apart not over \$18, as the ridges will be large and the roots mostly or all easy to get out of the ground. I am of opinion where a person has madder on his ground three years old, that the roots taken from the sides of the mother plants in the spring, will succeed as well as those taken up in the fall, but with this difference in planting—that they should be set perpendicular, as directed in the American Gardener.

(2) We consider it an improvement to let the tops decay the first and second year. They are no trouble to the cultivator the ensuing spring; if we put a shovel full of earth on the crowns of the plants after the tops are decayed, or after one or two hard frosts, (which we sometimes do, although it is a very hardy plant and never found to be injured under the soil,) we do not rake the same off in the spring, but suffer it to remain, and let the young shoots come up through it. This being the second season, when the tops come up about a foot or thereabouts, they will begin to fall at this time; a person should with a pair of gloves or something to protect his hands, spread the tops crossways of the ridges and cover with earth two or three inches deep, but not cover the ends of the stalks, and in three or four weeks more earth outward, following the tops which lie on the ground after this. As the sprouts rise out of the ground

a foot or more, bend them down and cover. This should be done the latter part of a dry day. When the tops are spread previous to covering, it should be done evenly. Keep the ground free from weeds the second season. Pursue the same course the third season, excepting no earth need be put on after the first of August. As soon as the frost has killed the tops, wash and dry the roots as directed in first part of this communication.

Mr Eaton has hitherto sold his seed for five dollars per bushel—four bushels per acre; but in the drill method, it will take about five and a half bushels. We believe an average crop is about 1500 lbs. on rich soils. He has sold his madder for two years past to merchants in the country, \$24 per 100 lbs. I believe the article is lower at this time. The whole cost of cultivating, digging, washing, drying and grinding, (in a grist-mill) may be about 7 cts. per lb. I will observe, that the madder raised in these parts will produce more color than the imported. I believe, however, the difference may be accounted for in the different mode of pounding or grinding, pursued in each country. The imported madder has three separate poundings after washing, viz: the first pounding separates and brings into the form of a powder, the smallest fibres of the roots, with the skin or husk of the larger ones, and any earth which may have been left adhering thereto: a second pounding separates about one third of the remaining part of the larger roots, and this being sifted and pecked separately is called powder. The third and last pounding comprehends the residue and bright parts of the roots; this is called grape madder. This kind is as yet rather scarce in this country. The madder roots raised in this country are pulverized at one grinding. This may account for the difference in quality. I should like to see a statement from one of your correspondents of the quantity imported any one year. We need not import a pound after five or six years, as we can raise it as easy as any other crop I am acquainted with. I think it would be a proper article for a premium, to be awarded by some of your patriotic societies, to be inspected at the mills or in tierces. There can be no doubt but the time will arrive when we shall export madder.

Yours, RUSSELL BRONSON.
Bridgewater, August 20, 1832.

BEEES.

MR FESSENDEN—If you think the following of sufficient consequence, you may give it a place in the Farmer.

Having read and heard much of the curious nature of bees, I purchased a hive last fall that I might have opportunities of amusing myself in examining their habits. They almost all died in the winter, so that experienced bee managers said in the spring they would not swarm; but the season I suppose being favorable, they early filled the hive with comb, and about the middle of last month, sent out a new colony. They alighted on a tree near by, and as I had never seen a swarm hived, I sent for a neighbor to come and perform that business. This was about twelve o'clock M. and the weather very fine. My neighbor came and sawed off the limb on which the bees were,

* Not the New American Gardener, by the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

laid them on a table covered with a white cloth, and placed the hive, which was a new one, directly over them. A few of the bees in a short time went up into the hive, but the main body of them remained on the limb. The man said they were doing well, and would soon all go up, of course I did not trouble myself much about them. In the afternoon, between two and three o'clock, they all suddenly started off from the hive, and with one accord took a straight line for the woods at a quick rate. My men said they must be stopped by shaking bells, striking pans, and making a great noise at them. This was tried, but to no purpose, and we lost sight of them after following them to the woods, about a quarter of a mile. I then gave them up as lost, and offered two dollars to any one who would show me their habitation.

Conjectures now arose as to the cause of their departure. The man who lived them, examined the hive, and said they went off because the top board was painted. The next day was very fine, and about eleven o'clock, while closely engaged about my hay, we were surprised at a loud buzzing in the air over our heads, and on looking up saw a swarm of bees coming from nearly the same direction which those had gone the preceding day, and no doubt is entertained that they were the same bees. As their course varied a little from their outward flight, the most of them were, when they arrived opposite the hive which they left, distant from it a few rods; but at this time they spread about very much and many of them flew about the trees near the hive. They however passed by a short distance, say ten rods, and alighted on an apple tree. The hive which they had left the day previous was now taken, and the painted board taken off from the top, and another not painted put on in its stead. The limb on which they were cut off, placed on a table as before, and the hive set over the bees. About one third of them went up into the hive, and the others went off and alighted on an elm tree, distant six or eight rods. The man attending on them, said there were two swarms, and that they would not agree to live together; remarking at the same time, that he thought at first it was the largest swarm he ever saw. Another hive was procured for the purpose of taking the supposed swarm which had gone to the elm; but while preparations were making to get them into it, they began to fly off, and in a few moments they all rejoined their brethren at the hive. They appeared inclined to stay at the hive, but not on the inside of it, and those which had gone in came out, and all crowded up on the outside and fastened themselves round the top board. As they thus manifested so strong an antipathy to this hive, another was taken, and at evening the bees were scraped into it. They went to work the next day and have continued to do well since.

Now I should like to have you, or some of the intelligent apianians with whom you correspond, reply to the following queries.

What caused the bees to leave their hive in the first instance, after it had been placed over them and a part had gone into it?

What caused their return, and did they, or did they not intend to go back to the hive they had left?

If they did intend to return to the hive, by what principle were they actuated? Was it instinct or reason?

After being hived a second time, why did two thirds of them, (or thereabouts) leave the hive, and afterwards go back to it?

I am, Sir, yours &c. S. HOWARD.
Vaughan Farm, Hallowell, Me. Aug. 1832.

N. B.—The hive to which the bees manifested such an antipathy, was made of clean new pine boards, excepting the painted one first put on the top. The shape was that of the common old fashioned box hive. The one into which the bees were last put, was just like it, with the exception of the painted top board.

Since writing the above, the following has occurred to me as worthy of inquiry.

Is the reigning or governing bee of the nation, if there be one, a male or female? I know that it is commonly called a queen, signifying that it is a female.

If it is a female, is she the mother of those which are born in the community?

If the queen, as it is called, is the propagator of the species, what is the office of the drones?

I believe it was until within a very few years, if it is not now, a current idea that the queen was the mother of the race, and the drones the fathers. I am not sceptical as to the existence of a reigning bee in the hive, but have some doubts whether it should be called a queen, and still stronger doubts whether it is the mother of the whole colony. Some suppose that the drones are the females, and the mothers of the colony, and from my observations, I am strongly inclined to adopt this hypothesis. I have caught several drones and killed them, and found in the abdomen of some, several small oblong substances, varying somewhat in size in different individuals, which from their resemblance to the eggs of insects, I have but little doubt were their eggs.

Of what sex is the working bee? Naturalists, I believe, say it is a neuter. Not long ago I heard an experienced bee-keeper say that he was confident the working bee produces the egg from which the bees are hatched. Is this probable? S. H.

ITEMS OF RURAL ECONOMY, Original and Selected, by the Editor.

Grapes.—A writer for London's Magazine observes, "I remember once dining with a physician, when two parcels of grapes were introduced in the dessert. These grapes were as dissimilar as could well be imagined; the one seemed equal to foreign, large and rich; the other scarcely edible. I was surprised to hear that they were taken from the same tree, the growth of England, and of the open garden. The only difference was, the fine grapes were taken from such bunches as happened to be tied up in black crape, and the others in white gauze to protect them from the attacks of birds and insects."

Killing Wasps.—A writer in the Gardener's Magazine recommends the following mode of destroying wasps. "When a wasp's nest is found, I take about half a pint of tar in a pitch-ladle, and turn a part of it into the hole where the nest is; put the remainder of the tar round about the mouth of the hole and the job is done. All the wasps that are in the nest are caught in their attempt to come out, and those that are out are caught in their attempt to go in, so that none escape. If the nest should be in a place where the tar will soon get dry, it may, perhaps, be better to put a little more tar round the hole the following

day; as in general there are a great many of the wasps, which are out all night, and when the tar is dry it will not catch them.

"It is not necessary to dig out the nest; and the tar may be applied at any time of the year, even when the wasps are most busy."

"Within the last week I have destroyed above twenty nests, and the wasps at no time made any attempt to sting."

General Rules for the Construction of Farm Buildings.—Though a circle contains most space within the smallest possible enclosure, yet, with few exceptions, it is the least adapted for subdivision, and the most expensive in execution; while the square and parallelogram, will be found the least costly, and the most commodious.

In low buildings, where the roof and joisting are the most expensive articles, the oblong form will be preferable, particularly when such form, is, in other respects, best adapted to the purpose required.

The cheapest building is that whose plan is contained within four straight lines. All projections add considerably to the expense, by the extra corners, breaks in the roof, &c.

Elderberry Syrup.—Take of the juice of elderberry one quart; boil it to one pint; strain and add two pounds double refined sugar; again place it over the fire; so soon as it shall have boiled, remove it from the fire; and when cold bottle it for use, taking care to have it well corked. Should they neglect to put in the above quantity of sugar, there will be danger of its becoming mouldy. As a gentle purgative this syrup is excellent medicine, of very pleasant taste; and is particularly serviceable for children, who are difficult about taking medicine. The dose for an adult is a wine glass full.

Brewing Beer from Mangold Wurzel.—Mr Reuben Earnshaw, of Hickburton, near Barnsley, lately made an experiment by brewing the roots of Mangold Wurzel. He says, that when the roots are sliced, and treated by a process the same as in ordinary brewing, adding two pounds of treacle to a bushel of the roots, they will produce as much good beer, with a quartern of hops, as four pecks of malt.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

How to enlarge Fruits.—The size of fruits produced on trees and suspended in the air, it has been proved by M. St. Hilaire, may be somewhat increased by supporting them. The fruit experimented on was the pear. It is curious that the Lancashire gooseberry growers have long been doing nearly the same thing with their prize berries.

Substitute for Coffee.—The seeds of grapes have been discovered to be an excellent substitute for coffee. When pressed, they first produce a quantity of oil, and afterwards, when boiled furnish a liquid very similar to that produced from coffee. The practice has become very general throughout Germany.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Curds and Whey.—A ready and elegant mode of procuring curds, and also a pleasant acidulous whey, is by adding to a glass full of milk a little solution of citric acid, taking care not to add too much. An experiment or two will readily show the quantity necessary to effect the purpose.—*London paper.*

From the Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

ON LIMING SEED-WHEAT.

SIR.—In answer to your inquiry on the subject of smut in wheat, I will state to you what has fallen under my observation.

When I resided in Seneca county, several years ago, my attention was particularly drawn to this subject, by observing that while myself and neighbors were much injured by smut in our wheat, the crops of Mr C. uniformly escaped. I inquired into the cause of the singular exemption, and learnt that it was owing to the seed having been limed.

In 1816, therefore, I washed my seed, put about three pints of lime to each bushel, mixing it well, and let it lie in a heap twelve hours before sowing. My crop was perfectly clean; while, I can say, all my neighbors had more or less smut.

In 1817, part of my seed was washed and limed, as in the preceding year; another part was washed and limed, and a pint of salt to each bushel mixed with the lime; a third parcel was washed in strong pickle and limed; and a fourth sown without any preparation. The result was as follows: The first had a little smut; the second none; the third none; and the fourth was a quarter smut. All on the same kind of land, and all sown in good weather, between the 5th and 15th of September.

In 1819, Mr L. bought his seed of my neighbors, Mr B. and Mr C. and myself, and sowed all without preparation. Mr G's crop was from seed had of me the year before, and sowed without process. It was found on harvesting the crop, that part sown with my seed was free from smut; that sown with G's seed had a little; that sown with B's seed was one fourth smut. This statement I had from Mr L.

I mention this circumstance to show that seed wheat well cleaned as mentioned, will have an effect for two or three crops, but I would never recommend to sow wheat without salt and lime.

As the Hessian fly has never yet troubled us in Alleghany, I am unable to speak of the efficacy of preventing the ravages of that insect.

I beg leave to suggest to farmers, the propriety of spreading their straw upon their pasture grounds, either in the spring or fall. It will shield the ground from the extreme cold which often breaks the fibrous roots of the grasses. In summer it shields the ground from the scorching rays of the sun, prevents the evaporation of moisture, fertilizes the soil, and causes a strong rich sward; and when ploughed, will be equal to a coat of manure.

JAMES MCALL.

J. BEEL, Sec'y, &c.

HAM S.

Perhaps there is no subject of equal interest among farmers, on which there is such a contrast of opinion, as on that of curing hams. Almost every farmer, who is found of good ham or wishes to procure a good price for it, has opinions, forms or receipts, peculiar to himself; and after all, the article is seldom procured in the country much superior in taste or flavor to that of common salt pork.

The plan which I pursue is extremely simple, and I have no hesitation in saying, produces hams equal to anything of the kind which I have ever tasted, not excepting the celebrated hams of Virginia, of England, or the still more famous of Calabria.

The hams, as soon as they are separated from the body of the animal, are to be closely packed in a clean, tight, common sized barrel; and to a full barrel add a pickle made by dissolving eight quarts of clean Liverpool salt and four ounces of saltpetre, in a sufficient quantity of rain or brook water to cover the whole. In this situation they are to remain until removed to the smoke-house, which should be from eight to twelve weeks.

The smoking process is to be conducted altogether with the wood of the sugar-maple or hickory; the former is preferred. And when sufficiently smoked, those that are intended for immediate use, may be hung up in a dark garret, or if the weather be too cool, in the cellar; as freezing, particularly if often repeated, is very injurious. Those that are intended for summer use, are to be well whitewashed with lime, and when dry, wrapped in paper and packed away in new dry house-ashes, and then set in a cool place in the cellar. Particular care is requisite to prevent its being heated too much while in the smoke-house, as this is very destructive to its fine flavor.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ARCHITECTURE.

An *Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture*, is the title of a work publishing in London, from the prolific pen of JOAN C. LORDBOX. The agricultural and horticultural community have probably derived more benefit from the labors of this indefatigable writer, than from the labors of any other man living. His *Encyclopædia of Gardening and Agriculture* embrace all that is recent and useful in the science and practice of these branches of labor; to which the *Gardener's Magazine* serves as a sort of addendum, by narrating the improvements and discoveries, in the economy of rural labor, which are continually developing. His *Encyclopædia of Plants and Magazine of Natural History* are also useful and interesting works to the practical agriculturist.

Of the work which heads this article, I have hastily perused Part I. published in April; and am induced to believe, that although it is particularly valuable for the meridian of Europe, it will nevertheless become highly serviceable in improving our taste in rural architecture, and of promoting economy and comfort. The work is to be arranged in four divisions, and illustrated with more than five hundred designs of cottages, farm houses, farmeries and villas, in lithography and on wood. Each part will be sold separate. The number under examination contains 64 pages of letter press, 12 lithographic plates, finely executed, of designs of buildings, and more than 100 engravings on wood. The work is valuable, to the country builder, in particular, and will afford valuable information to all who are about to embark in building. It is to be embraced in twenty numbers, each of which, except the first, will be sold at 5s. sterling.

Albany.

J. B.

THE BLUE BIRD.

I was amused the other day with the boldness of a *Blue Bird* which flew at me repeatedly in defence of her brood. The young birds had just come out, and were perched on a tree in the fruit garden, which I happened to approach. Its object was only to frighten, however, as he only

came within three or four feet. I was pleased with his affectionate solicitude for his young.

This trait of character is not noticed by Wilson. He describes the *Blue Bird* as "of a mild and peaceful disposition, seldom fighting or quarreling with other birds." A friend, however, who has seen them fight with the robins and with the martins, considers them very pugnacious; and Wilson himself in another place has given an account of their wars, and of their victories over the martins. Like other warriors, however, sometimes they have found the tide of battle to set against them, and my friend has seen them routed by the former, and dispossessed of their boxes.

7 mo. 28, 1832.

D. T.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Kept at the garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, in Lancaster, Mass., thirty-five miles west from Boston, on the river Nashaway.

August 5th. Thermometer, morning 70, S. E., noon 77, S. W., evening 76, S. W.; heavy rain through the day. African Hibiscus (a new and splendid annual in bloom; also, *Phlox pyramidalis*, *P. alba*, and *P. purpurea*, (elegant perennials).)

6th. Thermometer, morning 70, S. W., noon 75, S. E., evening 68, N. W.; rainy afternoon. *Phlox divaricata* and *P. paniculata*, (elegant perennials); also, *Dianthus pumila* (a dwarf perennial), for the second time this season.

7th. Thermometer, morning 64, S. W., noon 68, S. W., evening 72, S. W.; heavy rain through the night.

8th. Thermometer, morning 70, S. W., noon 74, S. W., evening 69, S. W. *Hedysarum canadense*, *Cassia marylandica*, and *Rexia virginiana*, (indigenous perennials), in bloom; also, the true *Lilium superbum*.

9th. Thermometer, morning 68, S. W., noon 78, S. W., night 69, S. E.; heavy rain through the night.

10th. Thermometer, morning 77, N. W., noon 80, W., night 77, W. *Lilium martagon* in bloom.

11th. Thermometer, morning 60, S. W., noon 89, S. E., night 67, S. W. Dwarf Hyacinth Beans and Scarlet Runners in bloom.

12th. Thermometer, morning 70, S. W., noon 82, S., night 65, S. W.

13th. Thermometer, morning 71, S. W., noon 85, S. W., night 74, S. W. *Malva alba*, and *Hibiscus palustris*, (both handsome perennials), in bloom.

14th. Thermometer, morning 71, S. W., noon 87, S. W., night 78, S. W. *Mirabilis longilora* (a beautiful annual) in bloom.

15th. Thermometer, morning 71, S. W., noon 86, S. W., night 78, S. W.

16th. Thermometer, morning 71, W., noon 71, S. W., night 62, E.; severe thunder shower in the night.

17th. Thermometer, morning 54, N. E., noon 66, N. E., night 58, N. E.

18th. Thermometer, morning 50, S. W., noon 71, N. E., night 61, E.

19th. Thermometer, morning 57, E., noon 67, N. E., night 65, E.; rainy.

20th. Thermometer, morning 67, S. W., noon 78, W., night 71, W.

21st. Thermometer, morning 60, S. W., noon 79, S. W., night 66, S.

22nd. Thermometer, morning 61, S. W., noon 78, S. W., night 66, S. W.; rainy.

23rd. Thermometer, morning 66, S. W., noon 80, S. W., night 66, S. W.

24th. Thermometer, morning 62, S. W., noon 78, S. W., night 58, N. W. China Asters in bloom; also, *Eignonia radicans* (a splendid creeper), and *Sylphium perfoliatum*. Rainy.

The African Hibiscus (*Hibiscus vesicarius*) is at present in bloom, and a great ornament to the flower garden. It is of extremely easy culture, should be planted early in the spring, and if necessary it will bear transplanting; though, like most annuals, it does better by remaining where it is sown. The petals are large and showy, of a straw color, the centre a deep rich brown, finely contrasted with the stamens of a brilliant yellow. It flowers very profusely, the blossoms about the size of a dollar, and continues in bloom for several weeks.



Rural Economy.

DRAINS.

By the Editor.

Drains used in agriculture may be divided into two kinds, open and covered. They should be of a size and depth proportioned to the extent of the tract which it is wished to drain, and the probable quantity of water for which they are designed to be channels. They should, generally, be carried through the lowest and wettest part of the soil. It is a rule in making drains, to begin at the lowest place, and work upwards, by which means the water will pass from the workmen, and point out the level. The mud and other materials, which are dug out of a ditch or drain, should not be suffered to lie in heaps by the side of the ditch, but should be spread as equally as possible over the surface of the drained land. In some cases, it will be expedient to transport the earth taken from ditches to the farm-yard or the hopen, to form a part of that layer, which good farmers generally spread over those places, to imbibe liquid manure, or make into compost. In many instances, it is asserted, that the earth dug out of ditches, is worth enough for manure, to pay the expense of digging the ditches.

Open drains often answer the purpose not only of conveying off superfluous water, but serve for inclosing fields. But they make a hazardous and inconvenient fence without the addition of a bank, hedge, or railing. The *Farmer's Assistant* says, "When a ditch is made for a fence, it ought to be four feet wide at the top, one or less at the bottom, and about two and a half feet deep; with the earth all thrown out on one side, and banked up as high as possible." Sir John Sinclair states, that "it is a general rule, regarding open drains, with a view of giving sufficient slope and stability to their sides, that the width at top should be three times as much as that which is necessary at the bottom; and, in the case of peat mosses, or soft soils, it should be such as to allow the water to run off without stagnation, but not with so rapid a motion as to injure the bottom."

The American editor of Sir John Sinclair's *Code of Agriculture* observes, that "The most expeditious, effectual, and economical mode of making a drain would undoubtedly be, to use oxen, and a scraper, or ox-shovel, as it is sometimes called,—an instrument well known in this country in the making of roads. In some cases, this mode might not answer, as in very miry grounds, and lands just cleared of timber. But where lands are very miry, if the process is begun at the outlet of the water,—and there, indeed, it ought always to be begun,—the next adjoining portion will, generally, be made so dry as to allow being trodden upon in a proper season; and in this way a drain may by degrees be carried on towards the centre. In nineteen cases out of twenty, drains may probably be effected in this mode. Where the ground will admit of it, two men and a boy, and two yoke of oxen, will accomplish more business of this sort in a day, than half a dozen men in the same time, with only spades and shovels. Wherever the labor of cattle can be substituted in this country for human labor, policy requires it to be done. The surface of wet and miry land is usually full of inequalities; if a scraper is employed in draining them, the earth taken from the drain is easily landed in any hollow spot which needs to be filled;

and if there are no such hollows, or they have already been filled, the earth may be spread over the surface in such a manner as to do the most good. If the earth is not wanted for other purposes, it is recommended to drop and spread it, if practicable, in such a manner as to leave the general surface of the land sloping towards the drain, that the water may the more readily incline towards it, and pass off. At some distance below the surface, in peat grounds, there is usually found a hard stratum of earth, called, in the common language of our farmers, *hard pan*. The hard pan, if ploughed into, scraped out, and spread on the surface, would greatly improve the texture of such soils. This furnishes another argument in favor of using a scraper in draining, for in no other way can the upper earth, taken out of the drains, be so cheaply removed, and put on the adjoining; nor in any other way can the hard pan be so easily broken up and carried off; nor in any other way, oftentimes, can suitable earth be so well obtained, for the purpose of spreading it over the surface with a view to improve the texture of the soil. If the object be to pile the earth from the drains into heaps, with a view to composts, this purpose is completely accomplished by means of the scraper."

To make a covered drain, dig a channel between thirty and thirty-six inches wide at the top, and six inches, or the breadth of a spade, at the bottom, and three feet deep, giving it just descent enough to make the water run briskly. Fill it half full or more of small stones, thrown in at random, and cover them with a layer of straw, leaves, or the small branches of trees with the leaves on them; then fill it up to a level with the surface, with the earth that was thrown out.

In forming small drains, chiefly for retentive soils, the common plough may be used. A mode described in *Young's Annals of Agriculture*, from very ample practice, is this: he says, when he has marked the drains in a field, usually a rod asunder, he draws two furrows with a common plough, leaving a balk betwixt them, about fifteen inches wide; then, with a strong, double-breasted plough, made on purpose, he splits that balk, and leaves a clean furrow fourteen or fifteen inches below the surface; but where the depth of soil requires it, by a second ploughing he sinks it to eighteen or twenty inches; it is then ready for the land-ditching spade, with which he digs, fifteen inches deep, a drain as narrow as possible. But the method followed by some farmers, who do not possess ploughs made on purpose for the work, is this: with their common plough, drawn by four or five horses, and usually stirring about four or five inches deep, they turn a double furrow, throwing the earth on each side, and leaving a balk in the middle. This balk they raise by a second bout, in the same manner; they then go in the open furrow twice, with their common double-breast plough, getting what depth they can. After this, they shovel out all the loose mould and inequalities to the breadth of about a foot; and thus having gained a clear, open furrow, the depth varying according to the soil and ploughs, but usually about eight or nine inches, they dig one spit with a draining spade sixteen inches deep, thus gaining in the whole twenty-four or twenty-six inches. But as this depth is seldom sufficient, when necessary, they throw out another, or even two other spits, which makes the whole depth from thirty to forty inches.—*Loudon*.

Turf-covered drains may be made as follows: Turn up a deep furrow with a strong plough, clear the soil from the earth thus turned up, reduce it to about three inches in thickness, and then place it in the furrow from whence it was taken. The grassy side being placed uppermost, there is a hollow beneath, sufficient to discharge a considerable quantity of surface water, which readily sinks into it. This mode of draining is used on the sheep farms of the Cheviot Hills in England, and is recommended by Sir John Sinclair. It would not answer, however, in lands exposed to the tread of heavy cattle, as they would be apt to push their feet through a covering of turf of no more than three or four inches. Perhaps, in a few years, the verdure would thicken, and the sward strengthen over drains of this kind, so that there would be nothing to apprehend from the tread of the heaviest animals.

Cultivation of drained land.—It is well known that swamps, marshes, and other low lands are commonly places of deposit for the lighter and more fertile parts of the soil, washed from the neighboring hills. Many marshes are in fact intervale land, naturally too wet for profitable cultivation. Wet lands, which receive the wash of higher grounds of a tolerable quality, may be expected to be worth considerable expense in draining. A bog, however, on the top of a hill, not overlooked by high ground, we should suspect of barrenness, and would not be at great expense in draining it, without examining and analyzing the soil in various parts, and becoming satisfied of its fertility. But a drained marsh, which can be flooded at the will of its owner, by means of a dam at its outlet, with water which has washed the neighboring uplands, may be considered as inexhaustible, and, perhaps, had better be appropriated to the raising of hemp. That plant exhausts the soil very much, and it would, therefore, be good economy to raise it where the land can be recruited without manure from the farm-yard, &c. If the land is rich, not very dry, or water can be set back in the ditches, in a dry time, to within three or four feet of the surface, it will be quite an object to introduce fowl meadow, (*Agrostis stricta*.)

It is often advisable to let drained lands lie over one summer to ferment and rot, before any attempt to cultivate them. Flooding them completely in the winter, and drawing the water quite off rather late in the spring, will likewise assist in rotting the soil.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

CANADA THISTLES.

An esteemed correspondent has expressed doubts of the success of destroying Canada thistles by ploughing. I am therefore induced to extend my remarks; and the importance of understanding this subject will appear from a recent transaction. One of our wealthiest merchants lately sold his homestead, where he has resided about thirty-five years, alleging as his only reason that the Canada thistle was over-running the neighborhood. Not two miles from that place, I have just seen a large field, perhaps fifteen acres, mostly covered by these thistles in full flower; and some other fields are scarcely in a better condition.

This state of things ought not to continue. While we allow our farmers full liberty to raise such crops as they please without injuring their neighbors they ought to be satisfied; and if a fine

or tax should be levied upon such crops as do prove injurious to others, the reasonable part will either pay it cheerfully or discontinue the culture. Now Canada thistles when allowed to ripen, injure our neighbors. If his fields are clear of them this year, we send him seed enough to excite his vigilance and industry next season. If our assessors were authorized to examine all our fields, —and if the supervisors were directed to add to our tax list five or ten dollars an acre for this crop, we should soon grow tired of it; and instead of the present idleness which prevails on this subject, the most eager inquiries would be made by our farmers, how they could best dispose of the concern.

For such as are willing to begin before the Legislature shall interfere, I offer a few remarks: first expressing my satisfaction with DAN BRADLEY and others for the interest that they have shown in this matter by communications to the Genesee Farmer.

The Canada thistle extends itself by horizontal roots which lie a few inches below the surface; and from these the stalks rise at different distances. If the stalks are mowed off an inch or two above the ground, lateral shoots are produced without any great effort in the plant; and though it will be prevented from seeding, its vigor is but slightly impaired. When the stalks are pulled up, however, the separation commonly takes place at the horizontal root; and to produce a new stalk much more preternatural energy is required. Hence ploughing is more destructive to them than hoeing, even if the horizontal roots should not be disturbed; and the hoe is more effectual than the scythe.

It was in the year 1810, that I first saw this thistle fearlessly attacked by a farmer of this town with the plough. He manured and planted the patch with potatoes, hoeing occasionally. Nearly all the work was done before harvest,—for the thistles were so checked that very few were visible towards the close of the season.

In 1825, I laid out my garden on ground particularly infested with Canada thistles. Both the plough and the hoe were employed; the new shoots, especially after mid-summer, were drawn up as soon as they were found; and I shall be safe in saying that not a dozen stalks appeared the next season.

For small patches, or even for large ones where only a few stalks remain, I would recommend the application of salt or brine. This summer, amongst the roots of my grape vines, a plant of this thistle appeared with a few stalks. More than a month ago, I cut them below the surface of the ground with the corner of a hoe, making an excavation, into which I poured a gill or two of old brine. No shoot from this plant has been seen since. I also treated many stalks of a larger patch in the same manner, and with the same success. Brine in proper quantity certainly kills the root to some distance, probably a foot or more each way; and if farmers will watch the first appearance of these weeds in their fields and meadows, and attack them in this manner before the plants extend themselves much through the ground, a great saving of labor may be made.

But for large patches, where the stalks are very numerous, and especially where whole fields are more or less infested, I would strongly recommend thorough and frequent ploughings. The farmer who undertakes this business, however, must do

it faithfully, or he had better never touch them, in this manner. He ought to make up his mind fully to plough them as often as they appear above ground, throughout the whole season, whether that be once a month or once a fortnight; and also to make a free use of the hoe, if stumps or rocks occur in the field.

Many farmers have fallen into a great error which ought to be pointed out and exposed: After this weed has been checked by the culture of corn or potatoes for one season, they frequently sow oats or barley in the following spring, and the enemy is allowed time to recover its vigor. No crop should be thought of which would exclude the plough or the hoe for even part of a summer, until the thistles be completely exterminated; and if the business is well and thoroughly conducted, there will not be one root alive at the close of the second season. D. T.

Greatfield, Cayuga Co., 7 mo. 25, 1832.

From the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture.

THE ADVANTAGES OF FALLOW CROPS OVER SUMMER-FALLOW.

To JESSE BUEL, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—In answer to your circular, I would observe, that I should not have presumed to furnish matter for a volume of the Memoirs of the Board, had it not been asserted, that "any facts, however simple, would be considered valuable."

I have carefully watched the progress of improvement in agriculture, in order to derive benefit from any system of cultivation, new and useful, which might be proposed. Although many improvements in the business of husbandry have been suggested, which would no doubt be of advantage to the farming interest, were they reduced to practice, yet I shall speak of but one, which I consider the most prominent, and that deserving the greatest attention; and which, if generally introduced, would save to the farmers of this state, annually, many millions. I mean the introduction of fallow-crops, and the abandonment of summer-fallows altogether, on green sward. The experience I have had in the system, confirms my belief, that all spring crops, such as oats, peas, barley, and potatoes, may be raised on green sward, well ploughed, either in the fall or spring, and rolled with a heavy roller, with less expense in labor, and double the net profits, than on stubble land; that the expense of tending a corn crop, on ground of this description, and thus managed, would be less than the expense of summer fallowing, and that good or poor land would not be exhausted as much in growing most of the above crops, with the sod under, unmolested and unexpended, while rotting, as it would be in receiving two or three ploughings, while in a partial state of decomposition, in the heat of summer, exposed to the influence of the sun, rains and winds.—The first experiment I made of this kind, was a crop of corn, on a stiff sward of spear grass, ploughed in the fall, and well harrowed in the spring, without rolling. My crop was 72 bushels to the acre, worth 50 cts. per bushel. Net profits, \$22.30 per acre. The ground was well ploughed once the next spring, and sowed to peas: crop, 32 bushels per acre, worth \$1.00 per bushel—net profits, \$25.10. The peas were harvested early in September, and the ground well ploughed once, and sowed to wheat: crop, 31 bushels to the acre—net profits, \$22.90 to the acre. Net profits in

three years, \$71.30. I have this year raised corn on land adjoining, and of a similar soil and sod, (the soil is what farmers call a sandy loam,) managed in the same way, save only the crop was but once hoed: (wet weather prevented:) crop, 100 bushels to the acre. No manure was used; and not so much labor in tending, as stubble land would have required. In the same field, I sowed 60 rods of ground to flax, and harrowed it well on the soil. The crop grew well, and was the best I ever raised on any ground. It fell down, and I pulled it while in blossom; after which I ploughed the ground once, and sowed turnips. The turnips are very fine, and promise a good crop.

JAMES SPERRY.

From the Genesee Farmer.

WATER-MELONS.

MR. GOODSSELL—I have suffered this year, from the loss of many water-melon vines, by blight, or some other disease. The seed was believed to be good—one year old—had been carried in my pocket, to season, several weeks before planting, agreeably to a suggestion in your paper—they came up well—the vines were plentifully watered with tepid soap suds, when the bugs first appeared upon them, and through the drought; and they continued to grow thrifty till the late rains, when they had commenced bearing, and promised an abundant crop. The blight first appeared upon a single vine, and soon spread rapidly through the whole hill, leaving melons half grown, to perish for want of nourishment. It has reached other hills, and continues to spread, and I am threatened with the total loss of a crop which has cost me much pains, and of which I am extremely fond. Is there any remedy for me?

A NEW GARDENER.

N. B.—The soil is a mixture of black loam, barn manure, and gravel, upon a gravel bottom. The hills are about three and a half feet asunder, with from four to ten plants in each, which have grown so luxuriantly as to form one complete mass of vines. The blight commenced at one extreme corner of the patch.

Palmira, August 3, 1832.

Note.—It frequently happens after long or heavy rains, that water-melon and cucumber vines droop and die. During the rain, when the ground is filled with water, the young roots become water soaked, to that degree, that many of them never recover.

Cabbage roots, are often affected in the same way; and plants may be seen withering after long rains, before the roots have had time to recover, after being soaked.

Another cause of the failure of water-melon and cucumber vines, at this season, is a large brown bug, which feeds upon them, and is particularly hurtful to vines which it infests. To prevent the former, raise the hills high; but for the latter, we know of no remedy, but to destroy the bugs.—*Ed. of G. F.*

Black Cherry—(*prunus cerasus*).—The gum which exudes from this tree is extremely nutritious; indeed it is equal in every respect to gum arabic. Hasselquist relates that a hundred men, during a siege, were kept alive nearly two months, without any other subsistence than a little of this gum taken occasionally into the mouth, and suffered gradually to dissolve.—*Parkes.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, August 29, 1832.

ISABELLA GRAPE VINE.

We have lately had the pleasure of viewing a grape vine of the Isabella variety, of uncommon thrift and fruitfulness. It belongs to Joseph P. Bradlee, Esq. and stands in the back-yard of his house, 22, Franklin Place, Boston. It is only six years from the seed, is trained to the south side of a high wall, a large extent of which is covered by its luxuriant branches, and decorated by more than one thousand bunches of grapes, which now have a very beautiful appearance, and undoubtedly will be very delicious if this singular season should afford them time and temperature for ripening. Mr Bradlee is well known as an amateur horticulturist, possessed of a zeal and ardor for the elegant and useful art of gardening, which merits high encomium.

The Isabella grape is less valued than it ought to be, on account of its being generally gathered for use or brought to market before it is ripe. Arrived at full maturity it is second to few imported grapes, and has the advantage over the foreigners in its ability to endure our climate.

FAMILY LYCEUM.

We have seen two numbers of a publication with this title, lately established in Boston, by Josiah Holbrook, the gentleman whose exertions in establishing lyceums in various parts of the United States, have been so indefatigable and efficient.—It is to be published weekly, by George W. Light & Co., No. 3 Cornhill.

From the specimens which have appeared, we are led to anticipate from this hebdomadal "folio of four pages," results of great utility, particularly to the youth of both sexes. The celebrated, but now trite maxim of Bacon, that "Knowledge is Power," applies with much more force to the useful sciences to which this paper is devoted, than to mere literature. Indeed too much of our scholastic lore may be styled "knowledge," which confers no power, and which can be of no possible benefit to its possessor. Pope says, "Not to know some trifles is a praise;" and yet the best and earliest part of human existence is generally spent in the acquisition of the "trifles" to which the poet perhaps alluded. But we anticipate from the *Family Lyceum*, principles and illustrations of that science which makes man lord of the lower world, and gives him that dominion over the realms of nature, to which, by the means of the proper development of his intellectual energies and faculties, he is destined by his Creator.

We have no doubt but the time is under rapid head way, in which nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, and the rest of the *gens*, sulphates, and sulphites, and the rest of the *ates* and *ites*, will be household words, and as familiar to the lisp of infancy and the prattle of adolescence, as the letters of the alphabet.

THE FARMER'S OWN BOOK.

We have received, but have not yet thoroughly perused, a work entitled "The Farmer's Own Book, or Family Receipts for the Husbandman and Housewife; being a Compilation of the very best Receipts on Agriculture, Gardening and Cookery, with Rules for keeping Farmers' Accounts. By H. L. BARNUM,

editor of the Farmer's Reporter. Stereotype edition. Published by Carter & Hendee, Boston."

Much prejudice exists against receipts relating to medicine, agriculture, or other arts. They are generally condemned, as well by scientists as by men of science, as the emanations of quackery, and prescriptions which ought to be proscribed instead of being prescribed, in civilized communities. But receipts are useful if they relate to useful arts, and are correct in their details and directions. They contain, or should contain, the nut without the shell; the kernel without the husk. Much property has been saved and acquired, much pain has been mitigated, many cures have been effected and many lives saved by the instrumentality of receipts; and even newspaper receipts, if originally valuable, are not much the worse for their vehicles of communication. It is true that these receipts are sometimes erroneous, sometimes misunderstood, sometimes misapplied, and are therefore sometimes the cause of injury, attended with deleterious and even fatal consequences. But the pen, the press, the bar, yea, even the pulpit, may be perverted and prostituted; and the better a thing is, the worse it becomes by its misuse or its misapplication.

But what is a receipt? It is a list or prescription of ingredients for any composition, with directions for compounding or putting them together. The whole art of pharmacy consists in little else than a knowledge of various methods of making compositions according to receipts. Perhaps nine tenths of the articles in our druggists' shops are medicines made by or according to receipts. Every physician who prescribes for a patient makes a receipt. It is true he does not often publish his ingredients, &c; but scrawls his prescription in such hieroglyphics that nobody but a conjuror or an apothecary can make anything of it or by it. And if newspaper receipts are necessarily all nostrums, doctors' prescriptions are a variety of the same genus. The best books of science, such for instance as Davy's Agricultural Chemistry, Young's Works on Agriculture, &c, &c, are interlarded and checkered with receipts, like plums in a pudding. The patent laws of the United States give peculiar privileges to one who has "invented any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, &c." It seems then that rewards are granted by the laws of our country for receipts, and if receipts are evidence of quackery the patent law operates as a bounty on empiricism.

But to come back to the "Farmer's Own Book" we have, (as before observed) not given it a thorough perusal, but what we have read appears to us judiciously compiled. The author has not been guilty of giving us a flood of words, with but a scanty rill of meaning. He seems to have paid a due regard to the time and patience of his readers, and not bestowed bushels of chaff for grains of wheat. We think this book ought to be found in the library of every husbandman and housekeeper.

From a German Work on Pomology.

The Green Summer Sugar Pear of Hoyer's-words, an excellent new fruit of moderate size and which has taken its origin from the kernel of the winter pear cultivated in Lower Lusatia. It is oblong, but arched towards the bloom, of a grass green shade, spotted in every direction with green and gray dots. The pulp is mellow, with-

out stones, and surpasses in taste all other summer pears. Its juice is of a vinous sub acid taste, decidedly superior, at least in flavor, to its parent fruit before mentioned. If the green summer sugar pear be suffered to ripen on the tree, it acquires a greenish yellow shade, and its flavor approaches to that of the French Muscat Robert; its period of maturation is from the middle to the end of August, and it can be preserved only a few weeks after being deposited on the floor. The tree bears fruit every year, its blossoms resist the most unfavorable weather, and its wood remains sound in the severest winters.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, August 25, 1832.

Fruits exhibited this day, were from the gardens of Messrs R. Manning, Salem, and E. Vose, Dorchester.

APPLES.

By R. Manning, Esq. Bough Apples, not in eating, of good appearance; Kenish Codlin, a new fruit in this country, of English origin, not in eating, fair and handsome; Summer Rose, medium size, fair surface, color pale and streaked, and for an early fruit will rank with the best of the season.

By E. Vose, Esq. Williams' Favorite, apples of a handsome appearance, good size, and red color, can be safely recommended as an early apple.

PEARS.

By R. Manning, Esq. Bell Pear of the American gardens, or the True Windsor of the English authors, a handsome large green pear; as an early fruit it is said to be a good pear for the market, but a worthless one for the table of the epicure.

PLUMS.

By Mr Manning, Royal Tours, of good size and a purple color, flesh rich and melting, is said to be a good bearer; tree healthy, and well worth cultivating. For the committee on fruits,

B. V. FRENCH.

FLOWERS.

Flowers were presented by Messrs Winship of Brighton, consisting of rare specimens sent as a donation by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin. Also, several handsome bouquets by Messrs Kenrick, of Newton.

Mangel Wurtzel.—This root is not sufficiently known or cultivated in this country. Last spring we had prepared a piece of ground for early corn, but there being more than we wanted for that purpose, we split the lands and planted half an acre in mangel wurtzel, dropping the seeds one foot apart. We have run a small plough through them twice, and hoed out the weeds once. Many of the roots are now eighteen to twenty inches in diameter, and eight to twelve long. The piece of ground will undoubtedly yield a greater weight of food for cattle, than could have been obtained from it in any other vegetable. To insure the speedy and general vegetation of mangel wurtzel seed, it should be soaked in warm water twelve hours before planting. The seeds of this, as well as all other beets are a long time in vegetating, and many never come up at all, when not thus soaked.—*American Farmer*.

Whitewash.—A little sulphuric acid is said to make whitewash whiter, and more durable.

Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

FRESHING, NEAR NEW YORK, AUG. 25, 1832.

WM. PRINCE & SONS wish to acquaint the public that the present being a leisure period, they will with pleasure impart any information touching Horticultural subjects, which may be solicited from them, and will transmit the *New Catalogues* of their establishment with the reduced prices, to all applicants. Letters to them it is presumed will be *post paid*. The immense extensions made to their nurseries, which now cover near 50 acres, compactly filled, and the concentration therein of the rarest and choicest productions of foreign climes, have elicited from their fellow citizens an extension of patronage, highly gratifying to their feelings. One point of the utmost importance which has particularly engaged their attention, is the critical investigation of all the varieties of fruits, and a strict attention to their accuracy, and their recent publications on this subject contain descriptions so minute, that every person can decide for himself.

The establishment contains at the present period more than a million of Trees and Plants, and the proprietors are willing to enter into arrangements of the most liberal description both as to price and credit, with all such persons as desire large quantities of Trees, &c.; and with these proprietors of Nurseries who wish to extend their collections, and such other persons as may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will enter into arrangements, on terms which will allow ample time for advantageous reimbursement.—Any persons who are desirous to act as Agents in towns where no Agency already exists, will please to communicate their views in regard thereto.—Where those who are desirous to send orders for trees are not conversant with their respective qualities, they can consult the "Treatise on Fruits" recently published in which about 800 varieties are described.

For Sale,

A FARM in Winthrop with two good two-story dwelling-houses, well finished and painted; four barns, a cider and other out-houses, pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of Winthrop village, where there are two meeting-houses, five stores, mills and mechanics of all kinds necessary for the convenience of the place. Said Farm is near the centre of the town, on the main road from the Augusta to Augusta and within ten miles of the State House. It contains three hundred acres of good land; is well watered and well proportioned as to morning tillage, pasturing, orchard and wood-land; in good years for fruit it produces from two to three hundred bushels of the Roxbury and Newbury Russets, besides many other kinds of summer, fall and winter fruit, which has been selected from the best orchards in the country. I may be conveniently divided to make two or three farms. A part or the whole will be sold to accommodate purchasers; and, if wished, a low credit given for the most of the pay, provided the security be satisfactory. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS SNELL, on the premises, or of Dr ISSACHAR SNELL, at Augusta, Augusta, Me. Aug. 11, 1832. 6w

Grass Seeds.

FOR sale at the New England Seedstore, No. 50½ North Market Street,
Northern and Southern Clover,
Herd's Grass,
Northern Red Top,
Tall Out Grass,
Fowl Meadow,
Lucerne, (from which four crops are cut in a year),
White Dutch Honeysuckle Clover.

Also—Winter and Spring Rye, the growth of 1832.

The above will be sold by the quantity or retail; the utmost care has been taken to have the Grass Seeds genuine, and free from foul seeds.

Aug. 27.

epi-ff

New England Museum,

No. 76 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

THIS extensive establishment, (which was damaged by fire on 14th Feb 1832,) has been repaired, the building improved by some important alterations and enlargements, the whole fitted up upon a new plan in a very beautiful manner, is now open for visitors every day and evening. The whole establishment is lighted with Gas every evening. A great variety of new articles have been brought forward, and the whole so arranged as to wear altogether a new appearance. Persons visiting Boston will be highly gratified in viewing this large collection in its present renovated form. Very excellent music day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

Cardozo Arabian, for Sale.

THIS entire Horse was imported into Boston, June 15th, 1832, by Messrs R. D. Tucker & Son, in the brig Caroline from Gibraltar, and is of the purest Arabian cast, as will appear by the subjoined certificate. This horse is of the largest class of Arabians; of dapple bay color; black legs, uddin, and tail; and measures fourteen hands three inches in height; uncommonly large bone; muscles and tendons strongly delineated; of irrepressible spirits, and perfectly docile. His points, when abstractedly examined, are in most respects without fault, and collectively they form an animal surpassed by few for symmetry—leaving no doubts on the minds of judges, that he is a true son of the desert without any collateral admixture.

A more particular description of this horse is not deemed necessary at this time, as it is presumed no gentleman will purchase so valuable an animal without minutely examining him.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that the chestnut horse, five years old, with a white spot on the forehead, was sent from Oran to Consul Cardozo, and that said horse is of the purest Arabian breed.

In testimony whereof we give the present in Gibraltar, this 31 day of Del Hugia, year of Elgira 1247.

[Signed in Arabic.]

FAQUIH HAMET BENQUESEF,

MOSTAFIA BENGALY.

Certified to be the true signatures of Faquih Hamet Benquesef and Sidy Mostafa Ben Galy, by A. CARDZO, Vice Consul of the Bashaw, B. Y. of Tunis. Gibraltar, May 4, 1832.

Extract of a letter from Horatio Sprague, Esq. of Gibraltar.

"This horse was a present to Aaron Cardozo, Esq. Consul General for the Barbary Powers, a talented and wealthy gentleman, who prefers living with the nobility in Portugal to residing in this place. The then governor of Gibraltar, General Sir George Don, made a proposal to purchase this horse to send to England.

"As soon as the nephew of Sen Cardozo, who is a particular friend of mine, residing here, had orders to sell the horse, he immediately made me the offer of purchasing him; and the Caroline with Capt. Gale's kindness, offering a good opportunity. I purchased him, believing his worth to be £500 sterling, to any man, and eventually of essential service to my native country."

Application to be made to SAMUEL JAQUES, at the Ten Hills Store Farm, Charlestown, Mass. where the horse may be examined.

Aug. 13.

Strawberries.

FOR sale at the Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, the following varieties of Strawberries now ready for transplanting.

Hudson's Bay, Chili, Downton, Roseberry, Mulberry, Pine-apple, Bath-scarlet, Methven Castle, Wilmo's Superb, Large White, Red-wood, White-wood, Red Alpine, monthly with runners, Red Bush Alpine, White do do Duke of Kent's Scarlet, Wellington, New Black Rusk Hautbois, French Musk Hautbois, Prolific Hautbois, Large Early Scarlet, Knevet's New Pine, Keen's Seedling, Southborough Seedling, &c. &c.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, Newton, or left with Mr Russell at his Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, will receive immediate attention.

August 18.

3w

Kendall's Improved Rotary Pump.

JUST received and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, a further supply of Kendall's Improved (house- and factory) Rotary Pumps. These pumps are so constructed as to convey a regular and steady stream of water by the common crank motion, are very compact and simple in construction, and no way liable to get out of order. They are well calculated for the use of factories, paper-mills, &c.

A constant supply of these pumps, and likewise those of a smaller size for domestic purposes, will be kept for sale as above; and if required, the Patentee will furnish suitable pipes and attend to putting the pumps in operation, on application as above.

Aug. 15.

Birding.

THE subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed, that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office.

Aug. 15.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	98	00
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	103	00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	108	00
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	12	00
prime, . . .	"	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	14	16
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	6	8
skimmed milk, . . .	"	3	4
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	barrel	6 75	6 87
Genesee, . . .	"	6 75	6 87
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	6 25	6 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	50	55
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	75	80
Rye, . . .	"	1 00	1 12
Barley, . . .	"	69	70
Oats, . . .	"	42	55
HAY, . . .	cwt.	50	62
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	9 00	10 00
HOPS, 1st quality, . . .	"	22	23
LIME, . . .	cask	90	1 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	1 00	1 25
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	8 50	8 75
TALLOW, tinned, . . .	cwt.	55	60
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	50	55
Merino, 3/4ths, washed, . . .	"	40	42
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	37	38
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	33	35
Native, washed, . . .	"	30	32
Northwestern pulled, { Pulled superfine, . . .	"	52	55
1st Lambs, . . .	"	40	42
2d, . . .	"	32	33
3d, . . .	"	27	28
1st Spinning, . . .	"	40	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	8	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6	6 1/2
VEAL, . . .	"	7	10
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	10
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	14	16
lump, best, . . .	"	18	22
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	14	16
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	92	92
Indian, retail, . . .	"	75	75
POTATOES, . . .	"	50	62
CIDER, (according to quality), . . .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 739 Beef Cattle, (including about 150 unsold last week,) 20 Cows and Calves, 3500 Sheep, and 200 Swine; 130 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICE OF Beef Cattle.—Business has been very lively today and much has been done; the better qualities of Cattle sold quite as well as last week, but the thinner qualities not so well; one or two yoke which were better than we noticed last week, were sold at \$5.75. We quote extra at \$5.50; prime at 5 a 5.33; good at 4.50 a 4.88; thin at 3.50 a 4.—Cows, two and three years old, brought from 3.50 to 4.50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$10, 20, 23, 24, 25, and 30.

Sheep.—Lots of Lambs with a few old Sheep were taken at \$1 17, 1 29, 1 33, 1 42 1/2, 1 50, 1 71, 1 85, 1 92, 2 00, 2 17, and 2 25.—Wethers at 2 00, 2 50, 2 75, and 3 00.

Swine.—A few sales only were effected, and most of these were sold without weighing. We shall not attempt to give the price.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25. Market this week well supplied, and sales brisk in cattle and sheep. Beef cattle \$5 to 7; sheep from 1 50 to 4; lambs 1 25 to 2 50; what few swine have come in, sold at \$3 50 to 4.—Daily Ad.

IN the N. York market only the quarters of Beef are weighed, the hide and rough tallow being included without weighing. At Brighton, the hide and tallow are weighed as well as the quarters.

Miscellany.

RETROSPECTION.

'T is sweet in seclusion to look on the past,
 In life's sober twilight recall the day dream,
 To mark the smooth sunshine and sky overcast
 That checker'd our course as we moved down the stream.

For oh, there's a charm in retracing the morn
 When the star of our pleasure beam'd brightly awhile,
 And the tear that in infancy water'd the thorn,
 By the magic of memory is changed to a smile.

How faint is the touch no perspective bestowing,
 Nor scenery in nature's true colors array'd—
 How chaste is the landscape, how vividly glowing,
 Where the warm tint of fancy is mellow'd by shade!

With cheerfulness then, Retrospection, I'll greet thee,
 Though the night-shade be twined in thy bouquet of sweets,

In the eve of reflection this bosom will meet thee,
 While to the dear vision of childhood it beats.

And the heart that in confidence seeks its review,
 And finds the calm impress of innocence there,
 With rapture anticipates happiness new,
 In hope yet to come possesses a share.

If in world's beatific affections unite,
 And those once dis sever'd are blended in love—
 If dreams of the past quicken present delight,
 Retrospection adds bliss to the spotless above.

CUBA OXEN.

In this country, the oxen are not large, compared with those of our own country, but powerful, and tame, and docile, as the Boston truck horses; in fact, they are used in the city for the same purposes, as those excellent animals. You may sometimes see a mule in a dray or cart, but usually the trucking of Matanzas is performed by *Cuba oxen*.

Their harnessing strikes me oddly, but I really am convinced that they can draw more, and with much less inconvenience to themselves, than if harnessed in the American mode. I have taken pains to observe the difference. In the American mode, the ox-bow in a strong draught, presses with great force, against parts that are tender and fleshy, against the passage for the breath, and against bones and joints of but secondary strength. This pressure must in some measure, affect the wind; and if it do not excoriate, it renders flesh and skin tender; and we actually observe the animals after resting awhile, shrinking from the touch of the bow, as a blistered breast from the touch of the nurse. If this is a correct statement, it will account for the greater indolence of the American oxen, and for, what I believe to be the honest fact, their drawing less than those of Cuba.

The yoke, in the Spanish mode, is made fast to the horns near the root behind, so that it does not play backward and forward, and gives to the oxen a similar, but better chance for backing, (as in teamster's phrase it is called) I have been astonished at the power of these oxen in holding back. There is a short hill, in one of the streets of this city, at an angle nearly of 45°. Standing at the foot of it, I saw a cart and oxen approaching at the top with three hogheads of molasses, and the driver sitting on the forward cask. The driver did not so much as leave his perch; the

oxen went straight and fearless over the pitch of the hill, and it seemed as if they must be crushed to death. The animals squatted like a dog, and rather slid, than walked to the bottom of the hill. Have we any animals that could have done it? And if they could, have we any docile enough to have done it with the driver in the cart? Thus superior is this mode of yoking in holding back the load in difficult places.

It gives them still more decisive advantage, in drawing. A fillet of canvas is laid on the front below the horns; and over this fillet the cords pass, and the animal presses against the most invulnerable part of his frame; his head, his neck, his whole frame are exerted in the very manner in which he exerts his mighty strength in combat. It is the natural way, therefore, of availing yourself of this powerful and patient animal to the best advantage.

There is a third peculiarity, in managing the ox in the Spanish mode, of the convenience of which, I am better satisfied, than of the humanity. The cartilage between the nostrils is perforated, and a rope is fastened to the nose of each animal, and they are governed by the reins, like horses, and are stopped, or turned to the right or left, or forced backward, with all imaginable ease; I have seen no animal so fierce or sullen, as not to be pliable as a lamb, by this check rein. The drivers seldom speak to them; they intimidate their pleasure by the rein, and quicken their pace by the goad, but never strike them. They, in general, move quick; I have often seen them on the trot; and next to horses, they seem the best disciplined animals I have seen in the service of man. If the force of habit and prejudice could so far give way in our country, as to make the experiment, I think Yankees, with all their shrewdness, might take a valuable lesson from Spaniards.

In a team of four or six oxen, the forward pair, usually draws by a long cord, with space between them and the rest of the team for another pair. This appears uncouth, and ordinarily is, I think, a disadvantage. The reason given for it, belongs to bad roads—that when the rest of the team is swamped, the forward cattle may draw them out. They have little to do with chains, but draw by a pole, fixed at each end with ropes, or thongs of leather.—*Abbott's Letters from Cuba*.

East Indian Superstition.—On our return to camp, I found there a fine specimen of those holy mendicants called fakirs, although, by the by, I apply the epithet of mendicant undeservingly to him, (as I also do most probably the term holy,) as he would not take from me the money I offered. He was a pitiable object, although he had a handsome, and, in spite of his downcast eyes, rather a roguish countenance. One arm was raised aloft, and having been in that position for twelve years, the power of lowering it was lost; and it was withered to one fourth of the size of its fellow, and the nails were nearly two inches long. He was about to undertake a further penance of standing on one leg for twelve more years; after which he had some thoughts of measuring his length to Cape Camorni! Poor miserable enthusiast! "in hope to merit heaven by making earth a hell!"—*Muddy's Pen and Pencil Sketches in India*.

[To measure his length to any place, means to go on all fours, and scrupulously placing at each move his toes where his head had been.]

Anecdote of Race Horses.—In the summer of 1831, while Capt. T. and Lieut. R. of the U. S. Army were engaged on a survey at Canton near Baltimore, they had frequently noticed Bachelor and Jumping Jenny, at pasture in the field of old Canton course. One day after playing some time, the two horses were observed to walk up leisurely, side by side, to the judges' stand, where they stood for a moment and then started and ran two rounds out regularly. After the heat, they played together for a few moments when they again walked up, side by side, stood at the judges' stand as in the first heat, and again started, and ran another heat of two rounds.

Speaking of the dogs which infest Philadelphia, several of which have lately run mad, one of the papers says: "Every component member of the canine tribe should display his nose, with a leathern and sanitary cord-on."

Farm for Sale.

To be sold, at private sale, that well known country-seat, formerly owned by Joseph Cordis, Esq. located in South Reading, on the easterly side of "Reading Pond," so called, and adjoining the Farrester farm, now owned by John Clapp, containing sixty acres of excellent mowing, tillage, and pasture land, surrounded with a good stone-wall; also, a fine, two rods wide, passing through the centre of the farm, which renders it convenient to go to any part thereof, and is peculiarly advantageous, it being fenced with a good wall, into lots averaging from five to six acres each.

The buildings on said farm consist of a large two-story House, about forty feet square, finished throughout, with Sheds, and every other convenience, including a never-failing Well of excellent water.

Also, a Barn, ninety feet long by thirty-six feet wide; and adjoining said barn, is a large, convenient building for stable, carriage house, chaise house, &c., with a good well near the same.

The above buildings are all in good repair.

The above farm is well calculated for a country-seat, or public house, as it lies about an equal distance from Boston and Andover, where a number of stages pass daily, and the public travel is increasing.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

MOSES SWEETSER, Jr.,
 N. B. Twenty-five acres of Wood Land can be purchased with the above farm, if desired.
 South Reading, Aug. 7, 1832. 4t

White Mulberry Seed.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, No. 50, North Market Street, Boston, a lot of White Mulberry Seed, saved the last month expressly for us, from one of the largest white mulberry orchards in Connecticut—warranted fresh and of the very first quality.
 Aug. 15.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by J. R. BUTTS,—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 22, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
 Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
 Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chestnut-street.
 Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
 Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
 Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lio. Bot. Garden.
 Middlebury, Vt.—WRIGHT CHAPMAN.
 Hartford—GOODWIN & CO. Booksellers.
 Springfield, Vt.—E. EDWARDS.
 Newburyport.—EISENBERGER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
 Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
 Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAR, Bookseller.
 Augusta, Me.—WM. MARRS.
 Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq.
 Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1832.

NO. 8.

Agriculture.

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

WHEAT.

By common consent, and in every climate where it can be cultivated, **WHEAT**—*Triticum*—is held in the highest estimation of all the cereal grains. The cost of its production, compared with that of some other substantive articles of aliment, does, indeed occasion it to be but little consumed in countries where the bulk of the inhabitants are constrained by poverty to subsist upon the cheapest description of food that will sustain life. Where, however, the people are in a situation which enables them to indulge their choice in respect of food, wheaten bread, with scarcely an exception, constitutes the chief material for consumption.



Grain of Wheat, upper and under sides.

A full-grown and perfect grain of wheat will, on examination, be found to resemble the above figures. In form, it is a compressed oval, and is inclosed firstly in certain chaffy scales, which are readily to be separated from it, and secondly in a membranous tunic, which invests the seed much more closely. Along that side of the grain which while the plant was growing, was turned towards the rachis, a groove may be observed. At the base, on the opposite or convex side, is to be seen a small protuberant oval space, which indicates the germ or embryo of the future plant, and which is at this time covered by the tunics. The vessels whereby the grain was attached to the plant, and through which it drew nourishment until its maturity, had their point of attachment at the basal termination of this protuberance. When the seed is perfectly ripe, the umbilical vessels separate; the point of separation speedily heals in the same manner as a portion of a deciduous tree from which a matured leaf has detached itself, and the grain may then be easily threshed out from the chaff in which it had lain buried; sometimes, indeed, it sheds itself spontaneously.

Several species, and a still greater number of varieties of wheat are to be found. Many of these differences are doubtless to be referred to influences of climate and modes of culture. There are but two sorts generally and extensively cultivated in this kingdom, and these have distinguishing names given to them, in agreement with the seasons in which they are sown, one being called **Spring** or **Summer Wheat**, the other **Winter** or **Lammas Wheat**.

Spring, or Summer Wheat.—(*Triticum aestivum*), is supposed to be a native of Siberia, in the land of the Beschkirs. It is less hardy than the winter sown kind, and the whole plant has a weaker appearance being 24, while that of spring sown corn is pear-shaped; the stem is thin and delicate, the early rip, so that the winter variety is most eligible more slender and less erect, and it is provided the purpose of the baker.

with much longer beards or awns. This description **Winter, or Lammas Wheat.**—(*Triticum hybericum*), may easily be distinguished by its appearance of grain, which, in our uncertain climate, cannot be safely or productively cultivated through-ice, being much more vigorous in the stem, more

out the kingdom, is yet domesticated in the more southerly and the midland districts. As its grain is sturdier than that of the commoner sort, and as its produce is less abundant, the farmer would not be led to its cultivation, could he be certain of success with earlier sown seed, or if, in the progress of his agricultural operations, the land could always be got ready for the autumnal sowing.



Ear and Plant of Spring Wheat.

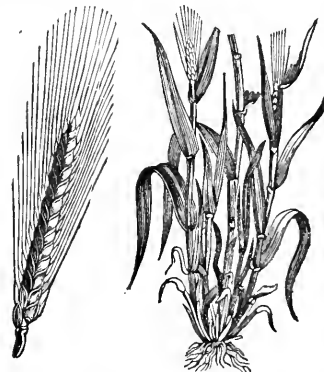
The principal advantage to be derived from the adoption of summer wheat consists in the security which it offers against the injurious effects of a cold and rainy spring; so that in situations and seasons where winter-sown wheat is so far injured as to destroy all prospect of a harvest, this delicate but more rapidly growing species may be more confidently depended on for yielding its increase. Some farmers, when they perceive that a seed they have sown in autumn fails and goes in patches from any untoward causes, are accustomed to rake spring wheat into the vacant spaces, and wherever the plants appear weak and thin. By this means the uniformity of the crop is restored; and if the operation has not been decided beyond the beginning of April, the spring wheat will be matured and ready for the sickle at the same time with the earlier sown plants. This mixture of grain is of no consequence to the miller, but it would be manifestly improper to employ the produce as seed. When spring wheat is sown itself, the season for this operation is in April, the early part of May, from which time onward the farmer has but little to dread from any variety of weather in the above mentioned districts. It is said that this species of wheat is not so hardy as the winter sown kind, and is not quite equal to that of winter wheat, the proportions being 95 per cent in the latter, and only 94 per cent in the former, of the entire weight of the grains. The gluten contained in the winter sown kinds varies in a greater degree, that of winter sown kind, and the whole plant has a weaker appearance being 24, while that of spring sown corn is pear-shaped; the stem is thin and delicate, the early rip, so that the winter variety is most eligible more slender and less erect, and it is provided the purpose of the baker.

erect and thick in the ear, and, in comparison with the other, destitute of beard or awn, for which reason its bloom is more conspicuous. The same cause may be cited to account for the fact, that its pollen is both more easily diffused and more liable to be destroyed.



Ear and Plant of Winter Wheat.

This plant is sown in autumn, stands through the winter, and ripens its seed in the following summer. Slight varieties of this species are exceedingly common in different localities, and are probably attributable to some peculiarities in the mode of culture. The common varieties of winter wheat are distinguished from each other according to the color of the tunic enveloping the grain, and the difference observable in their chaff. The colors are usually divided into white and red, the latter of these including many different shades of brown. Red wheat is commonly said to be more hardy than white; it is therefore thought better suited for cultivation in bleak and upland districts. The plant is, however, not so productive as the white, and the flour which it yields is seldom of so desirable a quality.



Ear and Plant of Duck-bill Wheat.

The cultivation of another description of wheat, called, from the form of the ear, the **Duck-bill**, or **Conical Wheat**, (*Triticum turgidum*), has been at-

tempted in England, but without any profitable result, having no qualities that recommend it to the notice of the agriculturist.

Some other varieties exist, which, although they do not appear to be well adapted to the climate of England, are yet cultivated extensively elsewhere; they are therefore deserving of description.



Ear and Plant of Egyptian, or many-spiked Wheat.

Egyptian, or many-spiked Wheat, (Triticum compositum,) called also the Corn of Abundance. This species is principally cultivated in the country whose name it bears, and in Italy. It is probably a native of the north of Africa, and resembles spring wheat, in its habits, more than any other description. The ear is bearded, and the grains are thinner than those of winter wheat. It is the distinctive peculiarity of this plant that its rachis is branched, so that the ear is made up of several spikelets. Egyptian wheat will bear great degrees of heat and drought without injury, so that it is found to yield abundantly in situations where other kinds would be greatly injured, if not destroyed—a circumstance which points it out as admirably adapted to the arid lands whereon it is chiefly cultivated.



Ear and Plant of Polish Wheat.

Polish Wheat, (Triticum polanicum.)—This variety was partially cultivated in England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, but is now to be found here only in botanic gardens.

Spelt Wheat—(Triticum spelta.) is imagined to

have been the *Triticum* of the Romans, and the *Zea* of the Greeks, although this latter name has now been given to Maize, a grain unknown to the ancients. This variety is still very abundantly cultivated in many parts of the Continent, and particularly in the south of Europe. It may be raised upon much coarser soil than is required for the better kinds of wheat in England, and calls for much less culture. In many parts of Germany, in Switzerland, in the south of France, in the north of Africa, and at the Cape of Good Hope, spelt is grown abundantly. This is likewise the case in Spain, where, on occasions when barley is scarce, this grain is given to horses. It is said that spelt wheat is better adapted than any of the more delicate kinds for culture in Australia; and probably it would be found the preferable sort in all the more southern wheat-growing countries.



Ear and Plant of Spelt Wheat.

There are two distinct varieties of spelt, distinguished as the awned and the awnless; the latter is perhaps the most naked of all the cereals. The grains of this are large, but the ear counts only a small number of them, as a portion of the flowers prove barren. It is generally, if not always, a spring-sown crop; grows strongly, and stalks are nearly solid. Bread made of its flour is said to be of a dry quality.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. FESSENDEN—In my communication in your last, on the subject of budding, the letter used to illustrate my method of making the cross-cut is intended for an "U." As I called it a circular, the error is apparent. The flukes and shaft of an anchor would have been a more correct fig.

O. FISKE

Worcester, August 25, 1832.

From the American Farmer.

SINGULAR FACT.

In the course of some experiments made by Editor of the American Farmer, for the purpose of improving Indian corn last year, he impregnated the pistils (silks) of the large white Tuskar with the pollen from the tassels of the gold sioux. The result was a perfect hybrid between

the two. The grain being of a pure brimstone color, of the size and form of the Tuskarora, and like that with eight rows on the cob. It was a most beautiful variety of corn: partaking of all the good qualities of both, without the disadvantage of the large cob and small grain of the golden sioux. We planted this corn last spring; the stalks were very dwarfish, resembling those of the sioux, and the corn very early fit for use. It is now ripe, however, and on examining it a day or two since, we find that the two original colors have separated, and instead of the brimstone color, we have on every ear grains of the bright yellow sioux, and the pure white Tuskarora; but the quality of the corn is evidently superior to either of the original parents, although the colors have resumed their original tints. This is, to us, a singular circumstance, and one which we are unable to account for. The only thing analogous to it we have read of, is the proposition advanced by an able writer some time since in the columns of the Farmer, that the offspring of cross breeds of animals would, instead of partaking of the mixed character of their immediate parents, assume that of one or the other of the original progenitors. How far this proposition may hold good with animals we do not know, but it certainly appears to be the case in the vegetable world, at least so far as the fact above stated warrants the formation of an opinion.

There is a good deal of difficulty in reconciling the above fact with the law of nature, which requires two parents for the production of every organized being, animal or vegetable. If the two kinds of corn which were combined in the hybrid have become again distinct varieties, they are each of them the produce of but one parent—the Tuskarora is the produce of a female parent exclusively, and the sioux that of a male parent; for it must be recollected there was no male Tuskarora nor female sioux present, either during the origin of the hybrid, last year, or the subsequent culture and separation of varieties this year. Yet we know, that if we deprive the corn of either the male or female flowers, (tassel or silk,) there will be no corn formed on the cob. How then are we to account for the present fact of the separation of the two varieties? It was this difficulty that made us doubt the correctness of the proposition relative to crosses of animals above referred to, and although we have the fact before us in the case of the corn, we are still compelled to doubt its general application. We do not think that each variety has resumed all of its original characters; one of them we know it has not—the size of the sioux grain is larger than the original, and there are but eight rows on the cob; in these respects retaining the hybrid character derived from the Tuskarora; but then the original color and flintiness of the grain is resumed; the Tuskarora has resumed its original character entirely, with the exception of the soft flowery quality of the grain—the flintiness of the hybrid derived from the sioux parent is retained. As the Tuskarora was the female parent of the hybrid, the number of rows and the size of the grain would of course be like those of that variety, and hence the presence of those characters in the present separated varieties. We should be glad to receive an explanation of this circumstance from some of our practised naturalists.

He that rises late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night.—Franklin.

* See N. E. Farmer No. 6, page 42, column 3, 30 from the top.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1832.

Fine flowers.—Messrs Winship's display as usual very elegant. Mr S. Walker of Roxbury, and J. Kenrick of Newton, exhibited bouquets of the first order. Messrs Winship's stand contained among others, the following new varieties. *Sagittaria pinnata*, *Vernonia nova boracensis*, *Iibiscus palustris*, do. *alba*, do. *hybrida*, do. *militaris*, *Bigonia sinensis grandiflora*, &c. &c. Messrs Kenrick presented beautiful specimens of Paragon, Champey, and Noisette roses. Two blossoms of the Night Blooming Cereus, preserved in spirit by Gardner Greene, Esq. *Fruit* from Mr Manning of Salem, Old Orleans Plum of England, Denmark Rouge of France, White Gage, American. Apples of a fine flavor, name unknown, from Mr E. M. Richards. Messrs Winship presented a basket of fruit received by them from a gentleman deservedly ranked among the first of agriculturists, and to whose exertions we are indebted for very many of the products of the garden, orchard and vineyard, which enhance the luxuries of our tables. The following is a description of the fruit contained in the basket.

Apples from scions given me by Hon. George Cabot, brought in the Minerva, by the elder Capt. Scott; the scions were intended for Mr Vaughan of Hallowell, but the Minerva was captured and carried to France; the prospect of detention was such that Mr Vaughan desired Mr Cabot to distribute them in Boston and its environs. I received the scions May 17, 1804, and had them grafted the 19th of May following. This was called the White Apple; is an early sweet apple, and may be considered a good early baking apple.

Another apple, from Mr Cabot, received at the same time as the above, called *Coddin*, and differing in appearance from any other *Coddin* I have met with, being tinged with red, yet proves an excellent apple for culinary purposes, and is a regular and good bearer.

Golden Pippin. From my trees—imported probably by the uncle of Col. Athorp, who purchased my Oakland Farm, on which I reside, of Capt. Harding, who came from Jamaica and built the house I now occupy, was the first settler. I consider my Golden Pippin trees at least 70 or 80 years old. It is near a century since Capt. Harding purchased the spot, and you will acknowledge he was a man of taste.

Summer Bell Flower.—Scions from Philadelphia; pleasant late summer and early fall fruit.

Thornton Pippin. From Thornton, N. H. A tree raised from seed by the Rev. Dr Noah Worcester, now with us. Soon after he removed to Brighton, he ate some of my Golden Pippins, and he, with every member of his family, remarked, that it was precisely like the apple at Thornton which he raised from seed. I was induced to send to Thornton for some of the scions, and you will perceive that the Doctor and family were mistaken. It is a pippin, and great bearer—tree now loaded with fruit.

Gravenstein. A very fine fall apple scion from S. G. Perkins, Esq. from a tree which he received from Germany. In point of flavor, which is aromatic, it compares with the description of the Mela Carla apple, as given in the London Pomological Magazine. You have all it here this year.

Nonpareil Apple. Tree now full of fruit; is a

very fine winter apple; keeps till spring; retains its juiciness and apple flavor, far superior to the best winter Russet: sells at a higher price in England than any other apple brought to market, as I have been informed; original tree from England.

Borosseau. Scions from Montreal, of the Russet family, keeps well, is more juicy than the Russet, and far superior.

Red Culrille, and is not your Grand Sachem. Scions I had from the late Dr Dexter, from a tree sent him from France by Mr Parker.

Golden Russet. Scions from a tree imported by Lieut. Governor Dummer, and put out on the farm he lived on in Byfield, and which he left by will for the purpose of endowing an academy; it was among the first academies incorporated, and bears the name of Dummer Academy—when first established, in years gone by, known as Dummer School—the celebrated Mr Moody, first Preceptor; it has not gone back, as we farmers say, and I advise you to send your boy there, and induce your friends to send their children.

Boston Coddin. From the garden of my late father in Boston, cut down with reluctance by Wm Sturges, Esq. whose buildings are on the ground it occupied: it was the first apple for culinary purposes, and what was peculiar it kept till late in the fall, and then an excellent table apple.

Boston Pippin. Tree removed from my late father's garden in Boston before it was sold by me; the tree was captured during our revolutionary war in a vessel bound from London to Quebec; the vessel brought into Boston, and the tree received from the late Mr Gray, who lived at the head of Atkinson street; it was sick when I removed it, but is convalescent, and bore the one apple I send you.

Three of my English Hybrid Nuts. A substitute for the English Walnut; considered equally as good for pickling.

A very good Sweet Apple. If I ever had a name have lost it, but it is a good apple; the tree grows behind Rev. Dr Worcester's house; the boys are so fond of it they are hardly willing to let me share it with them. I know some of them, and perhaps ought to complain to the instructor of the school they attend, but some of my reminiscences operated so strongly I could not find it in my heart; but I do regret their eating so much even of ripe fruit this season. You must excuse my hasty letter, and you can say to your friends, if they like the fruit and wish to cultivate it, you can procure for them buds this season, or scions next spring, without money and without price.

Ion. H. A. S. Dearborn, Roxbury, Early Davis Apples, (Sopsavine), and the Transparent Apple of the Crimea, from St Petersburg.

Mr Winslip presented the Editor of N. E. Farmer a splendid bouquet for which we request him to accept of our acknowledgments. We doubt whether Mahomet's Paradise, or the Gardens of the Hesperides ever afforded anything equal to it. There were also, presented for exhibition, *Saffron latifolia*, *Rudbeckia grandiflora*, *Erythrina cristagalli*, *Datura arborea*, *Argemone grandiflora* and *oreoclema*, *Asclepias curassavica*, *Phlox carolina*, *Arctopis fruticosa*, *Loasa*, (species) *Passiflora pinceps*, *Aracoecephalum variegatum*, *Clematis* from Botanic Garden, Cambridge.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report next Saturday what measures shall be taken for celebrating the anniversary

of the Mass. Hort. Society: Mr Fose, Mr Pratt, Dr Shurtleff, Mr Winslip, Mr Bartlett.

Robert Ragerson was elected a member of the Society.

Per order of the President of the M. H. S.
S. A. SHURTLEFF.

From the American Farmer.

LIME.—SWEET POTATOES.

MR SMITH—I would be glad if some of your correspondents, through the medium of the Farmer, would make known the cheapest and best way of burning Lime, and the proper time to apply it to the ground. I noticed, some time since, a publication from a Georgian, telling how he saved sweet potatoes, and that it was more difficult to save them than it was to raise them. I will just state to you the plan that I have followed for about ten years with complete success. When I dig my potatoes, I immediately or the same day put them into a cellar, or potato house built for the purpose, and mix dry dirt with them plentifully as I put them in, and after I get them all in, put dirt enough on top to exclude the air entirely, and not disturb them so as to let in the air until next spring. If this plan is followed, I am confident the potatoes will be as sound in the spring as they were when put up. But, let it be clearly understood, that they are to be mixed with, and covered by, dirt, so as to exclude the air entirely. J. M.

RHUBARB.

We ought to have added to the article written by the Editor of the American Farmer, and copied in our 23d number from the Southern Agriculturist, that all subsequent trials of the rhubarb in diarrhoea, either in children or adults, have proved wonderfully efficacious. During the present summer our children have had frequent attacks of summer complaint, and we have applied the usual remedies with very little effect. In each instance we have been obliged to resort to the rhubarb at last. We have ventured to make these trials of the usual remedies, the more effectually to put both them and the rhubarb to a fair test, and feel authorised by numerous instances of its success, and by the absence of a single failure, to say, that the rhubarb conserve is unequalled as a remedy for common bowel complaints in children and adults. A tea spoon full of the conserve spread on a piece of dry bread is the best mode of administering it, and of this children are very fond.

PLASTER AND LEACHED ASHES.

MR GOODSALL—I have observed in your paper much said on the effects of plaster. From my own experience, I am much in favor of plaster. I use from three to five tons yearly; and when I apply it to corn, which I have done for three years past, I mix it with one half leached ashes, as they are leached for common family use; put it in a cart, and shovel and mix it well. I then put one gill to the hll immediately after the first hoeing, and the same thing over after the second hoeing. I have tried the same quantity of clear plaster, side and side, twice, and find the mixture to produce the greatest effects. The two ingredients, when mixed, appear to produce a much greater power of attraction. My neighbors tried it last season, to great satisfaction, and will hereafter use them mixed even if the cost were the same.

Gen. Farmer.] J. SPICER.

From Fessenden's Edition of Moulray on Poultry, &c.

COWS.

It is pre-supposed that a dry and comfortable cow-house has been provided, containing a stall or two, and a calf-pen, and it is recommended, in the *General Treatise on Cattle*, to confine the hinder legs of a cow, whilst milking, as well as the head, the former of which is most securely effected by two stumps of wood fixed in the ground, to which the hinder legs may be strapped. They who aim at perfect security, as nearly as that may be obtained, will perhaps be induced to make it a rule, never to milk a cow with her head and legs at liberty; but most, as has always been the practice, will incline to put confidence in the quiet cow; many such, however, have I seen accidentally kick down a swimming pail of milk, and that may very probably happen when the article, being scarce, is of the most consequence—the unfortunate attendant, male or female, then marches into the house, with a grave step, a long face, an apology, and an empty pail.

The provision of food for the cow must be looked upon as the prime concern in the dairy business, for such a constant daily draught upon the animal juices cannot be answered, but by aid of the most ample supply, even to satiety, of nutritious and succulent victuals; not that, according to the absurd notions of many persons, keep regulates and equalizes milking, be the breed whatever it may, since in some breeds, the keep turns to milk, in others to beef; but because the truest and largest milker will very soon lose that precious faculty without proportionate, that is to say, high feeding. Keep short and meanly, and your milk and butter produce will be in exact proportion, and the cow, when dry, emaciated and of little worth.

A farmer, some years since, kept eighteen cows upon a common, and was often obliged to buy butter for his family. The common was inclosed, and the same person supplied his family amply with milk and butter, from the produce of four cows well kept.

Great Milkers seldom carry any flesh upon their bones, and are perhaps as seldom made fat, but they pay as they go, and never retire in our debt. The difficulties in cow-keeping are these—the expense of their food is considerable, more especially with respect to any which must be purchased, and if the produce be inconsiderable, it may be a losing concern. You may be feeding a sparing milker into flesh, and if you stint her, or allow only ordinary food, you get neither flesh nor milk.

Ante-lure in this line should procure the largest milkers, and I had almost said give them gold, could they eat it. In this case, it may be depended on, milk is always of more value than the best cow-food, which is the *jit*; and a cow, the natural tendency of which is to breed milk, will convert all nourishment, however dry and substantial, into that fluid; in fact, will require such solid kind of nourishment, to support her strength, and stimulate her to procreation, in which otherwise, great milkers are very apt to be deficient, and frequently to miss their *bulling* at the proper season. But should grain be allowed, oats are the most proper; they should be ground or bruised, and moistened with water, as the cow would otherwise swallow the oats whole, which would not only fail in giving nourishment, but might be produc-

tive of obstruction and disease. Fine pollard also, moistened or mashed, is a nourishing food; the milch cow, however, should always have exercise, and it is more especially necessary, when extraordinary and substantial food is allowed.

Another great object for our *crack cow-master* and lady of the snug rural mansion, is to have milk, cream, and butter, in a generous abundance and high quality, throughout the winter, as well as the summer season; and of these, if they will take care enough to walk in our old and well trodden paths, they shall not fail. The method is by contriving to have a fresh milker in the winter, with an ample store of the best provisions for the season.

Summer feeding: and let it always be recollected, that *economy* is the leading feature of our plan. Natural grass is the first and best of all food for our domestic animals. Of the artificial grasses, *lucerne* stands first, and green tares are a very succulent and nutritious food for milch cows. The saving method of managing grass, and it will be found excellent economy where the proprietor may have only a small close or two, is to keep it constantly shut, and free from the tread of the cows, and to cut the grass as soon as of sufficient length and substance, and carry it to them; no more being cut at once than can be consumed in a day, the cutting being made in the morning. This to continue throughout the season, and as late in autumn as any growth can be obtained.

According to Mr Curwen's experience, some years since, three acres of grass cut and carried, supplied thirty milch cows with two stone each, or twenty-eight pounds, during two hundred days. He observes that, to have supplied them with two stone of hay each, during the same period, would have required seventy-five acres of land for its production. And to have grazed such a number of cows at liberty, that length of time, it is obvious, must have taken a very considerable number of acres. To enable the meadow to support this exhaustion from the scythe, it should be cleared at the end of every autumn, from all kind of weeds and rubbish, and fresh grass seeds of the best kinds, cast upon the bare places. A coat of good manure should be then allowed, consisting of all that can be collected from the household, or procured elsewhere, mixed up and augmented with virgin earth. The garden will assist with its superfluity in feeding the cow, and lettuce, as a change of diet, will help to force the secretion of milk. Should the green food scour the cow, a small quantity of good hay must be allowed daily.

The few advocates for the *economical* mode of feeding cows, always direct them to be kept entirely in the house, both summer and winter, a practice to which I have strong objections, not only on the score of the animal's health and comfort, but that I have always experienced excess abroad to increase the quantity of milk. This the cows may be turned upon the common water, to remain or come home at their liberty, being fed to the full, with cut grass, morning and evening, with the constant caution of allowing them shelter in the fly season. They may lie abroad during the summer nights, in a well littered yard, or secure waste, a sufficiency of cut grass being at their command. Pure water is of great consequence to the health and productiveness of the cow. If one beast drive the other, always at feeding times tie up the mistress.

Winter feeding.—The chief dependence for cows

is *rowen*, or after-math hay. This must be either grown at home, or purchased. It is a piece of extravagance to allow a good milch cow dry straw, because milk is worth more than hay; but should the necessity exist of using straw, none other is fit than oat straw. *Rowen*, or after-math is generally supposed to force milk, but in poor pastures perhaps the first crop may be preferable; and I have lately been informed by a London cow-keeper, a good feeder, that he has discontinued giving rowen to his cows, finding the best hay most profitable. *Carrots* are an excellent winter food, indeed the best of the root kind; *mangold* or *beet* also, affords a plentiful supply; which last, however, must be dispensed with caution, cows having been harn by it. If *potatoes* be given to cows, they should be steamed or baked; those who venture to give them raw and mashed, should allow hay with them, as in the raw state and freely dispensed, they seldom fail to bring the scouring rot on cows. Bruised *furze-tops* are very good, and help to make capital winter butter. *Cabbages* may be given moderately, but *turnips* make thin milk and bad butter, in spite of all the nostrums which have been recommended as preventives. The miserable practice of giving *oil-cake* to cows, insures greasy, unsubstantial, ill-scented butter, and has a similar effect on veal. When substantial food appears necessary, a daily moderate feed of oats broken, or fine pollard, moistened with water, is most proper.

With the two cows in full milk, may be kept well, a *breeding sow*, or two or three young *pigs*; and should the proprietor desire a specimen of the finest milk-fed pork, he may feed a pig upon skimmed milk, with the addition of a very small quantity of barley or pea-meal, making it thoroughly fat in two months.

Milk's beasts should never be exposed by night to the inclemency of the winter season, which chills them, and dries up part of their milk, keeping them backward in all beneficial respects. At any rate, they should have a well littered shed, in which they may repose in comfort, and with their *loins* dry—a matter of great consequence to their health.

The annual consumption of food per cow, of grass and hay, if turned to grass, is from one acre to an acre and a half of pasture in the summer, and from a ton to a ton and a half of hay in the winter. A cow may be allowed two pecks of carrots per day. The grass being cut and carried, will economize it full one third.

FALL SOWING OF SEEDS.

It is necessary to observe, that some, and even many things, which are usually sown in the spring, would be better sown in the fall; and, especially when we consider how little time there is for doing all things in the spring. Parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, and many other things, may be safely sown in the fall. The seed will not perish, if covered by the earth.

Seed of all plants will lie safe in this way all the winter, though the frost penetrate to the distance of three feet beneath them, except the seeds of such plants as a slight frost will cut down. The seed of kidney beans, for instance, will rot, if the ground be not warm enough to bring it up. So will the seed of cucumbers, melons, and Indian corn, unless buried beyond the reach of the influence of the atmosphere. Even early peas would be best sown in the fall, could you have an insu-

rance against mice. We all know, what a bustle there is to get in early peas. If they were sown in the fall, they would start up the moment the frost was out of the ground, and would be ten days earlier in bearing, in spite of every effort made by the spring-growers to make their peas overtake them. Upon a spot, where I saved peas for seed, last year, some that was left, in a lock of haulm, at the harvesting, and that lay upon the dry ground, till the land was ploughed late in November, came up, in the spring, the moment the frost was out of the ground, and they were in bloom full fifteen days earlier than those, sown in the same field as early as possible in the spring. Doubtless, they would have borne peas fifteen days sooner; but there were but a very few of them, and those standing straggling about; and I was obliged to plough up the ground where they were growing. In some cases it would be a good way, to cover the sown ground with litter, or with leaves of trees, as soon as the frost has fairly set in; but not before; for, if you do it before, the seed may vegetate, and then may be killed by the frost. One object of this fall-sowing is, to get the work done ready for spring; for, at that season, you have so many things to do at once! Besides you cannot sow the instant the frost breaks up; for the ground is wet and clammy, unfit to be dug, or touched, or trodden upon. So that here are ten days lost. But, the seed which has lain in the ground all the winter, is ready to start the moment the earth is clear of the winter frost, and it is up by the time you can get other seed into the ground in a good state. Fall sowing of seeds to come up in the spring is not practised in England, though they are always desirous to get their things early. The reason is, the uncertainty of their winter, which passes, sometimes, with hardly any frost at all; and which, at other times, is severe enough to freeze the Thames over. It is sometimes mild till February, and then severe. Sometimes it begins with severity and ends with mildness. So that, nine times out of ten, their seed would come up and the plants would be destroyed before spring. Besides they have slugs that come out in mild weather, and eat small plants up in the winter. Other insects and reptiles do the like. From these obstacles the American gardener is free. His winter sets in; and the earth is safely closed up against vegetation till the spring. I am speaking of the north of Virginia, to be sure; but the gardener to the south will adapt the observations to his climate, as far as they relate to it.—*Cobbell's American Gardener.*

ELDER, (SAMBUCUS NIGRA.)

By the Editor.

This shrub grows plentifully in most or all parts of the United States, and is too well known to need description. Something, however, may be said with regard to its uses, some of which may not be so well known.

"This tree," professor Martyn observes, "is a whole magazine of physic to rustic practitioners, nor is it quite neglected by more regular ones. An excellent healing ointment is made of the green, inner bark, which is also purgative in moderate, and diuretic in small doses. A decoction of the flowers promotes expectoration and perspiration, and they give a peculiar flavor to vinegar. The flowers are reported to be fatal to turkeys, and the berries to poultry in general. No quad-

ruped will eat the leaves of this tree; notwithstanding it has its own *phalena* and *aphis*. The wood is used by the turner and mathematical instrument maker; and is made into skewers for butchers, tops, angling rods, and needles for weaving nets."—*London.*

Willich says, "The leaves are eaten by sheep, to which it is of great service, when diseased with the rot; for, if placed in a situation where they can easily reach the bark and young shoots, they will speedily cure themselves."

The expressed juice of elder leaves, it is said, will kill skippers in cheese, bacon, &c.; and strong decoctions of it, poured or sprinkled over plants, are said to be fatal to insects.

In Europe, this shrub is sometimes propagated, but in this country, to destroy it is commonly an object of more consequence to the cultivator. It was remarked by the Rev. Dr Jared Elliot, in his *Essays on Field Husbandry*, that "Elder bushes are stubborn and hard to subdue, yet I know by experience that mowing them five times a year will kill them."

ARTIFICIAL CITRON.

Last fall we were very much pleased with some artificial citron on the table of our friend Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. of York, Pa. and solicited of the young ladies a receipt for preparing it. We have held back the publication of it till the present seasonable moment for obvious purposes. We may remark here, that "Spring Dale" is not more remarkable for its improved stock—Durham Short-horns, Southdown sheep, fine pigs, and Westphalia geese—than it is for its luxurious and hospitable table, excellent housewifery, and accomplished and amiable family.

RECIPT FOR PRESERVING AMERICAN CITRON.*

Pare the dark green from the outside, and scrape the soft from the inside of the melon; cut it in different forms, boil it in alum water until clear; throw it into spring water where it may remain two or three hours, changing the water frequently. To one pound of fruit take two of sugar, make a syrup of half the quantity of sugar, and boil in it all the citron until done, when it will be transparent. At the expiration of two or three days, take the jelly from it, add the remaining half of sugar; boil and pour it over the citron, which will be ready for use. Season it with ginger, sliced lemon is preferable.—*Balt. Am. Farmer.*

APPLE ORCHARDS.

BENJAMIN GUILD, Esq. Sir—Observing the Massachusetts Agricultural Society have offered a premium of fifty dollars for the best apple orchard, I have to request you will present my claim to the Committee, with the following statement.

In the fall of 1822, the piece of ground, where the orchard stands, was broken up, and holes dug for one half of the trees. The trees were taken from the nursery as soon as the frost permitted, and set out in the Spring of 1823, $\frac{1}{2}$ Russets, $\frac{1}{2}$ Greenings, $\frac{1}{2}$ Baldwins. The ground was planted with corn and potatoes in the fall of 1823; holes were dug, and the other half planted in the spring of 1824; the ground planted with corn where the potatoes were, and so on till 1827, when it was laid down with barley, clover and herds grass.

* The American Citron is a small kind of water-melon.

About five feet in diameter has been kept open, and hoed every spring and fall,—every other year about a peck of wood ashes has been put round each tree. They have been trimmed and washed every spring and fall, with a wash $\frac{1}{2}$ lime and $\frac{1}{2}$ cow dung, till this fall, when I washed them with soap suds. Your humble servant,

JOHN MACKAY.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1831.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TO DESTROY MICE.

MR GOODSSELL—Take one ounce of Nux Vomica, bruise it in a mortar, pour on to it a quart of boiling water and let it stand from six to twelve hours, then pour into it a quart of wheat and let it stand again from six to twelve hours, by which time the wheat will have swelled and absorbed nearly all the water; it may then be spread on the floor to drain and dry. If a larger quantity is required, (observing the same proportion,) it may be increased to any extent desired. This wheat may then be scattered over the field, and put in the way of the mice, and in the woods if any harbor there.

I know that this will destroy rats and squirrels and I believe will be found equally effectual with mice. Yours, &c. R. M. W.

Scarcity of Fruit Crops.—Fruit of nearly all sorts, will be scarce here this season. Peaches none—pears none—plums I believe none. What few set on my trees were quickly despatched by the Curculio. The season of cherries is past by, but there were none, except in a few favored localities. It is understood that apples will be scarce; yet, as apple orchards are abundant, there will probably be enough. Grass is light, amounting probably to little more than half the crop of preceding seasons. Wheat was extensively injured, both by the snow of winter, and the operations of frost in the spring. Yet, as great quantities were sown, and as what survived the winter and spring, is now almost sure to come in of excellent quality, it is likely the wheat crop will not be greatly deficient.—*Id.*

Receipt to cure Warts.—Take the inner rind of a lemon, steep it four-and-twenty hours in distilled vinegar, and apply it to the warts. It must not be left on the part above three hours at a time, and is to be applied afresh every day. Or divide a red onion, and rub the warts well with it, or anoint them with the milky juice of the herb mercury several times, and they will gradually waste away.

To make Strong or Bookbinders' Paste.—Mix wheaten flour first in cold water, then boil it till it be of a glutinous consistence; this makes common paste. When you wish it to be of a stronger nature, mix a fourth, fifth or sixth of the weight of the flour, of powdered alum; and where it is wanted of a still more tenacious quality, add a little powdered resin.

Slabbering of Horses.—It was stated by a writer for a western paper, that sulphur will relieve the slabbering of horses, occasioned by eating the Euphorbia or Spotted Spurge. "My method," says the writer, "is to give a tea-spoonful of the flour of sulphur with a little salt."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, September 5, 1832.

FARMER'S WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Fattening Beasts.—You must now be very attentive to the state of your fattening beasts, and the remainder of their food; see therefore, that the cattle do not stop gaining flesh, in consequence of being put on a short allowance. A beast that is somewhat more than half fatted becomes an animal of *nice taste*, and will not eat such food as lean creatures would jump at, and devour with a canine appetite. If an ox which has become pretty well under way, as respects his qualifications for the slaughter-house, is turned into a dry or short pasture, and obliged to depend entirely on grazing for a livelihood, he will suffer a *collapse* as it were, and will lose in a few days, more than he has gained in weeks of full feeding. Mr. Arthur Young says, "it is excellent management in such case to have August sown cabages now ready for the fat beasts, and to carry them on to Christmas: grass declines after this month; and if roused is freely turned into in September, twenty to one but the ewes and lambs will be distressed in March and April: whatever grass from mowing land is now used on the farm, will pay far better by sheep than by feeding at present."

The same writer says, "in drawing off a lot or lots of cattle for sale, it is common to sell the fattest, and keep on the ill-doing ones for further exertions. If the food provided be not costly, this to a certain degree is *admissible*; but if the beasts are for cake or corn, or the quantity of other food rather limited, it is very questionable conduct. I would not give expensive food to stock which have proved themselves unthrifty, but on the contrary, draw off for this purpose the most thriving ones in the lot: the contrary conduct has often been the reason why all winter-fattening has been so heavily condemned. The moment that a grazer is convinced that he has a beast that is an *ill-doer*, the first loss is the best, and he should get rid of him as soon as he can."

COWS.

Mr. Young says, "The dairy of cows must have plenty of grass throughout this month, or their milk will be very apt to fail. Lucerne, mown green, and given them in a yard, is the most profitable way of feeding: the product is so regular, that it is an easy matter to proportion the dairy to the plantation, and never be under a want of food: for Lucerne, mown every day regularly, will carry them into October; and although some persons have asserted that cows will not give so much milk thus managed, as when they range at large, and feed how and where they will, it is not a matter of inquiry; because if they give less, the quantity will pay more clear profit, than more in the other case: there may be some inferiority; but the cows are kept on so small a quantity of land, that there remains no comparison between the methods for profit."

"But however doubtful this matter might once have been, the experiment of the cows kept at Lewes, by Mr. William Cramp has decided it beyond all question: a produce of from 50 lbs. to 70 lbs. per cow, should forever put to silence the silly objections which have been made to this practice, and ought most effectually to convince us, that the common system universal in the

kingdom, is on comparison with that of confinement, a barbarous practice."

Notwithstanding the above authority we do not believe that soiling cows or other cattle, can in this country be put in practice to any considerable extent with beneficial results. Bartholomew Rudd, an eminent English agriculturist, in a letter to John Hare Powel, Esq. says, "you read much in our English publications of the expediency of *soiling cattle* in the house during the whole of the year. I do not approve of this practice, for it is surely an unnatural one, as air and exercise, and the selection of their own food, must benefit cattle, as other animals are benefited by them. I can say from actual experience of the two systems, that *cattle thrive much better* in the fields during the period from the middle of May to the middle of November, than they do when confined in a house. *Soiling cattle* is very little practised in England."

The fact is, that truth in this case, as in many others, lies between the disputants. If by soiling is meant confining cattle to a small space, under cover or not, in summer as well as winter, we doubt whether it can be profitably put in practice in the United States to a great extent, because labor-saving is more of an object than land-saving. But, on most or all farms under correct management, a part of the crops is cut green, for working horses and oxen, and sometimes for milk-cows, as well as to aid in fattening cattle. But all animals which it is profitable to keep at all should be allowed exercise in open air, and if their pasture is short of additional food of cut grass, cabages, stripings of mangold wurtzel, pumpkins, &c, &c, should be given them without confining them within too narrow bounds. Young animals require exercise in the open air, and probably will not thrive so well in houses or fold-yards, during the summer as in pastures; and though by confining them there is a great saving of food, the long, woody and comparatively naked stems of full grown plants, cut with a scythe or sickle may be of less value for animals than a smaller weight of herbage taken in pasture. Milk cows, however, are so impatient of heat and insects that soiling or giving them food in a yard, stable or stall, at least for part of the day in warm as well as wet and cold weather should be more generally adopted. There is, moreover, a great convenience in having working cattle and horses always at hand; besides as laboring stock need no extra exercise, it is better to have their food cut and brought to them, than that they should be forced to ramble over a great extent of pasture to gather the food necessary for their subsistence.

ASPECT AND PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

From all the information we can obtain we are induced to believe that the present season will prove much more favorable than was anticipated from the coldness and backwardness of spring. In this quarter of the country corn is backward, but has a healthy appearance, and if warm weather should hold out two or three weeks longer, we shall still be favored with a bountiful crop. Rye and other kinds of grain have afforded middling crops of good quality. Hay not so bulky as last year, but, in general, we believe, well gathered and of a good quality. We have not suffered by drought to any considerable extent. Potatoes appear to be good and abundant. Fruits are not so

plentiful and to our taste not so delicious as usual. The season perhaps has not been warm enough to afford apples, pears, &c, their usual allowance of saccharine matter.

The Montreal Courant gives the following extract from a report, presented to the Montreal District Agricultural Society, by the Inspectors of Growing Crops. The notice applies to the latter end of July, the period at which the observations were made.

"Wheat with favorable weather will generally prove a full average crop. In many places the deficiency in the furrows and on the edge of the ridges is very considerable, owing to the cold last spring, and the land not being properly water furrowed. Barley, a good crop, but not sown to a great extent. Oats have a poor appearance in general, are late sown and very short in the straw, but from the late rain may still be a full average crop. Peas promise well, and will be a better crop than they have been for the last three years. Indian corn—with few exceptions, we have seen none worth reporting, and we believe very little will come to maturity. Potatoes, on soils that were favorable, and where they have been planted in time, have a good appearance, but we did not perceive them to be extensively cultivated this year, and they are a short crop. Turnips are very little sown. Hay, on new meadows, good, but on old meadows or high dry lands, a very light crop. On the whole, however, the crops are better than could have been anticipated from the late cold and unfavorable spring, and, with good favorable weather, may turn out more abundant than even their present appearance would promise."

The Montreal Herald states, that Indian corn may be stated an almost total failure. Owing to the excessive heat and long drought, the crop of potatoes is very varied: those planted in strong soil show a great many blanks, and are very dwarfish; while those on light ground appear very promising. The pastures are very much improved by the rains, but dairy produce continues very scarce.

The Quebec Mercury of August 24th says "the general appearance of the country in the neighborhood of this city has improved greatly during the past week. The warm dry weather of the last three days has set up the grain, which the storm of Monday had laid down, and the hay making has commenced with a fair prospect."

The Genesee Farmer of the 25th ult. states as follows: "It is not often that we hear people complaining that Providence has been too liberal in bestowing upon them the good things of this world, yet many do so now. Perhaps there never was a more general crop of garden and orchard fruits in this section of the country than there is this season; and yet those who have watched their growth with care, and anticipated many a luxurious repast for themselves and friends, now hardly dare to taste the most delicate production of their gardens. This is what Solomon would call vexation of spirit. We were walking the other day in a gentleman's garden, and admiring the growth of his apricot trees, when he observed they had produced a fine crop of fruit this season, but that he had them collected and flung to the hogs, to prevent his children eating them. Should the Cholera continue until the general crop of peaches ripens, we fear that many will not have control enough over their appetites to abstain entirely from them, whatever may be the consequence."

We are sorry that any person should be pre-

vented from partaking moderately of the delicacies of the orchard and the garden from an apprehension of their being unwholesome. We have always understood, and so say medical men of Boston and elsewhere, that a moderate use of ripe fruit of good quality is an excellent preventive of malignant Cholera, as well as other diseases commonly called summer complaints.

WORKING MEN'S MEETING.

We have received and intended sooner to have taken notice of a hand-bill, addressed "to the Working-Men of New England," relative to a "meeting of delegates from all parts of New England to consult upon measures for the general welfare and improvement of the producing classes of our country," to be held at the State House in Boston, by permission of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the sixth day of September, inst.

This notice states that "A full representation from the manufacturing districts is expected, and the mechanics and laboring men generally will send their delegates."

"It is particularly desired that the farming interest may be generally represented, since the welfare of no one portion of our fellow citizens is so vitally important to the general prosperity, as that portion which is engaged in agriculture; and in the present attempt to better the condition of the laboring classes, the farmer must lend his aid, or nothing effectual need be hoped for as a measure of general improvement."

For Sale.

A FARM in Winthrop with two good two-story dwelling-houses, well finished and painted; four barns, a cider and other out-houses, pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of Winthrop village, where there are two meeting-houses, five stores, mills and mechanics of all kinds necessary for the convenience of the place. Said Farm is near the centre of the town, on the main road from the village to Augusta and within ten miles of the State House. It contains three hundred acres of good land; is well watered and well proportioned as to mowing, tillage, pasturing, orchard and wood-land; in good years for fruit it produces from two to three hundred bushels of the Roxbury and Newberry Rosettes, besides many other kinds of summer, fall and winter fruit, which has been selected from the best orchards in the country. I may be conveniently divided to make two or three farms. A part or the whole will be sold to accommodate purchasers; and, if wished, a long credit given for the most of the pay, provided the security be satisfactory. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS SNELL, on the premises, or of Dr ISSACHAR SNELL, at Augusta. Augusta, Me. Aug 11, 1832. 6w

Notice.

THE Committee on Farms, Fruit, Forest and Mulberry Tree, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel, in Concord, on Monday the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed to view such Farms, &c, &c, as may be formally entered for premium.

LUKE FISKE, Chairman.

P. S.—Application may be made to the Secretary in Concord, or to either of the Committee.

Concord, Mass. Sept. 3, 1832.

Strawberry Plants.

FOR sale by DAVID HAGGISTON, Charlestown Vineyard, the following kinds of Strawberry Plants: Keen's Seedling, Wilmot's Superior, Royal Scarlet, Downton, Roseberry, and Mulberry Strawberry.

Keen's Seedling, two dollars; the other kinds, one dollar per hundred. Orders for the above sent to the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be attended to. Sept. 3.

Binding.

THE subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed, that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 15.

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Collin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and deficiency of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents. BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. it

American Farrier.

THIS day published, and for sale at the New England Farmer office, No. 503 North Market Street, the American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents. Aug. 15

Strawberries.



FOR sale at the Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, the following varieties of Strawberries now ready for transplanting. Hudson's Bay, Cluth, Downton, Roseberry, Mulberry, Pine-apple, Bath-scarlet, Methven Castle, Wilmot's Superior, Large White, Red-wood, White-wood, Red Alpine, monthly with runners, Red Bush Alpine, White do, do Duke of Kent's Scarlet, Wellington, New Black Rosk Houthois, French Musk Houthois, Profic Houthois, Large Early Scarlet, Knevet's New Pine, Keen's Seedling, Southborough Seedling, &c, &c.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, Newton, or left with Mr Russell at his Seed Store, No. 503 North Market Street, will receive immediate attention.

August 13.

3w

Grass Seeds.

FOR sale at the New England Seedstore, No. 503 North Market Street.

Northern and Southern Clover,

Herds Grass,

Northern Red Top,

Tall Oat Grass,

Fowl Meadow,

Lucerne, (from which four crops are cut in a year.)

White Dutch Honeysuckle Clover.

Also—Winter and Spring Rye, the growth of 1832.

The above will be sold by the quantity or retail; the utmost care has been taken to have the Grass Seeds genuine, and free from foul seeds. Aug. 19.

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Yeoman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depredations of stoublers and pilferers, caution all boys, apprentices, and other persons, against entering their inclosures if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAM'L J. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 16, 1832.

3m

White Mulberry Seed.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, No. 503 North Market Street, Boston, a lot of White Mulberry Seed, saved the last month expressly for us, from one of the largest white mulberry orchards in Connecticut—warranted fresh and of the very first quality. Aug. 15.

Hot-bed Frames and Sashes.

FOR sale, a set of Hot-bed Frames containing six sashes in good order. Apply at this office. Sept. 5.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	98 00	103 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	108 00	112 00
pearl, first sort,	"	90	1 00
BEANS, white,	bushe	12 00	12 50
BEEF, mus.,	barrel	6 25	6 50
Butter,	"	8 00	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	14	16
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	16	16
CHEESE, no milk,	"	6	8
skinned milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	bushe	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 75	6 87
Genesee,	"	6 75	6 80
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 25	6 50
GRAIN; Corn, Northern,	bushe	80	85
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	75	80
Rye,	"	1 00	1 12
Barley,	"	66	70
Oats,	"	42	55
HAY,	cwt.	50	62
LOGS; Lard, first sort, new,	"	9 00	10 00
Hops, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23
LIME,	case	90	1 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushe	2 50	2 75
Red Top, northern,	"	1 00	1 25
Red Clover, northern,	pound	8	10
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, 3/8ths, washed,	"	40	42
Merino, half blood,	"	37	38
Merino, quarter,	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	30	32
" Pulled superfine,	"	52	55
1st Lambs,	"	40	42
2d,	"	32	32
3d,	"	27	28
1st Spinning,	"	40	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6	6 1/2
VEAL,	"	7	10
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POLTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	14	16
lump, best,	"	18	22
EGGS, retail,	dozen	14	16
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushe	92	92
Indian, retail,	"	75	75
POTATOES,	"	50	62
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 916 Beef Cattle, 30 Steers, 4240 Sheep and 60 Swine.

About 100 Beef Cattle and all the Swine were reported last week. From 165 to 180 Beef Cattle and 3 or 400 Sheep remain on-hand.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were hardly supported; sales, however, were quick, and much business has been done. We noticed several lots of from 40 to 50, which were bought to drive South, 40 or 50 miles. We quote extra at \$5.33 a 5.50; prime at 5.00 a 5.17; good at 4.25 a 4.75; thin at 3.50 a 4.25.—Cows, two and three years old, were taken at prices from 5.50 to 4.50.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed one sale at \$18, one at 21, one at 24, one at 27, and one (extra) at \$42.

Sheep and Lambs.—Dull. We noticed one lot of about 100, very thin and small, taken at \$1 each. Lots were noticed at 1.20, 1.25, 1.42, 1.50, 1.62, 1.70, 1.75, 1.84, 1.92, 2.00, 2.17, 2.25 and 2.50. Wethers at 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50 and 3.75; and few Casset wethers were taken at \$5 each.

Swine.—Those at market were old hogs and coarse, most of which were sows; were taken in one lot without weighing, probably at about 3 or 3 1/2 the pound. A lot was sold since last Monday at 34 c.

Miscellany.

The following is from a gentleman, who is a thorough adept in the mysteries and manipulations of rhyme making—a connoisseur in all that belongs to—

"The Nine Great Daughters of Jupiter
Born of one mother at a litter."

We generally make it a rule, whenever we meet with humorous articles, never to indulge our propensities to hilarity beyond a snale or a snimper, lest we should violate Chesterfield's rules of decorum, &c. But in reading the following we found it not possible to stop short of "broad grins," and horse laughs; whereas if the Graces and Dignities of Literature are offended they have nothing to do but on the author's list of a poet's goods and chattels to induce them to utter a chorus to our exclamations.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer,—

DEAR SIR—If you wish for the inclosed list of my worldly goods for your Almanac,* have the goodness to insert it. If you think that Almanacs are depositories of truth, do not insert it, for it is false, as I have a setting hen which I forgot to mention in the list.

Yours truly,

J. E. D.

THE POET'S INVENTORY.

BY HUMPHREY BOWLEGS.

A towel and a table cloth,
A pewter dish to worm my broth,
A pair of leather breeches made
By one who never learnt the trade.
A boot-jack and an earthen mug,
A quart of worm-wood in a jug,
A leather arm chair stuffed with tow,
Four English authors in a row.
A Sunday dickey and a hat,
Wherein reclines my tabby cat;
A worn out penknife and a razor,
A second handed veni on blazer;
A flannel night cap and a wig,
A spider and a half starved pig;
A broken ink stand and a pen
Made from the leather of a ben;
A crazy table placed on castors,
A chronicle of fell disasters,
A Dictionary somewhat torn,
A leather whiststone somewhat worn,
A tabby velvet waistcoat bound,
With yellow ribbon all around,
A coat too large for Hercules,
A piece of bread and mouldy cheese,
Two cheek'd cravats, a broach of pewter,
A book of fate to tell the future,
A book of ballads bound in calf,
A book of songs to make me laugh,
A three legg'd stool, an iron lamp,
A box of wafers and a stamp,
Three sheets of paper scrawled all over,
A manuscript without a cover,
And various other little things,
Wrapp'd up in rags or bound with strings,
Together with a half made story,
Completes the Poet's Inventory.

ANTS AND SWINE OF THE GEORGIAN ISLANDS.

We find two species of ants here, says Messrs Tyerman and Bennett, of which the most annoying are the most prolific, swarming everywhere, and devouring all they can penetrate and swallow, with their locust-like jaws, and wolf-like stomachs. The comparatively innoxious species are barely half the size of the English ant, where-

as the destroyers are ten times their bulk and number. These pests are surprisingly active, and in doing mischief indefatigable. The missionaries are obliged to place provisions on pedestals standing in water vessels, to fortify them against those ravenous marauders, whose strength is yet more remarkable than their subtilty of instinct, and perpetuity of motion. A single insect of this kind seized upon the spine of an ecubinus, three inches long, and which must have contained both in bulk and weight several hundred times exceeding those of the ant. The latter notwithstanding, dragged away the booty with apparent ease. A few of these insects will attack one of the huge brown cockroaches of this country, quickly overpower, kill and hurry the carcasses off to their holes. One morning Mr Tyerman took a large mosquito, and laid it upon his desk for microscope examination. Two of the smaller ants being on the scout, found it and immediately fell to the work of demolition. These were presently joined by six of their comrades, whose assistance was both timely, and it will be seen well rewarded. The long wings and legs being unmanageable except on the spot, the whole party united to gnaw them off, and lay them aside. They then divided the body from the head and shoulders, when (as it appeared to us) the two first ants, to whom the property belonged, each carried off his moiety of this most precious part of the prize, and abandoned the offal (the wings and legs) as the perquisites of their auxiliaries, who soon left nothing of their share unconsumed.

But the ants are by no means the only destructive animals here. The hogs may dispute with them the prize of devastating voracity. They devour or destroy all before them. They rob the very ovens of the food preparing in them, not sparing the flesh of their own slaughtered companions which may be deposited there. These ovens, it will be recollected, are scooped in the ground, and fired with wood; under the ashes of which, with the addition of heated stones, the provisions are laid and covered up with earth, till the batches are sufficiently baked. The swine, whose wits, in this respect, are as sharp as their appetites, will carefully open such tumuli, grub out the hot stones, and, seizing the delicious morsels, run, with the spoil smoking between their teeth, to the next water, into which they plunge it to cool, and then greedily enjoy the repast. One morning it was discovered that seven or eight hogs, old offenders, had committed a burglary upon a large oven, in which nearly forty bread fruits, split, and intended for breakfast, had been placed. The whole apparatus had been demolished; the earth, ashes, and stones had been scattered abroad, and the precious contents consumed.

Largest Flower.—In 1818, Dr Arnold discovered in the island of Sumatra a flower which he named the *Rafflesia Arnoldii*, and which an author has called with much justice "the magnificent Titan of the vegetable kingdom." The human mind indeed had never conceived such a flower; its circumference, when expanded, is nine feet; its nectarium calculated to hold nine pints—the pistils are as large as cows' horns, and the entire weight of the blossom computed to be 15 pounds.

Wit will never make a man rich, but there are places where riches will always make a wit.—*Johnson.*

Cardozo Arabian, for Sale.

THIS entire Horse was imported into Boston, June 15th, 1832, by Messrs R. D. Tucker & Son, in the brig *Caroline* from Gibraltar, and is of the purest Arabian cast, as will appear by the subjoined certificate. This horse is of the largest class of Arabians; of dapple bay color; black legs, mane, and tail; and measures fourteen hands three inches in height; uncommonly large bone; muscles and tendons strongly delineated; of irrepressible spirits, and perfectly docile. His points, when abstractedly examined, are in most respects without fault, and collectively they form an animal surpassed by few for symmetry—leaving no doubts on the minds of judges, that he is a true son of the desert without any collateral admixture.

A more particular description of this horse is not deemed necessary at this time, as it is presumed no gentleman will purchase so valuable an animal without minutely examining him.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that the chestnut horse, five years old, with a white spot on the forehead, was sent from Ocho to Consul Cardozo, and that said horse is of the purest Arabian breed.

In testimony whereof we give the present in Gibraltar, this 2d day of Del Horia, year of Elgira 1247.

[Signed in Arabic.]

FAQUIH HAMET BENQUESEF,
MOSTAFA BENGALLY.

Certified to be the true signatures of Faquih Hamet Benquese and Sidy Mostafa Ben Galy, by A. CARDOZO, Vice Consul of the Bashaw, Bey of Tunis, Gibraltar, May 4, 1832.

Extract of a letter from Horatio Sprague, Esq. of Gibraltar.

"This horse was a present to Aaron Cardozo, Esq. Consul General for the Barbary Powers, a talented and wealthy gentleman, who prefers living with the nobility in Portugal to residing in this place. The then governor of Gibraltar, General Sir George Don, made a proposal to purchase this horse to send to England.

"As soon as the nephew of Sen. Cardozo, who is a particular friend of mine, residing here, had orders to sell the horse, he immediately made me the offer of purchasing him; and the Caroline with Capt. Gale's kindness, offering a good opportunity, I purchased him, believing his worth to be £500 sterling, to any man, and eventually of essential service to my native country."

Application to be made to SAMUEL JAKUES, at the Ten Hills Store Farm, Charlestown, Mass. where the horse may be examined. Aug. 15.

New England Museum,

No. 76 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

THIS extensive establishment, (which was damaged by fire on 14th Feb 1832.) has been repaired, the building improved by some important alterations and enlargements, the whole fitted up upon a new plan in a very beautiful manner, is now open for visitors every day and evening. The whole establishment is lighted with Gas every evening. A great variety of new articles have been brought forward, and the whole so arranged as to wear altogether a new appearance. Persons visiting Boston will be highly gratified in viewing this large collection in its present renovated form. Very excellent music day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[7] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York.—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—Wm. THORNBURN, 347 Market street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANEY, 55 Chestnut street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market street.
Flushing, N. Y.—Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Middlebury, Vt.—WRIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Mass.—E. EDWARDS.
N. Y. City—E. VAN NORDEN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL CULMAN, Bookseller.
A. gusta, Me.—Wm. MANN.
H. ifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq.
Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

* We are sorry to say that the last pages of our Almanac were mostly struck off before the favor of our facetious correspondent came to hand.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1832.

NO. 9.

Horticultural.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday, the 8th day of September, 1832.

The following Report was made by H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society.

Last autumn orders were sent to Paris and London for such works as could be procured, in relation to cemeteries and funeral monuments. Recently the following publications have been received from France.

1st, *Les Monumens Francois*, par F. C. T. Jolimon, 1 vol. 4to. It contains an account of some of the most remarkable monuments in the Cemetery of Pere La Chaise, illustrated with fifty beautiful engravings.

2d, *Recueil de Tombeaux des Quatre Cimetières de Paris*, par C. P. Arnaud, 2 vols. 8vo. It gives a description of the Cemeteries of Pere La Chaise, Sous Montmartre, Vaugirard and Sainte Catherine, embellished with eighty-two plates.

3d, *Manuel et Itineraire du Curieux Dans la Cimetière du Pere La Chaise*, par P. M. Marchand de Beaumont, 1 vol. 12mo.

This little volume contains a description of Pere La Chaise and of three hundred and forty-two sepulchres. It is ornamented with a plan of the cemetery and engravings of several of the monuments.

I have translated portions of the historical and descriptive accounts of that celebrated burial place, from a belief it would be interesting to the members of the Society, and to all persons who have visited or patronized a similar establishment which has been commenced at Mount Auburn.

In a former report I alluded to the progress which had been made in the work, that was begun the last season for preparing that beautiful site as the garden of the dead, and I am now happy to announce, that the whole of the land will soon be inclosed by a neat and substantial picket fence, seven feet in height, and that a magnificent Egyptian gate-way will be commenced immediately, as well as the construction of a Receiving Tomb.

It is very important that measures should be taken without delay, for laying out and forming the Garden of Experiment, and furnishing accommodations for a gardener. There is a building on the ground which could be converted into a neat cottage, at a small expense, and the garden could be considerably advanced during the autumn by making the avenues and paths, planting out forest trees and ornamental shrubs on the external borders, preparing compartments for fruit trees, nurseries, esculent vegetables, flowers, and other useful plants. To accomplish this, some two or three thousand dollars are required, as the funds which have been derived from the sale of cemetery lots, have been appropriated to the purchase of land, the construction of avenues and fences, and for other indispensable expenses. The funds, which will accrue in future, will be ample for all the purposes connected with the Garden and Cemetery;

but the interests of the former would be much advanced by an immediate erection of the requisite edifices, and in the preparation of the grounds for commencing their extensive cultivation next spring.

Believing that there are numerous gentlemen in Boston and its environs, who feel a deep solicitude for the advancement of horticulture, and who would be disposed to aid the efforts of our Society in the establishment of an experimental garden, it has been suggested, by many of our most zealous collaborators, whether it would not be expedient to raise a committee, authorized to obtain funds by subscription, to enable us to pre-emptuate our contemplated improvements, instead of delaying them, for some few years, until the proceeds of the Cemetery lots shall have supplied the means. A comparatively small sum being now placed at our disposal, would enable the Society to present an advanced and interesting garden even during the next year, and to lay such a foundation for its gradual extension, as would warrant the speedy realization of all our expectations and give great public satisfaction. As the monuments are erected in the cemetery and the lots require to be embellished with trees, shrubs, and flowers, the latter will be in great demand, and the garden may ultimately furnish many of them; the sooner therefore it is begun, the better for both departments of the establishment. The improvement of each will act as alternate cause and effect, and we may confidently anticipate the most successful results, from a simultaneous cultivation and embellishment of all the ground within the inclosure.

It will be perceived from the accompanying account of Pere La Chaise, that many years had passed by before that magnificent cemetery claimed public attention, and became the resort of the admirers of the arts, the opulent and enlightened, as well as the common place of sepulchre for the most illustrious in letters, science and arms, and of the humblest citizen of Paris. A year has not yet elapsed since the consecration of Mount Auburn, and over one hundred and seventy lots have been purchased, which is more than were sold at Pere La Chaise in eight years from its foundation. As to the result of the undertaking there is therefore no longer any doubt, and we should be encouraged in the most active and liberal exertions for completely developing the entire plan in all its interesting and important departments. The citizens of our capital and country are never wanting in ardor and munificence, when objects of moment are presented, worthy of their consideration and patronage; and indulging a sanguine belief that the Garden and Cemetery of Mount Auburn are deemed among the most valuable undertakings which have been projected for the benefit and gratification of the whole community, there can be no hesitation in appealing with confidence to public liberality. The affluent, the enlightened, the virtuous, the patriotic, and the industrious and enterprising among all classes of society, will cheerfully aid in the achievement of objects, which are sanctioned by the beneficent precepts of our religion, the dictates of an exalted morality, a holy respect for the ashes of the dead, the kindest sympathies of the heart, and that active spirit of im-

provement, which pervades every section of our country. Respectfully submitted by

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

Brimley Place,
Roxbury, Sept. 7, 1832.

THE CEMETERY OF PERE LA CHAISE.

The celebrated Cemetery of Pere La Chaise is situated on the eastern side of the range of hills which extend northeast of Paris, from Belleville to Charonne, and commands a view of the faubourg of Saint Antoine. This inclosure has been renowned since the fourteenth century, for the beauty of its position.

During the early period of the monarchy the place was called *La Champ l'Eveque*, and belonged to the Bishop of Paris. In the fourteenth century a rich grocer, by the name of Regnault, being pleased with the site, built there a magnificent country seat, for the Bishop, to which the people gave the name of *La Folie Regnault*. There could not be found a more pleasant and picturesque position, affording a more varied and fertile soil, a purer air, more extended and beautiful prospects, a view of a richer country, or from whence Paris could be so perfectly seen, in its universality and in its least details. This delightful retreat commanded the admiration of every age.

But everything changes in this world; no happiness is permanent; Regnault died and his heirs sold his estate. A pious female believed she should do a meritorious act in purchasing *La Folie Regnault*, as a country residence for the holy fathers of an establishment of Jesuits, situated in the street of Saint Antoine, and it became the scene of their ambitious intrigues, at the time that powerful religious and political association controlled the sovereigns of Europe.

During the battle between the illustrious Turenne and the Great Conde, in the faubourg of Saint Antoine, on the second of July, 1652, the Jesuits opened their establishment to Cardinal Mazarin, to enable Louis XIV. then a child ten years old, with the court, to behold the conflict, in which his loyal legions reduced to obedience the battalions of his revolted subjects. Anxious to change the burlesque name of their mansion, the Jesuits requested, as a favor, that it might be called *Mont Louis*, which was granted by the King, and who, towards the close of his reign, obtained the consent of the order to convert it into a residence for his venerated confessor, the *Pere La Chaise*; but an inclosure of only six acres was considered too small for the keeper of the king's conscience, and it was increased to fifty-two. The grounds were highly embellished by various splendid additions to the edifice, a chapel, offices of various kinds, extensive groves, shaded avenues, orchards, beautiful gardens, fish ponds and fountains. Here were held the secret conclaves of that association which decided the destinies of princes and empires. The Pere La Chaise was not only the confessor of the king, but a General of the Jesuits. He was of the noble family of Forets, grand nephew of Pere Cotton, and after controlling the domestic establishment of his sovereign for thirty-four years, he died on the 20th of January, 1709, aged 85 years.

During the reign of Louis XV. the Jesuits having been expelled from France, the magnificent seat of Pere La Chaise was directed to be sold, to pay the debts of that society, and was purchased by the guardian of the ~~Mon~~ des Fontaines. These noblemen held the estate for fortyseven years, but having been reduced in fortune by the disasters of the revolution, they found the establishment too expensive, and being neglected, it fell into ruin and became the retreat of owls. Its ornamental plantations were gradually destroyed, and the land was then cultivated as a common farm. Divided into numerous lots, it no longer resembled a park, and nothing remained in 1804, to indicate its former magnificence. But the beauty of the position, and its innumerable natural advantages, saved it from imminent destruction. At that time M. Froelart, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, was desirous of finding an eligible site for a large public cemetery. He considered it important that the location should be beautiful, which was the reverse of the existing burial ground of the French capital. M. Brogniart, a celebrated artist, was instructed to discover an appropriate location, and he readily perceived that the ancient park of Pere La Chaise presented all the requisites, and it soon became celebrated as a cemetery throughout Europe. It was immediately purchased for the sum of 160,000 francs under the authority of the administration of Paris. It then contained but fiftytwo acres, but has since been extended to seventytwo.

The pompous denomination of Mont Louis was abolished, and it was called by the administration of the department, *Cimetiere de l'Est*; but the public, unchangeable in its old customs, imposed upon it the name of the *Cimetiere du Pere La Chaise*, to perpetuate the astonishing metamorphosis of the garden of a Jesuit, and the confessor of Louis XIV. being converted into a burial place.

Henceforth all was confusion, disorder, and irreverence towards the ashes of the dead, in the burial places of Paris. Causes, adverse to the indulgence of a recollection of our predecessors, seemed to have combined in the accumulation of everything which was capable of exciting terror and disgust; confined, fetid and horrible situations, where the rays of the sun severely appeared—broad and deep pits into which the dead bodies of the poor were thrown by hundreds, and generally without being even inclosed in the meanest coffin;—surrounded by high walls, against which were piled up thousands of bones that had been removed from the earth before decomposition, to make room for the remains of other unfortunate beings; no monuments, or scarcely any other indication of friendly recollection: such were the revolting places to which Paris gave the name of cemeteries. The terror of the poor, who scarcely dare to enter them even at the interment of a dear relative; hideous to the rich, who could not even look at them without a shudder. But order, decency and respect for the ashes of the dead were induced by the perfect regulation, order and management of the new cemetery, under the judicious and constant superintendence of Count Chabral de Volvie, the present prefect of the Department of the Seine.

Having selected for the principal funeral asylum of the inhabitants, an incomparable site, M. Brogniart considered it incumbent upon him, to avail of those natural advantages which it presented, to

produce the most imposing effect, without giving to the whole a too sombre and lonely appearance. This he successfully accomplished, by an appropriate distribution of the grounds, to the various objects for which they were destined; and in the judicious and tasteful arrangement of the public edifices, avenues, paths, and the infinitely various and superb monuments.

The grounds are inclosed by a vast and elegant wall 2,400 toises in circuit. The principal entrance is from the Boulevard d'Anjou. On each side of the great gate are lodges for the officers of the cemetery. On the left pilaster is the following sentence from St John the Evangelist, xi. 25.

"He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

On the front of the gate-way is this sublime profession of faith from Job, xiv.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: and though worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God."

On the right pilaster is the following sentence from the Wisdom of Solomon, iii. 1.

"Yet is their hope full of immortality."

On the highest part of the inclosure, where there is now a small chapel, is to be reared a pyramid 200 feet high, in the centre of which will be a temple for religious ceremonies. An extensive square on the left of the main avenue is appropriated as a common burial place for the poor, and on the right the Jews have a large grave yard; the remainder of the land has been divided into fifty-seven compartments, by the intersection of the numerous avenues, which have been formed in the style of modern landscape and picturesque planting.

The poor are buried at the public expense; but that numerous class of persons who live comfortably, by their own continual industry, yet, not having acquired an independency, were considered worthy of the kind attention of the government, nevertheless it was not considered that they were entitled to a gratuitous interment, because the procurement of a sepulchre was a debt of consanguinity, of relationship, of gratitude or friendship, which those should discharge who inherit the property of the deceased. Still their humble situation prohibited an extravagant expenditure; but their virtues, the usual companions of the maddling and laborious portion of society, and their sentiments of affection imperiously prescribed that they should not forget in the night of the tomb, those who in life they had always loved; it was, therefore, necessary to enable them to discharge this debt of the heart. The administration, attentive to its duties, prepared for them isolated places of burial, where they could be assured of an undisturbed sepulchre on the payment of fifty francs for each successive term of five years. The third class of persons who are interred in the cemetery, are those who purchase a *perpetual possession* in a site for a sepulchre; but not less than two square metres are conveyed for an adult's grave, and one for that of a child under seven years of age. The price is 125 francs per square metre; the cost therefore, of a grave of two metres, is 250 francs, to which are to be added the fees, amounting to 18.25 francs, making the whole sum 268.25 francs.

The special management of the establishment is committed to a superintendent, who is charged with the duty of causing the laws and regulations

to be carried into effect, under the immediate direction of the Inspector General of Cemeteries, and to keep a register of the interments.

The superintendent has under him a principal grave digger with assistants, an officer with assistants, who has the charge of keeping the avenues, paths, gardens, and plantations around the monuments in perfect order, and the direction of all excavations for the construction of perpetual sepulchres, and a guard of seven men under the command of a chief, which keeps watch night and day for the security of the monuments, the maintenance of the police, and the enforcement and observance of the regulations, which are posted up in various parts of the establishment.

All inscriptions must be left at the office of the superintendent for examination, before they can be engraved on the monuments, and none are allowed, which are in violation of the principles of religion, morality, the government, language or orthography.

At the time this establishment was commenced, no one had conceived of the high public favor which it was destined to acquire. It presented nothing peculiar for a burying place. A disposition for its embellishment was evinced with a tardiness, then not common in the erection of public monuments. The inclosures commenced in the deepest and most remote part of the vale, which was overlooked by the old habitation of Pere La Chaise, then falling in ruins. The entrance was from a narrow street bordered with houses—the interior edifices presented a hideous aspect, in consequence of their antiquity, irregularity and dilapidated state. On arriving at the place of interment, it was found to be without any point of view. The fir trees, which grew along the walls, shaded a few grave stones, or merely wooden crosses. A deep pit, always open, was to be seen, in which the remains of the poor were thrown. All was sad and cheerless in this confined spot; still it was visited by a few persons, who cherished the memories of their friends; filial piety traced upon a humble monument the name of a virtuous father; a few widows came to shed tears over the graves of their husbands; mothers formed wreaths and crowns of myrtles and roses which they placed upon the tombs of their children; such tributes of the heart were then not uncommon.

During eight years the temporary sepulchres were formed almost exclusively in the lowest part of the grounds, and there were but a few perpetual monuments scattered over the top of the eminence. When returning from an interment, no one was tempted to ascend the steep acclivity of the hill, to behold more near a ruined mansion and a few dispersed monuments, some small clumps of trees, an isolated gothic chapel, and grounds without embellishment or cultivation. The perspective of Paris was very magnificent from this point, but any other place than a cemetery, seemed preferable for its contemplation.

Public opinion, which subjects everything to its laws, had not yet included in the number of essential domestic virtues, a respect for the ashes and memory of relations. A people intoxicated with glory, satiated with victories and proud of their power, repulsed far from them all melancholy reflections; everything which might induce them to think of the fragility of human happiness. The dead are immediately forgotten, when our

days glide on in the midst of prosperity; consequently there were erected but three monuments in this cemetery during the year 1804—their number in 1805 was but fourteen, in 1806 nineteen, in 1807 twenty-six, in 1808 fifty-one, in 1809 seventy, in 1810 seventy-six, in 1811 ninety-six, and in 1812 one hundred and six. Private sepulchres were but little frequented, and purchases of perpetual sites for tombs very rare. Still there was nothing wanting in this establishment which could materially encourage a pious discharge of the duties of affection towards deceased friends. The location possessed the most important advantages—an able manufacturer of all kinds of funeral monuments, had an extensive establishment within the inclosure, which was supplied with marble, granite, freestone, and other appropriate materials—the most perfect models, and workmen of the first talents, to execute with promptness all orders in the best manner; the superintendent kept for sale iron palings of various patterns, for protecting the tombs from outrage; the porter prepared wreaths and crowns for relatives to embellish the sepulchres of their deceased friends, and undertook to decorate them with fresh flowers daily; nevertheless everything languished in an inclosure destined to receive the ashes of mortals in their last asylum; a few families only honored them in secret—a generous public spirit had not yet inspired the whole people with the fire of an ardent zeal to venerate their relatives, in the night of the tomb. Its influence began to be perceived in 1813, when the monuments amounted to two hundred and forty; it augmented in 1814, when five hundred and nine were to be seen, and it increased in 1815, when six hundred and thirty-five appeared. During these last two years affluence had introduced marble for the construction of the monuments of Madame Guyot, M. Lenoir, Dufresne, and M. Lefebvre; the pyramid of Clary was erected; excavated in the side of the hill was the tomb of the family of Despeire; the mortuary edifice of the family of Poret was constructed, and the tomb of the Abbe Delille consecrated his grave. Still, on the 31st of December, there were only one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven tombs or sepulchral monuments in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise; but in 1827 there were three thousand, whose erection cost between three and four millions of francs; and the whole number of bodies interred was 166,800, not including those buried in the compartment of the Jews. The average number of inhumations annually, from 1820 to 1824, was 745 in perpetual sepulchres, 1546 in temporary graves, and 7,885 in the compartment for the poor. The receipts during the year 1828 for the sale of sites, for temporary and perpetual sepulchres, amounted to 217,951 francs, and they have annually increased since.

It is interesting to examine the causes of this great change in public sentiment and manners—they are worthy the consideration of the enlightened.

The first reverses of France, whose armies had always been victors for a period of twenty-six years, produced in 1815, a universal gloom. During the same year, the death of the Abbe Delille, overwhelmed the friends of literature with grief, and the death of Gretry was a subject of mourning among the amateurs of music; an immense concourse attended their obsequies. During periods of calamity we give ourselves up to serious reflections, and this multitude, which had thronged

the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, appreciated the beauty of the position, the diversity of the grounds, and were astonished at the pleasant sensations which were produced, even in the midst of tombs. At this time all sepulchres were prohibited in churches; the doors of the Pantheon, which had been long closed to illustrious men, were then immediately shut against the grand dignitaries of a government which no longer existed, and it became necessary to confound their remains with those of the people in the dust of Pere La Chaise. Military chieftains, who were known to all Europe from having commanded her armies, there found the term of their glory, but not of their renown; the companions of their victories feared not to continue their homage in the night of death; those who were envious of their fame, were deposited by their side, and there found their last place of rest; foreigners looking upon their tombs, considered the characters of those distinguished warriors, whose valor had so often disturbed their repose; Frenchmen recollected those victories, the evanescent dream of which, still flattered their pride. At this period all perpetual sepulchres were forbidden in the other burial places of Paris, and the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, consequently became the place of rendezvous for all the great and opulent in Paris; for the illustrious in letters, the sciences and the arts; for those who were successful in commerce, and the numerous branches of national industry; for persons eminent from their public stations, and for men distinguished in political events. The spoils of the dead were here collected, families were reunited, all opinions were confounded, and strangers mingled their ashes with those of the inhabitants of Paris. Each signalized his piety, by monuments proportioned to his pecuniary means, rather than the merit of the deceased relative. No one was willing to be considered wanting in gratitude, but rather that he possessed an elevated soul. Universal admiration was the appendage of good hearts, whose sensibility ceased not to offer in secret a sincere homage to their friends, in shedding tears upon their dearly cherished remains, by embellishing their tombs, and in crowning them with wreaths of flowers; the multitude attempted to imitate them by cultivating plants on the graves of their relatives and by bringing garlands from a distance to ornament them. To deviate a connexion to oblivion was deemed a disgrace. Strangers who beheld this revolution in the customs and manners of the Parisians, were anxious to verify it, by visiting the Cemetery of Pere La Chaise. They were filled with admiration to find in a burial place, whatever there was in nature which could give satisfaction to the mind, and everything in the arts which could gratify a refined taste, as well as lessons of the most exalted philosophy, and of the soundest morals. All extolled it as a phenomenon; it acquired in a few years, an European celebrity, which would have been still farther extended, if it had been known what a picture of national manners was there presented, and what impressive admonitions for the human heart were there inculcated.

The magnificent sites of this inclosure have induced the opulent to recall the arts for the embellishment of the final receptacles of their relatives. Genius was no longer restrained to contract his thoughts within the narrow limits of a church, where he was only permitted to ornament one of its sides with a mausoleum. Here he could give

perfection to a monument, in which all the parts were admirable in style, proportion, ornament and beauty. Each artist could choose the most favorable position for the execution of his design; and happy is the architect or sculptor who is enabled to study well his plan before putting it in execution; and not less fortunate is he, if not opposed by false taste or the parsimony of those who require his services.

In passing over these grounds, where repose so many Frenchmen in the long sleep of death, it is surprising to behold every form of tomb, used among all the nations of the earth, from the pyramid reared by Egyptian pride, to announce in reality the profound humility of the princes who caused them to be constructed, because they could not occupy in the immense pile, but a small and gloomy cell, to the basket of flowers under which the Turk and the Persian await the moment of being awakened to everlasting life. There are to be seen near each other, the Egyptian sarcophagus decorated with orillous, the stele of the Greeks, their cenotaphs and their monuments,—the antique bourn of the Romans, and their mausoleums reproduced upon the soil of France,—the columbariums of the ancients, in the mortuary chapels and tombs,—the Greek orders near the architecture of the Arabs,—the leaves of the Acanthus and the Ionic triglyphs, not far from wreaths of natural foliage,—the cinerary urn, the hideous form of the coffin, the sable wing of the Egyptians, reversed flambeaus, the bird of death, heads of contrition, crosses of every form, crowns of oak and myrtle, rose buds, the pelican nourishing her young with her own blood, the humble grave stone at the base of the superb mausoleum, roughly hammered granite near the best polished marble, the image of an illustrious man near the figure of an unknown person, marble sparkling upon more than a thousand sepulchres, bronze formed into a funeral monuments, and a thatched hut, furnishes a fond mother a protection for the ashes of her sons; finally, there exists such a variety in the forms and arrangement of the three thousand stone monuments, that there cannot be discovered among one hundred and fifty-nine small tombs, and more than six hundred mausoleums, or mortuary structures, any which are exactly alike; nevertheless, all the productions of art, collected in this place, are not worthy of admiration; the fantastical, the ugly, and the deformed, are exhibited near the beautiful and elegant; but even their defects cause those to be more fully appreciated, which are truly splendid, perfect and admirable: thus disorder sometimes produces the sublime; art employs shadows to produce more splendor, by their magical effects; and the great artificer of the universe often approximates the most tremendous of the works, which are formed by his almighty hands.

Persons learned in the arts are much interested in the examination of the monuments of Abelard and Eloise, Count Monge and the family of Hennecart; the sepulchral chapels of Madame de Bassano, the family of Marshal McDonald, M. Bazouin and of the families of Vigier, Houddaille and Morainville; the monuments of Duke de Drees, Count de Bourcke, Marshals Lefebvre, Massena, and Perignon; of General Foy; the imposing mausoleums of Countess Demidoff; the marble cross which surmounts the sepulchre of Messrs De Saulx-Tavannes; the bronze monument placed over the grave of M. Chagot, the proprietor of the

foundry of Creusot. Their refined taste will discover many beauties of detail in the ornamental sculptures; they will examine the effects of similar monuments placed in different positions; under trees, upon inclined planes, on level surfaces, against steep declivities, or in receiving peculiar beauties from the neighboring foliage. They will be often surprised in discovering a *chef d'œuvre* on the most simple grave stone, and they cannot fail to admire the exquisite bas-reliefs, which decorate the sepulchre of Madame Heim, situated on the top of the hill, near the chapel. They will be pleased to discover a new career opened to artists by this establishment—a new route to mechanical industry, and a new aliment to commerce. They will be persuaded that an opulent city can alone give this illustrious example, and that its influence should extend over the whole of France.

The establishment of this funeral asylum—the last refuge of the most exalted in reputation, of great renown and of vast opulence; the final bourn of all classes of society; the place of repose of the most miserable, after long but unfruitful labor, has produced an astonishing revolution in public opinion, and has directed the attention of all Paris towards those persons who in their presence disappear from the world. Funerals are no longer a mystery, of which the mourning families alone know the secrets—a mere ceremony of parade disguised under a pious veil; grief is no longer obliged to conceal under the shadow of the domestic roof a long cherished remembrance, equally honorable to the memory of the virtuous man, who is no more, and to the hearts of those who survive him. Forgetfulness, ingratitude and irreverence towards the dead, denote fugal, selfish, and inconstant friends, who are governed solely by personal interests. The honors of which the departed are the object, are not limited to the gloomy moments of the silent funeral; they are perpetuated by the erection of tombs, by the epitaphs engraved upon them, by the eulogies which they become the objects, and by those pious duties, of which they are the never failing termination.

The peculiar manners of each class of society, the inclinations, the propensities, and the degree of sensibility of each person, is revealed in spite of himself, by his countenance, his looks, and his conversation, at the time he witnesses the obsequies; and the measure of the real worth of every individual, is easily appreciated by the sentiments which are excited in those who accompany him, when his remains are transported to the sepulchre. Nothing is more varied than the melancholy scenes which this place constantly presents; all the virtues of the heart are displayed, and all the vices are perceived. The rude multitude disclose their feelings without restraint; they bitterly weep for those whose loss they regret, and remain cold and unmoved near the tomb of such as died without virtue and without vice, or were but little known to them; they are severe in their remarks upon those who did not know how to estimate life; their opinions, always strongly pronounced, truly express the convictions of their minds.

The observer of manners and customs is not astonished at beholding the spendthrift, the gambler, the debauchee, and the idler, interred in the common pit of the poor; during their whole lives they had been rushing towards that abyss; but he is instructed in human calamities when he witnesses the obsequies of the honest man, who had struggled in vain, during a long life, against misfortune

his heart is deeply affected when he sees the orphan, left without support, without resources, and without friends, shedding tears on the grave of a kind father; in hearing the lamentations of a mother, calling in vain upon her departed child; in beholding the desolation of the widow, and is a spectator of that agony of grief, which friends evince, and in which the poor participate, at the decease of a truly charitable man; but how deep is his commiseration, on perceiving the most miserable of men conducted to his grave, by only a few funeral assistants; he had neither relatives nor friends,—no one pities his sad destiny,—isolated in the world, his dreary days were passed without consolation, without the kind proffer of any kind offices,—ever suffering from some new cause of sorrow, some new calamity, some new distress,—always unhappy. How many shades of sentiment are here manifested. The heart always proportions its homage or its disapprobation, according to the merits of the person whose ashes are consigned to the tomb; his deeds alone determine the honor or dishonor which will be evinced at his funeral.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE CATTLE SHOW, AND PLOUGHING MATCH AT BRIGHTON.

MR FESSENDEN.—It is very well known, that for a long succession of years, I took a deep interest in the Cattle Show and Ploughing Match, at Brighton. It was upon a firm conviction, derived chiefly from having attended the shows at Smithfield and Leazes in England, in 1804, that the tendency of such shows was to produce and encourage improved races of animals. When cattle are sold and slaughtered separately, there are no means of comparing them. Their weight simply is known, but their forms, the proportions of edible and valuable parts to offal is not ascertained. But when from a whole state, or (as at Smithfield, a whole kingdom, the choice animals are reserved for exhibition, opportunities are afforded to judge of the comparative merits of different races. This effect has been so great in Great Britain, that there is no question as to the comparative value of the different races. At least, the question is chiefly reduced to two races, the Short Horned, and the Herefordshire. The Devonshire cattle are still, however, believed by many to be as profitable as either of the others. From experience of the effect of cattle shows, it was obvious, that the character of our stock improved for many years *regularly*. I have personally no doubts, that the breeds of our cattle have been greatly and essentially improved by foreign crosses. Though a farmer on a small scale, I can safely say, that such has been the result with me, of fifteen years' experience.

As to the ploughing match, there can be no question in the mind of any unprejudiced person, that the ploughs, and the modes of ploughing have received improvements, of which it would be impossible to estimate the value. Those who have not taken the trouble to estimate the effects of a saving on *one* farm, upon the aggregate of 50,000 farms, which this state includes, upon the supposition that the local societies dispersed throughout every county of the state have had an equal influence in the improvement of ploughs, and the modes of ploughing, as have been produced in Norfolk and Middlesex by the parent society, can have no adequate idea of the advantages produced to the

state at large by this excitement, and the consequent attention of the farmers to the improvement of their implements of husbandry. In my own vicinity, the effects have been far beyond our warmest hopes, and we can have no surer or safer test of this improvement, than the fact, that an establishment for the sale of agricultural implements in Boston, where none existed before these cattle shows were established, has met with great and well deserved success. An opinion however prevailed, which experiment has shown to be wholly erroneous, that the cattle show at Brighton was rendered useless by the county cattle shows—that it was a mere parade without any correspondent benefit.

Yielding rather too hastily to this suggestion, the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society suspended their show. But the event proved most distinctly, that the opinion was erroneous. So far from increasing the splendor and importance of the great central show at Worcester, it rather diminished it, and we are convinced, for the encouragement of the county shows, that the great central one, near the metropolis, is highly important and essential to the great object of the farmers, the encouragement by rewards and exhibitions, near the *ultimate* market of all extraordinary animals.

Deeply impressed with these views, the Massachusetts Agricultural Society have resolved to continue their exhibition with all the spirit and energy in their power. They have provided for this purpose, by individual personal exertion, very superior accommodations for the public, and they hope to open their show the present year, with increased advantages. They solicit the *attention* and the *presence* of all the friends of Agriculture, of Commerce and Manufactures. These interests are, in their very nature, inseparable. The city of Boston is much more interested in the success of this show in its vicinity, than any farmer, or any farming town can be. To the latter, the interest is small; to the city, in which all the interests of the state are concentrated, it is *vast*. If the city authorities view it in this (which I believe to be the true) light, they will, as a body, zealously cooperate in giving as much patronage and encouragement as possible to this show. For what, in fact, does it amount to? It is the diversion of the trade, which would go to New York, to our *own capital*. It is securing to ourselves the great *cattle market*, (the greatest resource of New England.) These remarks are made at the request of the Committee for the cattle show, and are given with great cheerfulness by one, who is now past all active exertion, from sincere interest in a great and important question. J. LOWELL.

Roxbury, August 30, 1832.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—The Editor of the American Farmer has taken the liberty to introduce my name as the author of an article in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository without my consent. The article was *anonymous*. It is of no moment to the public, whether that article was, or was not written by me, but the *scantily* of the press is of *very* great moment, and no man has a right to violate it. Least of all, should editors commence such a violation. It is of no importance in the question, whether Mr Smith was or was not correct in his conjecture. He had no right, (however strong and however well grounded his suspicions,) to draw

me, by name, before the public as the author of an article which *I did not write*. Nor was there the slightest necessity for it. He could as well have responded to the Editor of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository as to me. But lest it should be supposed that these objections are made upon any other, and less honorable and high grounds, than those of the inviolability of the press, I distinctly avow myself the author of the article in question. I have repented it, and I would not now alter a single sentence of it. It is *eminently* *controversial* to Mr Smith. It is fair and manly in its tone. Its language is such as free inquirers ought to use. If gentlemen cannot reply to such articles, without personalities, it is time that we should give up our agricultural and horticultural publications.

I have been deeply distressed at the tone of many articles in journals devoted to agriculture. I allude, (for example) to the bitter discussions in the American Farmer about the ridiculous question, as to wheat turning to cheat, a question so disgraceful to the science of our country; and to the equally angry debate about bots in horses. Surely politics and religion furnish abundant vent for angry passions, without bringing those passions into exercise on questions of horticulture.

For myself, I sincerely and most ardently wish entire success in Mr Smith's efforts to introduce the arracacha. I shall taste the sample he may do me the honor to send, with a strong disposition to find it savory and delicious, but as a patriot, I shall be more pleased to hear of his sending 500 bushels to the Baltimore market, in five years from this day; and if he and his neighbors cannot do that, in such a liberal time, I feel assured, from his open and frank character, as it is exhibited in his paper, he will admit that it is not adapted to our climate.

JOHN LOWELL.

Roxbury, August 30, 1832.

MR FESSENDEN—I shall be happy to learn through your journal, what success horticulturists have had in raising the grape in the open ground the present season. I shall state my own experience. I have adopted all the known precautions, I have kept down the striped fly by repeated applications of sulphur. My grapes had on the 15th of August attained a fair size; they were and still are wholly free from mildew. The prospect was cheering of a full crop, but the late cold nights and heavy dews have rotted them, without mildew on the fruit or leaf. When I stated (four years since) the *simple fact*, that out of *twenty-four years' experience*, I had not succeeded six times in raising foreign grapes in the open ground in the country, (in the city the case is different) I was accused of rashness. Still it was the *rashness of actual experience*. I should not now advert to it, if it were not, to recommend the erection of cheap houses, without fire heat, which will uniformly succeed.

J. LOWELL.

Roxbury, August 30, 1832.

CROPS.

So far as we have been able to learn, from observation and minute inquiry, the prospect of the farmers in the townships, are not over and abundantly promising, the present season—although we are confident they would not suffer with other portions of the province. The long encroachment of winter upon the spring months, and the rainy and inauspicious state of a great proportion of the

summer, has retarded the usual progress of vegetation not less than two weeks. Wheat, however, with rarely an exception, looks well, and promises an abundant harvest. Rye and potatoes will range about a medium quality and quantity. Grass is good, although much hay will be injured in consequence of the rainy and unstable hay season. But Indian corn, unless the fall months should be free from early frosts, and unusually mild and open, will yield the husbandman but a scanty return for his pains-taking. There will be no fruit, which is the less to be regretted, as we believe it is generally allowed, that the peculiar properties of fruit, tend greatly to the aggravation and increase of the prevailing epidemic of the season. Vegetation, however, and the general aspect of the crops, are by no means so unpromising as many have imagined, and we have no doubt, but if the resources of the country are husbanded with a due regard to care and economy, they will prove every way sufficient and ample to the comfortable support of both man and beast.—*Sherbrooke Gaz.*

The weather for the last week or ten days has been most propitious for the farmer, and it is satisfactory to learn that in the crops in general there has been a rapid improvement, which promise more than an average return.—*Mr. Gleaner.*

GRAPES AND GRAPE VINES.

A writer in the Port Carbon Gazette continues his essays on gardening; his latest is on the subject of the Grape. This interesting subject is less thought of than becomes our citizens generally. We subjoin one paragraph from the Port Carbon writer:

"The vine must always be predestinated—the cultivator may have its growth exactly planned for a number of years: there is no difficulty in this, when the nature of the plant is well understood, and there is less labor in its cultivation than would be supposed by those not familiar with it."

A grape vine may be directed to almost any point, and almost any distance. We visited the house of a friend a few days since, who was fond of cultivating the grape, but had, as it would seem to others less interested in the pursuit, no convenience for the purpose. The yard attached to his dwelling was but a few feet square, and the sun never darted its rays upon its moist brick pavement, nor was the area enlarged above, even to the top of his house, three stories high. He however, "planted a vine," it came up, he trimmed it, coaxed it, directed and drew it in a straight trunk until it attained the height of *fifty-three feet*, level with the trellis on the roof of his house. He then gave it a horizontal direction, and permitted the branches to shoot out, which they did kindly; and after covering an arbor extending over the whole roof of the building, they produced grapes enough to make some excellent wine. Grape vines may be raised by every housekeeper in this city, whether there is or is not a yard to the building. In Spain, we are told that housekeepers who lack room on the earth, remember that *ground rent* is cheap in the air, and they accordingly put down a vine cutting in the cellar, and direct it upwards through the cellar window, to the roof of the house.

WOOL.

A writer in the Kinderhook paper states that our manufacturers gave last year 36 cents per pound for fine wool in Germany, and that the

transportation, duties, and other expenses amounted to 27 cents per pound, making the whole cost 63 cents, and he infers that the full blood wool which the American farmers now have ought to bring that price, and advises them not to be too anxious to sell. We have conversed with a manufacturer on the subject, who admits that the Kinderhook statement of the cost of German wool is not too high; he puts it a cent higher, and supposes the actual cost last year (and it would not be less this year) was 64 cents. But he says the German wool is 10 per cent cleaner than the American, and the fleeces are clipped and divested of the coarser and less valuable parts about their necks, flanks, &c. He says the German wool referred to includes the greater part of the fleeces from large flocks, but not the finest nor the coarsest fleeces.

The prices of wool in Boston are the same as they have been for some weeks—Saxony fleeces 50 to 60; full blood 47 to 50; three fourths 40 to 42; half 35 to 37; one fourth and common 30 to 33. Sales to a considerable extent have been recently made at these prices.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

Machines for Barrel Staves.—Thomas's patent machine for sawing barrel staves, was put into operation in this village the other day, and we were much gratified by a view of its operations. It is a very simple machine, performs its work well, and is in our opinion, a real saving of labor as well as *saving of stuff* machinery. There has also lately been put up here a machine for planing, grooving, and jointing boards, &c, which we are told is an excellent machine, although we have never had the pleasure of examining it. Now we like the Paddy's plan of "*making a slave of the water*," and we hope every real labor saving machine will meet with good encouragement. Experience is fast doing away the old prejudice against machinery, viz: that it throws people out of employ—in fact it throws people into employ; for by decreasing the cost of producing an article you increase the demand—if the demand is increased, more hands must be employed to manufacture; one employment starts another, and thus more business is created. Never be afraid of a good machine.—*Gardiner Standard.*

There is not a shrub, vine, plant or tree to be found in our fields and forests that is not susceptible of a high degree of improvement, if taken up late in the fall or early in the spring properly trimmed and transplanted into good rich soil near our dwellings. Their change for the better soon becomes apparent. Take for instance young chestnut trees from the mountain, lop off as much of their tops as you leave of their roots; set them out as you would your apple trees not deeper in the soil than they have stood. They have a rapid growth, and if well preserved will spread and bear very prolifically, producing a nut three times the size of those generally brought to market and of a better flavor. The hickory tree will do the same. All will bear grafting as well as a pear tree. Experiments in this line cost but little.—*Philadelphia Eve. Post.*

The greatest men are men of simple manners. Parade, ceremony, show, and a profusion of compliments are the artifices of little minds, made use of to swell themselves into an appearance of consequence, which nature has denied them.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, September 12, 1832.

FARMERS' WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Harvesting Indian Corn.—It is not known to all who derive an honest and honorable livelihood from tilling the earth, that the leaves of vegetables are, in many respects, analogous to the lungs of animals. If you cut off the top of a plant, or strip it of its leaves, its seeds roots, or whatever is valuable belonging to it come to a *ne plus ultra*, (stop where they are) without arriving at so perfect a state as they would if the plant had not been mutilated. This truth, in various communications for our paper, as well as in remarks of the Editor has been often inculcated. But a correspondent from the country assures us that most cultivators, in his vicinity persevere in guillotining their half ripe corn, without being aware of the necessity of letting the tops remain to give nutriment and maturity to the grain.

Among other papers, which we have from time to time published on this subject, we would advert to those in the N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. pages 73, 74, with the signature "S. X." Volume x. p. 207, by Wm. Clark, jun. of Northampton, both excellent papers, and an able view of the subject by "J. H." vol. x. p. 313. Indeed we had supposed, (it seems erroneously) that most cultivators were aware that it was bad husbandry to make two cuttings of an Indian corn harvest. In a trip which we made to Vermont last September, we found that the best farmers in that state, in general, had adopted the new mode of harvesting corn, and we had supposed that most of our agriculturists knew that there was no more necessity for making two cuttings for harvesting Indian corn than there is of making two bites of a cherry.

In the present volume of the N. E. Farmer, p. 25, we have republished some remarks originally from the Genesee Farmer and Village Record, (published in Westchester, Penn.) which it may be well to repeat, as the time has now arrived in which the modes prescribed may be adopted in practice.

The practice of Judge Buel to cut his corn up by the roots and set in little stacks to ripen, thus saving the leaves from the frost for fodder, and letting the ear continue to grow to draw nutriment from the stalk, is universally practised in Chester County. The Editor says "late in September, or early in October corn is cut near the earth, set up in shocks round a hill that is left uncut, to help support the rest—the tops tied with rye straw. In this situation it remains until seedling is over. It is then husked; the husker having a pin of hard wood, two and a half inches long, about the size of a goose quill, sharp at one end, which is fastened under the two middle fingers of the right hand with a string. This aids him to tear open the husk and considerably facilitates the work. Not remembering to have seen such an implement in use elsewhere, I suppose it not common; but though very simple, it is useful. After the corn is taken in, the stalks are tied in bundles with straw; drawn near the barn yard and put in ricks, thus: The rick is made long, the butts pointing out each way, the tops over-lapping more than a third, and raised so that wet will fall off each side from the centre. It should be of moderate height, from 7 to 10 feet. Beginning at

one end the farmer takes off from top to bottom enough for his cattle. All the rest remains undisturbed, and secure from rain as when first put up. In this way the whole is fed out, from one end of the rick to the other. What the cattle do not eat is trodden into the manure heap, absorbs juices that would otherwise evaporate or run off, and then the corn stalks, when well rotted are returned to the field, increasing its fertility. How much better this than topping the corn and leaving the stalks (butts or bottoms) to stand all winter, drying and withering in the field, affording neither food for animals nor manure for land."

We learn from a friend that MRS. PARMENTIER of New York has reared two successive broods of Silk worms this past season without the aid of artificial heat. The worms of the first crop were fed promiscuously on the *Morus multicaulis*, the *Morus alba*, and on the *Morus macrophylla*, and produced white and yellow cocoons. The latter crop, on the contrary, were fed exclusively on the *Morus multicaulis* and produced invariably cocoons of a beautiful soft texture and of a snowy whiteness. If these statements be correct, that invaluable tree possesses additional advantages to the other kinds and should be universally used. Will this estimable lady have the kindness to favor us with a detailed account of the process of rearing her silk worms?

From the Massachusetts Spy.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Committee of Arrangements for the approaching Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, by the Worcester County Agricultural Society, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October next, would give information to their fellow citizens, that a public Address will be delivered on that occasion by WALDO FLINT, Esq., of Leicester. They solicit the attention of their agricultural brethren to the list of premiums offered by the Trustees of the Society; they are unusually liberal and are believed to be sufficiently numerous to induce to a strong competition for them: 3 premiums are offered for Bulls—3 for Bull Calves—4 for Milch Cows—3 for Heifers—3 for Heifer Calves—4 for Working Oxen—8 for Steers—3 for Fat Cattle—1 for Merino Rams—2 for Merino Ewes—1 for Mixed Merino Sheep—1 for Native Rams—1 for Native Ewes—1 for Native Wethers—2 for Boars—2 for Sows—2 for Pigs—3 for Carrying—2 for Flannel—2 for Coverlets—2 for Linen or Tow Diaper—2 for Woollen Half-Stockings—1 for Grass Bonnets—1 for Straw Bonnets—1 for Palm Leaf Hats—4 for Butter—4 for Cheese—1 for Sole Leather—1 for Calf Skins—1 for Morocco Leather—and in the Ploughing Match 3 premiums are offered for teams with 2 yokes of oxen, and 5 for teams of 1 yoke of oxen, the entries for which must be made before the first day of October. In addition to these premiums, the Committee on Manufactures are authorized to recommend gratuities for articles for which no premium is offered, which in their opinion, either for their utility or the excellence of their manufacture, are entitled to the favorable notice of the Society. They would remind those who are disposed to compete for the honors of the Society, that a strict compliance with the conditions which have been published will be required. From the circumstance that a State Convention of the National

Republicans will convene in this town on the succeeding day, it is expected that an unusual number of strangers will attend our Show, the Committee being desirous that the character of the County as to its Agriculture and Manufactures should be fully sustained, solicit the cooperation of the Farmer and Manufacturer, by sending to the Exhibition such specimens from their herds and their workshops as they consider worthy of notice.

The Committee are particularly desirous that a *Team of Working Cattle* should be exhibited on the occasion. They hope that the patriotic farmers of some of the neighboring towns may be induced to add greatly to the interest of the Show by an exhibition of such a team. The Committee are authorized by the Trustees to offer a gratuity of \$25 for a team to consist of not less than 50 yokes of oxen, all belonging to the same town, provided the cattle shall receive the approbation of the Committee on Working oxen. They request that information of an intention to obtain this gratuity, may be given to them or to the Recording Secretary, WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Esq. before the first day of October next, that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

JOHN W. LINCOLN,
THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN,
ISAAC SORTHGRATE,
NATHAN HEARD,
FREDERICK W. PAINE,
JONATHAN HARRINGTON,
EPHRAIM MOWER,
JOHN F. CLARK.

Committee of Arrangements.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1832.

Wm. E. Payne, Esq. of Waltham, exhibited a winter Musk Melon; raised from the seed of a fine high flavored melon, brought from Malta and eaten in Boston in perfection, in February, 1832.

Seedling Apples were exhibited by Mr Davenport of Milton, of good size and delicious flavor. Perry from Henry Sheafe, Esq. See his note and description of refining.

S. A. SHURTLEFF.

JONATHAN WINSHIP, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—I send to the Hall half a dozen of my Perry for the gentlemen of the Horticultural Society to taste this morning.

The manner of treatment is this:

Rack off once—twice is always better, but it takes too much of the liquor: I usually horse a forty gallon cask, to get a barrel for bottling; add two quarts of white brandy to give it a body, and refine it with 1 oz. of isinglass.

H. SHEAFE.

Boston, Sept. 8.

Among the flowers exhibited by Mr Winship were the following: *Nive Dahlias*, Excellent, Beauty of Hereford, Vulcan, &c.

Herbaceous plants—*Phlox tardiflora*, do. shepherdii, *Coreopsis tenuifolia*, do. *oriculata*, do. *lancoolata*, *Epilobium dodonaea*, *Melissa melissifolia*, *Aconitum album*, *Lobelia siphilitica*, *Rosella indica*, *Euphorbia cyparissus*, *Lychnis floesculii*, *Campanula alba pleno*.

Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Society, read the interesting papers published on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th pages of the present No. of the N. E. Farmer.

The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of three members be chosen to obtain by subscription, funds for the immediate improvement of the grounds at Mount Auburn, which have been appropriated for a Garden of Experiment.

The following gentlemen were chosen members of said Committee. J. P. Bradley, G. W. Pratt, Elijah Vose.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of seven members should be chosen to make arrangements for celebrating the Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and the following gentlemen were chosen. G. W. Pratt, S. A. Shurtleff, J. T. Buckingham, Jonathan Winship, J. P. Bradley, Elijah Vose, Daniel Haggerston.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society be presented to Dr D. J. Browne, for his donation and dedication to said Society of a valuable book, of which he is the author, entitled *Sylva Americana*, or a description of Forest Trees, &c.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The 9th No. of this interesting work is this week republished by Lilly & Wait, Boston, and contains articles on the following subjects: Memoirs and Correspondence of Diderot; American Ornithology; Todd's Life of Crumner; the Church; Granville's Catechism of Health; the Rights of Industry and the Banking System; Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden; Lord Mahon's War of the Succession in Spain; Mrs Sonnerville's Mechanism of the Heavens; Stages of the Revolution. Republished quarterly at \$5.00 per annum.

The Essex Cattle Show will be held at Newbury, on the upper green, near the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr Withington, on Thursday the 27th of September inst. The address will be delivered by Rev. GARDNER B. PERKY. Further particulars in our next.

Valuable Milk Farm for Sale.

THAT valuable Farm on the Turnpike, about a mile from Court Street, containing between 200 and 300 acres of mowing, tillage, and pasture land, on which are about 200 excellent Fruit Trees, mostly in a bearing state. The buildings on it are a Dwelling House, three Barns, Corn Barn and Piggery—nearly new and in perfect order. There is raised annually about 80 tons of Hay—the quantity of Milk sold from this Farm, is about 15,000 gallons a year. Rocks, for ballast, &c, can be sold from this place on very advantageous terms.

Also, for sale—All the stock thereon, consisting of 40 Cows, 2 yoke of Oxen, Horse, &c, with the Carts and all the Farming Utensils.

The above Estate, with or without the Stock, &c, will be sold on very liberal terms, which, with any further particulars, may be known by applying to Salem, Aug. 31, 1832. GEORGE NICHOLS.

New England Museum,

No. 76 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

THIS extensive establishment, (which was damaged by fire on 14th Feb 1832), has been repaired, the building improved by so important alterations and enlargements, the whole fitted up upon a new plan in a very beautiful manner, is now open for visitors every day and evening. The whole establishment is lighted with Gas every evening. A great variety of new articles have been brought forward, and the whole so arranged as to wear altogether a new appearance. Persons visiting Boston will be highly gratified in viewing this large collection in its present renovated form. Very excellent music day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

Printing Presses for Sale.

FOR sale at this office, one Smith's Imperial Press, one do. Medium, and one Ramage.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHUS: (Double and single.) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rose colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rose eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12½ to \$1 each.

TULIPS: Splendid variegated red, yellow, and mixed; 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen: assorted, with the colors marked on each; (our assortment of time tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put many sorts as low as \$6 per hundred; an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS: Assorted, of the most splendid colors and showy flowers, large roots; 25 cents each, (extra fine roots.)

JOYQUILLIES: Sweet-scented, finest roots 12½ cts each, \$1 per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS: Fragrant, white with citron cups, extra sized roots, 12½ to 25 cents each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS: Fragrant, of all colors. 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS: Of all colors, 6½ cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LARGE GLADIOLUS or SWORD LILIES, 1 2½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

The above roots are of the same superior character as those sold by us the last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells one inch and eight tenths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12½ cents each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price; Martagon, or Turk's Cap Lilies, same price. Sept. 12.

For Sale.

A FARM in Winthrop with two good two-story dwelling-houses, well finished and painted; four barns, a cider and other out-houses, pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of Winthrop village, where there are two meeting-houses, five stores, mills and mechanics of all kinds necessary for the convenience of the place. Said Farm is near the centre of the town, on the main road from the village to Augusta and within ten miles of the State House. It contains three hundred acres of good land; is well watered and well proportioned as to mowing, tillage, pasturing, orchard and wood-land; in good years for fruit it produces from two to three hundred bushels of the Roxbury and Newberry Russets, besides many other kinds of summer, fall and winter fruit, which has been selected from the best orchards in the country. It may be conveniently divided to make two or three farms.

A part or the whole will be sold to accommodate purchasers; and, if wished, a long credit given for the most of the pay, providing the security be satisfactory. For further particulars inquire of THOMAS SNEELL, on the premises, or of DR ISSACHAR SNEELL, at Augusta. Me. Aug. 11, 1832. 6w

Notice.

THE Committee on Farms, Fruit, Forest and Mulberry Trees, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel, in Concord, on Monday the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed to view such Farms, &c, as may be formally entered for premium.

LUKE FISKE, Chairman.

P. S.—Application may be made to the Secretary in Concord, or to either of the Committee.

Concord, Mass. Sept. 3, 1832.

Strawberry Plants.

FOR sale by DAVID HAGGERSTON, Charlestown Vineyard, the following kinds of Strawberry Plants: Keen's Seedling, Wilnot's Superb, Royal Scarlet, Downton, Roschery, and Mulberry Strawberries.

Keen's Seedling, two dollar; the other kinds, one dollar per hundred. Orders for the above sent to the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be attended to.

Sept. 5.

Binding.

THE subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed, that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer office. Aug. 15.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel		
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	98 00	103 00
pearl, first sort,	"	108 00	112 00
BEANS, white,	hushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	12 00	12 50
prime,	"	6 25	6 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, Imported, No. 1, new,	pound	11	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	8
skinned milk,	"	3	4
FLAX-SEED,	hushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 75	6 87
Genesee,	"	6 75	6 80
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 25	6 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	hushel	80	85
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	75	80
Rye,	"	1 00	1 12
Barley,	"	60	70
Oats,	"	42	55
HAY,	cwt.	50	62
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	9 00	10 00
Hops, 1st quality,	"	22 00	23 00
LIME,	cask	50	1 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, cleared,	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	hushel	2 00	2 25
Red Top, northern,	"	1 00	1 15
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	10
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	45	50
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	55	65
Merino, 3/4ths, washed,	"	40	42
Merino, full blood,	"	37	38
Merino, quarter,	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	30	32
Native, superfine,	"	52	55
1st Lambs,	"	40	42
2d, "	"	32	33
3d, "	"	27	28
1st Spinning,	"	40	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	40	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6	6½
VEAL,	"	7	10
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	14	16
hump, best,	"	18	22
EGGS, retail,	dozen	14	16
MEAL, Rye, retail,	hushel	92	92
Indian, retail,	"	75	75
POTATOES,	"	50	62
CIDER, (according to quality),	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 1219 Beef Cattle, (including 160 unsold last week.) 295 Stores, 4340 Sheep, 282 Swine.

Probably about 400 Beef Cattle, 400 or 500 Sheep, and 240 Swine remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Sales extremely dull and prices reduced; we scarce ever see a "harder day," for the drover. We quote extra at \$5 a 5 37½, most of which were from Worcester county and Connecticut, and which generally bring better prices; than cattle from a farther distance. Prime at \$4.50 a 4 50; a 4 25; thin at \$3 a 2 75. Cows, two year old and three year old, were generally sold from \$3 to 4.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$15, 19, 22, 27 and 35; Sheep.—We noticed one lot of 49 taken at 75 c each, and a lot of 150 at \$1 each, lots at \$1.17, 1.25, 1.37, 1.42, 1.50, 1.67, 1.75, and a few small lots at \$2. Wethers at \$2, 2.25, 2.50, and 3. Some Cosset wethers at 3.50.

Swine.—Dull. Only one lot of 13 was sold; those were selected. Shoats two thirds Barrows at 43; a few were retained at various prices, from 4 to 5 for Sows, and from 4½ to 5½ for Barrows. Holders refused to purchase at the prices asked.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Beef Cattle—no variation from last week, 500 head arrived and all sold, \$5 50 to 7 25. Sheep and Lambs—4000 to 5000 in and sales very brisk, for sheep \$2 to 4 50, lambs \$1 50 a 1 75. Live swine—\$4 to 4 25.—Daily Ad.

Miscellany.

EPITHALAMUM.

BY BRAINARD.

I saw two clouds at morning,

Tinged with the rising sun;

And in the dawn they floated on,

And moved into one;

I thought that morning cloud was best.

It moved so sweetly to the west.

I saw two summer currents,

Flow smoothly to their meeting,

And join their course with silent force,

In peace each other greeting;

Calm was their course through banks of green,

While dimpling eddies play'd between.

Such be your gentle motion,

Till life's last pulse shall beat;

Like summer's beam, and summer's stream,

Float on in joy, to meet

A calmer sea, where storms shall cease—

A purer sky, where all is peace.

VEGETABLE CURIOSITIES IN CUBA.

Nothing is more common than to see balouca, (bejuco,) or vines of many species, running with luxuriance over the trees, great and small, of the forest. Many of them commence their growth, and fasten their roots in the top of a tree, and thence run downwards and fasten themselves again in the ground. They are sometimes seen hanging above, and waving in the air below, without any fixture to the ground. I have seen a vine as big as my finger, fastened above, and two yards before it came to the ground, sending out a dozen filaments, evidently intended to fix in the ground as roots, though they had not yet been able to reach it. These vines are everywhere seen in the woods, and often symmetrical arbors, circular or oval, that would be beautiful in the most tasteful gardens. But of all sights, the most amusing, and that continually to be seen, is *The Scotchman hugging the Creole*, as it is very significantly called. This often takes place on the loftiest trees of the forest,—especially the ceiba. The balouca, (bejuco) descends from the top, and rises from the ground, and winds round the trunk of the tree, and by its many convolutions literally wells over the trunk, grows into itself, branch with branch, and looks like an immense serpent wreathing about its victim. The effect is ever the same. The creole, the original tree, is smothered in the hostile embrace. It commences a premature decay, rots, falls by piecemeal, becomes a mere skeleton, and finally disappears, leaving the parasitical balouca, changed in its very nature from vine to tree, in prosperous possession of the ground. The trunk of the murderous tree near the ground is irregular, openworked, but vigorous and healthy, with a top running high, and sometimes with branches from two feet to three and a half in diameter. At the ground, I have measured a space of from six to seven feet between the thrifty parts of the upstart tree. These parts become united twenty or thirty feet from the ground, in a solid trunk, and send out branches two feet in diameter. The leaf of the new tree is not always the same, but the limb when cut, always sends out a milky sap.—*Abbot's Letters from Cuba.*

From Sanderson's Life of Franklin.

DR FRANKLIN.

For the manner in which he bore his sufferings and the aspect in which he viewed his approaching dissolution, we shall refer to his interesting correspondence. "You kindly inquired after my health," says he to his favorite niece, "I have not much reason to boast of it. People that will live a long life and drink to the bottom of the cup, must expect to meet with some of the dregs. However, whenever I consider how many terrible diseases the human body is liable to, I think myself well off that I have only three incurable ones, the gout, the stone, and old age. And these, notwithstanding I enjoy many comfortable intervals, in which I forget all my ills and amuse myself in reading and writing and telling many stories, as when you first knew me, a young man about fifty. I have not yet grown so old as to have buried most of the friends of my youth. By living twelve years beyond David's period, I seem to have introduced myself into the company of posterity; yet had I gone at seventy, it would have cut off twelve of the most active years of my life, employed to, in matters of the greatest importance; but whether I have been doing good or mischief is for time to discover."

When he had approached to the very close of life, he reasoned thus coolly with a friend:—"Death is as necessary to the constitution as sleep; we shall rise refreshed in the morning. The course of nature must soon put a period to my present mode of existence. This I shall submit to with the less regret, as having seen, during a long life, a good deal of this world, I feel a growing curiosity to become acquainted with some other; and can cheerfully with filial confidence, resign my spirit to the conduct of that great and good Parent of mankind, who created it, and who has so graciously protected and preserved me from my birth to the present hour."

POPE.

Neither time, nor distance, nor grief, nor age, can ever diminish my veneration for Pope, who is the great moral poet of all times, of all climates, of all feelings and of all stages of existence. The delight of my boyhood; the study of my manhood; perhaps, if allowed to me to attain it, he may be the consolation of my age. His poetry is the book of life. Without canting, and yet without rejecting religion, he has assembled all that a good and great man can gather together of moral wisdom, clothed in consummate beauty. Sir William Temple observes, that of all the members of mankind, that live within the compass of a thousand years, for one man that is born capable of making a great poet, there may be a thousand born capable of making as great generals and ministers of state, as any in story. — Here is a statesman's opinions of poetry; it is honorable to him and the art. Such a poet of a thousand years was Pope. A thousand more may roll away before such another can be hoped for in our literature; but it can want them — he himself is a literature. — *Letter of Byron.*

In Pope's time, worth made the man; in our day, the tailor makes him. But the man often unmakes the tailor!

Absurdities, which if left alone would soon die a natural death, often become eternal by opposition.

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty mares the present season, at \$45 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents. BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832. tt

American Farmer.

THIS day published, and for sale at the New England Farmer office, No. 503 North Market Street, the American Farmer, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents.

Aug. 15

Strawberries.



FOR sale at the Kenick Nurseries in Newbury, the following varieties of Strawberries now ready for transplanting.

Hudson's Bay, Club, Downtown, Roseberry, McIntosh, Pine-apple, Raths-scarlet, Methven Castle, Wilson's Superb, Large White, Red-wood, White-wood, Red Alpine, monthly with runners, Red Bush Alpine, White do, Duke of Kent's Seedling, Wellington, New Black Rusk Hawthorn, French Musk Hawthorn, Prolific Hawthorn, Large Early Scarlet, Knevet's New Pine, Kent's Seedling, Southborough Seedling, &c. &c.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenick, Newton, or left with Mrs Russell at his Seed Store, No. 503 North Market Street, will receive immediate attention.

August 18.

3w

White Mulberry Seed.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, No. 503 North Market Street, Boston, a lot of White Mulberry Seed, saved the last month expressly for us, from one of the largest white mulberry orchards in Connecticut—warranted fresh and of the very first quality.

Aug. 15.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a subscriber without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. PRATT, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. PRATT, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

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 Albany—Wm. THORNBURN, 317 Market street.
 Philadelphia—D. & C. LAMBERT, 53 Chestnut-street.
 Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
 Cincinnati—S. C. PARKER, 23 Lower Market-street.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1832.

NO. 10.

Communications.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

I sent you, Mr Editor, about 18 months ago, an account of a new fashioned bee house, which I had seen in Otsego county;* and informed you I had constructed one after that model, into which I proposed to put the first swarm that came from the parent hive. A young swarm was put into the house in July, and the same season they filled the small hive with comb, but went no further. This summer, contrary to my expectations, they put forth two swarms, but have made very little addition to their comb. The first swarm was put into a close apartment, four feet square, built for the purpose in my garret, early in July, a hole being made through the brick wall for them to pass in and out. On examining their apartment, I find they have not only filled the common hive, in which they were introduced, but have constructed an equal quantity of comb upon the outside of it; the whole if filled with honey, would weigh 70 or 80 lbs. I am induced to believe these will not send out colonies while there is room to continue their operations at home. As their passage through the wall is about 25 feet from the ground, I have strong hopes that the bee moth will not disturb them. The principal advantage that this sort of bee house promises, is the facility it affords of taking honey when it is wanted, without destroying or injuring the bees.

Albany, Sept. 2, 1832.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

From the high encomiums which have been bestowed upon this vegetable by Louden and other English writers, I flattered myself that it would be an acquisition to our gardens, and was impatient to procure the genuine seeds. I have raised them four or five years, the seeds last sown being from Constantinople; have had them cooked in all the prescribed forms, and am yet unable to change the opinion I formed on first tasting them, that they are absolutely insipid, and inferior to the many varieties of the summer and winter squash which we have been in the habit of cultivating. Whether the climate of England will not grow better varieties, or whether I yet lack knowledge of preparing them for the table, I cannot say. But if any of your readers have discovered the art of making them desirable, or even palatable, beg they will send you the secret for publication.

While on this subject, I cannot forbear commending to the special notice of the lovers of pumpkin pie, the cultivation of the Valparaiso squash, as far superior in richness to the common pumpkin. Believing that what is best for men is best for other animals, I have introduced them for exclusive field culture. The Valparaiso squash is generally of an oblong shape, of a pea green color, sometimes of a lighter shade, and weighs from 15 to 50 lbs. Carefully saved, and kept from frost and moisture, they will keep till March. I plant

them with potatoes, and find they do better than with corn.

B.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE ROSE.

The rose has long been admired as the queen of flowers. Its delightful fragrance, and the richness of its colorings, have rendered it a universal favorite. The skill of the florist has greatly multiplied its varieties, of which some collectors boast of their hundreds. The floral amateur watches their unfolding with impatience, admires their expanding beauty, and sees them fade with regret; for, with few exceptions, they bloom as it were but for a day. The hardly monthly flowering are of recent introduction, and are comparatively little known.

But even the rose is in danger of being surpassed in public admiration by an indigenous plant of our new continent. The *Dahlia*, or *Georgina*, is a native of Mexico, and although destitute of fragrance, it surpasses the rose in the brilliancy and variety of its colors, and in the duration of its bloom. In a late visit to the Albany nursery, I passed through an avenue of some hundreds, embracing 150 varieties, displaying double flowers of various forms and brilliant colors. The anemone and globe flowering varieties are the most fashionable forms, (for taste is mutable in flowers, as in everything else.) They are certainly pretty, but I cannot yet prefer them to bold and magnificent show of the larger sorts. Many of them had been in flower in June, and would continue to bloom till checked by frost. The proprietors presented me with their catalogue of select roses and *Dahlias*. The former comprised 156 hardy kinds for sale, exclusive of many new ones which they were propagating, and including several that flower monthly. They are arranged by colors into eleven classes, with characters denoting the size of the flower, and habit of the plant; and the price of each attached. The list of *Dahlias* extended to 115, arranged like the roses, by their colors into thirteen classes, with the ordinary height of each, and price. To the buyer this arrangement is very convenient, as it enables him to select favorite colors, or an assortment of colors, with a certainty which ordinary catalogues do not afford.

A FLORAL AMATEUR.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

The memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, vol. iv. contain some interesting experiments made by John Murray, Esq. on the germination of seeds and subsequent vegetation.

Mustard and cress seeds were sown upon black, white, and red woollen cloths, kept constantly wet. The germination on the first was tardy, and the vegetation quickly; on the others luxuriant and beautiful.

Like seeds were sown in powdered alum, sulphates of iron, soda and magnesia, and muriates of soda and lime. The seeds germinated only in the first.

Like seeds were partially roasted, others submitted to the action of boiling water, all of which grew; showing that elevated temperature did not

destroy their vitality. In like manner, seeds of maize and the yellow locust, will bear a high temperature without injury. Pens and beans, with boiling water poured on them, sprouted in a few hours and did well. Our gardeners do this with onion seed, to test its goodness. If good it soon sprouts, but will not grow.

Seeds sown in the mineral acids, diluted, did not grow. But those sown in carbonate of magnesia, and watered, germinated freely; thus disproving the conclusion of Tennant, which has been adopted by subsequent philosophers, that magnesian limestone is injurious to vegetation.

Other experiments went to demonstrate, that the metallic poisons, destructive to animals, are no less deleterious to vegetation; that ferruginous matter holds the first rank in these poisons, and that these substances were absorbed by the roots of the plants.

Albany, Sept. 2, 1832.

ON SHORTENING TAP ROOTS OF TREES.

From the Transactions of the Society for the advancement of gardening in the Royal Prussian States, communicated to the New England Farmer.

The following principles are laid down.

1. An injury to any one part of a plant occasions a change in the natural development of the other parts.

2. Roots and stems are always in a certain degree reciprocally proportioned to each other. [Roots produce branches, and branches produce roots.]

3. The tap root does not form a part of every plant; but, where it does so, it is an essential part of that plant.

4. By shortening the tap root, one or other of the following consequences will result: tender plants will be more easily destroyed by severe weather; all sorts of plants by dry weather, from their roots not being so deep in the soil: the wood of the timber trees will be less durable, their trunks shorter, and their heads broader and less high; and fruit trees will blossom earlier and more abundantly, and their fruit will be larger and better flavored.

5. To transplant trees without injuring their roots, is difficult in proportion to the age of the tree, and the extent of the roots.

6. All transplanting ought to be done when the trees are young, and then only can the roots be cut without injury.

7. When the tap root descends into a bad subsoil, it brings on diseases in the tree.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REMARKS ON PROPAGATING FROM HYBRIDS.

MR FESSENDEN—In a late No. of the American Farmer, is an editorial article relative to two varieties of Indian corn produced from a hybrid. The following passages in it will serve to explain the few words subjoined by way of comment.

"For the purpose of improving Indian corn, last year he impregnated the pistils (silk) of the large white Tuskarora with the pollen from the tassels of the Golden Sioux. The result was

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. p. 253.

perfect hybrid between the two. The grain being of a pure brimstone color, of the size and form of the Tuskarora, and like that with eight rows on the cob."

"We planted this corn last spring: the stalks were very dwarfish, resembling those of the Sioux."

"It is now ripe, and on examining it, we find that the original colors have separated, and instead of the brimstone color, we have, on every ear, grains of the bright yellow Sioux, and the pure white Tuskarora. But the quality of the corn is evidently superior to either of the original parents; although the colors have resumed their original tints. This is to us a singular circumstance, and one we are unable to account for."

As we are all learners beyond the limits of positive science, and this subject, viz. that of the laws that influence character in the generation of both vegetable and animal life, is one of the darkest, yet remaining for elucidation, we wish in common with this writer to elicit light from some one able to treat the inquiry in an elaborate manner.

Although the grains of the new varieties of corn resumed the original colors of the parents, yet it appears that in essential qualities they were different from them and superior to either. The gentleman who made the experiment, thinks that according to what he supposes to have been settled as the law of nature, the color of the grains should have been that of the hybrid, sulphur color.

There appear to be many cases analogous to this, both in animal and vegetable life. It is admitted to be a law of nature that *like will produce like*. But it seems to be limited in its application to species, and not extended to varieties and individuals, at least with sufficient uniformity to deserve the name of law or a rule of nature.

Among animals, a common hybrid, the mule, is generally supposed incapable of producing young, at all. There are however, a few well authenticated cases to the contrary, and but a few. In one that occurred in Scotland, about the year 1760, the progeny is represented as hideous, and though the offspring of a horse and a female mule, the foal resembled an ass much more than the mule did—the head at its birth being larger than the entire body besides.

The vegetable hybrids for a long time after the impregnation by hand was adopted, for the purpose of procuring improved varieties, were supposed to be incapable of reproducing their kinds. What is now the amount of the evidence to the contrary we know not. But this fact seems clear, that as perhaps all fruits and flowers, now existing, were produced by accidental or artificial impregnation, or from seeds of hybrids, so it is a well known fact, that the seeds of the apple and the pear, and the stone fruits, cannot be relied upon to reproduce their kinds. Nature seems to be constantly at work in the process of generating new varieties. That the seed of a sweet apple, or the stone of a free-stone peach, should bring to perfection within itself a thing so unlike its parent as a sour apple, in the one case, and a cling-stone peach in the other, is perhaps, as surprising, as that the hybrid corn of the writer in the American Farmer, should furnish nature an occasion for the exercise of her prolific power, and love of variety. Providence has always some beneficent designs in all results; and in none are we permitted to see this more distinctly than in the tendency of crosses, vegetable and animal, and we may add, moral, to produce valuable improvements.

We quote the following passage from the same piece, for the purpose of carrying our remarks one step further.

"The only thing analogous is the proposition advanced by an able writer some time since in the columns of the American Farmer, that the offspring of cross breeds of animals would, instead of partaking of the mixt character of the immediate parents, assume that of one or the other of the original progenitors. How far this proposition may hold good with animals we do not know, but it certainly appears to be the case in the vegetable world, at least so far as the fact above stated warrants the formation of an opinion."

He, however, doubts the fact stated in regard to animals in its general application, because, as he very ingeniously explains, he does not see but that, "if the two kinds of corn, which were combined in the hybrid, have become distinct varieties, they are each of them the produce of one distinct parent; the one, of the Tuskarora female, the other of the Sioux male." But he afterwards, towards the close of his paper, says that these new varieties of grain were neither of them either pure Tuskarora or pure Sioux, but partook of qualities, in part, of both. Which fact goes to prove what alone seems probably true, in regard to the progeny of cross breeds of animals, viz: that they may resemble their original progenitors more than their immediate parents. This is not uncommon in the human race, and is a fact, we believe well established in regard to domestic animals generally. Sometimes too, members of the same family bear little or no resemblance to each other, or to any known ancestor.

In the vegetable kingdom, the intermixture of different sorts from mere juxtaposition or the force of other circumstances, takes place where there is a certain affinity. So that each individual as a parent, may come to have the power to transmit in various degrees and unequal proportions, the qualities of all preceding generations.

This is a state of things which would seem likely to baffle any attempt to secure in the descendants, any one or more marked and valuable properties of the immediate parents by direct propagation from seed.

This gives rise to the question, whether any principle can be settled on sufficient grounds, by which, in breeding or raising improved stocks of animals or vegetables, a liability to the reproduction of infirmities and undesirable qualities can be overcome?

There is a vulgar saying, that in every apple or pear, there is one seed larger than the rest, which, when planted, will give the parent fruit. A selection of grains from an ear of corn is sometimes recommended to prevent degeneracy in future crops. Some persons are attentive to save for seed of a favorite kind of potato, such as have the characteristics of the particular sort. This all goes to show that there is an inability in the crop generally to maintain the stock in another generation. The finest individuals among horses and horned cattle, particularly males, are chosen to continue the species.

Now, if the parents of all these individuals, vegetable and animal, or any of their ancestors, not very remote, were ordinary, the defects, whatever they may have been, will lurk in the constitution of these fine individuals, and may chance to appear, even through them, in the next generation, and, if not in the next, in some succeeding one.

The basis therefore of the science of breeding domestic animals, as understood and practised upon by high breeders in England, is, we believe, to propagate from individuals only, both on the side of the male and female, whose ancestors have been for some generations, the longer the better, distinguished for the finest qualities.

If the object be to obtain superior milch cows, then to breed from animals, all whose female ancestry on both sides, have been thus distinguished. If for beef, then from individuals of a family remarkable, on both sides for many generations for the small quantity of offal, &c. With this care, it is obvious, that the chances of fine individuals producing inferior young, will diminish with each generation, and the liability be at length wholly at an end. And, by the bye, it might have been suggested by Jeremy Bentham, had he lived a few years longer, or may be still by some other political reformer, that, if anarchy is to remain on the earth, it would be well to breed *scientifically*, for the throne.

TRANSPLANTING TREES; ENGLISH CHERRY TREES, &c.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.

SIR—I have lately had an opportunity of reading a volume of the New England Farmer, and find many things that are highly beneficial; but there are some things, which I have found by long experience to be of much use in transplanting and cultivating fruit and forest trees, which I have not found noticed in your paper.

About seventeen years ago, I set about twenty sugar maples by the side of the road. I selected trees for setting out that were about an inch in diameter. I pruned them but little, and paid no attention to the side of the tree that I set to the south, and in two years they were chiefly dead. I then set out new ones in their stead, in the same way, and at this time there is hardly one of them standing. Since that time, I have adopted a new method; I now select trees for setting out that are about two inches in diameter. I mark the south side of the tree, and set it with the same side to the south that it stood before it was taken up. I cut off the whole of the top about ten feet from the root. I dig the holes for the trees about three feet in diameter, and leave the roots long enough to reach across the hole. I make them fast to a stake three or four feet from the ground. But the thing that I think most essential is yet to be told; that is, when the tree is set, and the earth that was taken out is nearly all put back into the hole again, take half a pint or a pint of good ashes and strew round in the hole, and over the roots, then lie in the rest of the earth that came out of the hole, and cover the ashes, and the work is done. Since setting the trees in this way, I have not lost more than about one in thirty.

I think that ashes used in this way would be highly beneficial to fruit trees. It is wonderful to me that farmers in this part of the country pay no more attention to the cultivation of fruit trees, especially the English cherry. I know of but one English cherry, that is a bearing tree within twenty or thirty miles. English cherry trees and mazzards have often been transported from the vicinity of Boston to this part of the country; and if they do not die the first winter they become sickly, and in two or three years they all die. Last autumn I procured English cherry trees and mazzards from Massachusetts, to the number of about

sixty or seventy. These trees were set in the town where I live, and to my great mortification I found, in March or April, that they were all of them dead. But I know of a few mazzards in this neighborhood, that have not been transplanted, that are now abounding, where they first started from the seed, and not one of these trees died last winter; but they appear to be as hardy and healthy as wild cherries. I think that English cherries may be cultivated in this as well as in other places, by planting the seeds and raising the mazzard stocks, they will become naturalized to the soil and climate, and become healthy and hardy trees. S. P.

Swansey, N. H. Sept. 1832.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WASHINGTON, OR WASHINGTON BOLMER PLUM.

This delicious and beautiful fruit is supposed to have originated at New York, whence it was sent to England in 1819.

The parent tree was struck to the ground during a thunder storm, before it had borne fruit, and the trunk entirely destroyed. But from its roots, vigorous shoots were produced, and in due time fruit, such as no other tree of the plum kind, considering all its properties, ever has shown.

Its form is oval; fruit very large; its skin beautifully colored with orange and reddish purple bloom; its flesh yellow, delicate, very sweet and luscious, and separating freely from the stone; its juice very abundant and fine. In fact, we know of no plum that can compare with it in quality when perfectly ripe, the real Green Gage or Grosse Reine Claude excepted; but when its size and its beauty are taken into consideration, it is even more valuable than that justly celebrated fruit. Having had several of these plums put into my possession within a few days by our fellow citizen, EDWARD CRUFT, Esq., who has I believe the only tree in bearing in this part of the country, and having compared them with the description of this fruit given in the Pomological Magazine, and found it to correspond in all its properties, I have thought it but justice to that gentleman to notice the fact in your paper, that he may have the credit of having first introduced this delightful fruit into our city. PRUNUS.

Boston, Sept. 11.

BEURRE DIEL PEAR, AND JONATHAN OR NEW SPITZENBURG APPLE.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished Horticulturist in Albany, to his correspondent in Salem, Mass

"The Beurre Diel has been compared here by our amateurs with the St Michael's, the Seckle, &c, and pronounced superior to any.

"The Jonathan apple, (New Spitznburg) was compared in March with the Esopus Spitznburg, Seek-no-further, Vandevere, &c, and thought by all to surpass them in excellence as a table apple. It is only by comparison that we can judge correctly of the relative value of fruits. I think the Jonathan one of our best table apples, if not the really best."

From the Taunton Reporter.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

The Literary Festivals of the present year which have just been completed in New England,

are about to be followed by others of a different character indeed, but exerting a like salutary and useful influence. Who has been present at the annual exhibitions of our Literary Seminaries without being impressed that they operate in their effects far beyond the day and the spot in which they are held. Those who are present imbibe something of the spirit of the place and the occasion, and carry it to their homes and neighborhoods. It is there yet more widely diffused. Effects thus produced may not be at once seen, but no one doubts their existence or tendency.

Is it not so in regard to agricultural exhibitions? The premiums distributed are indeed a small part of the object or influence of the Shows. Men engaged in the same pursuits are brought together on these occasions. Agricultural specimens are before them, leading naturally to discussions upon the different plans of husbandry prevalent in their neighborhoods, and a variety of topics connected with their common employments. Is it to be supposed that intelligent men will return to their homes without carrying with them information and purposes which shall be turned to a useful account—useful to themselves and necessarily beneficial to their neighborhoods?

The Exhibition of the Bristol County Agricultural Society, which recurs in this town on the first Wednesday in October, promises in one particular at least, higher interest and entertainment than the exhibitions of some past years. The addresses, which for several years after the organization of the Society were delivered at its anniversaries, have been for some time omitted. This year we are happy to be able to state, an address may be expected from the President of the Society, Roland Howard, Esq. of Easton. Mr Howard is a practical farmer of long experience, with other qualifications, which will enable him, we doubt not, to present an interesting and instructive address.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition will be at Newbury, on the upper green, near the meeting house of the Rev. Mr Withington, on Thursday the 27th day of September inst.

All claims for Premiums must be entered with the Secretary, on or before 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of Exhibition.

All persons intending to claim any of the premiums offered, (excepting those for animals exhibited or domestic manufactures) are requested to give notice to the Secretary, in writing, previous to the day of Exhibition.

All persons intending to be competitors in the Ploughing Match must give information thereof, on or before the Monday next preceding the day of Exhibition, and must have their teams ready on the ploughing field, on the farm of the late John Pettingill, Esq. at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Trustees will meet at the house of Capt. Daniel Adams Lunt, near the Rev. Mr Withington's meeting house, at half past 8 o'clock A. M., to fill all vacancies in the Committees.

The several Committees will be expected to meet and be ready for the performance of their respective duties at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The exhibition of Manufactures will be at the Brick School house on the Green, where all articles must be entered and deposited before 9 o'clock, A. M.

The exhibition of Butter, Cheese, and vegetables, will be provided for near the above school house.

Competitors in the ploughing match, who reside more than ten miles from the place of exhibition may have their teams taken care of at the expense of the society, by calling on Capt. Richard Jaques near the Green.

All animals or articles entered for Premium, must remain under the direction of the Marshals until 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Society will dine together at Drake's Hotel, Newburyport, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained by members of the Society at the above Hotel, and at Capt. Daniel A. Lunt's above named, at seventy-five cents each.

The Society will meet at the meeting house of the Rev. Mr Withington at 3 o'clock P. M. where an address will be delivered by the Rev. GARDNER B. PERRY—the reports of the several Committees will be read and the premiums awarded—after which the usual business of the annual meeting will be attended to. Side pews will be reserved for ladies.

Members of the Society are requested to obtain tickets for the Dinner, by 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
J. W. PROCTOR, Secretary.
Newburyport, Sept. 16, 1832.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

Middlesex Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, and Ploughing Match at Concord, October 3, 1832.

The Committee of Arrangements for the approaching Cattle Show, have given notice that all entries of animals for the pens are to be made with Mr PURVES How, by 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of the exhibition.

Such Manufactures and Fabrics, Improvements in Machinery, all Implements of Husbandry offered for premium, must be entered at the Court House by 10 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition, where directions and aid will be given. Persons in the immediate vicinity are requested to forward their articles, for exhibition at the Court House, at as early an hour in the morning as possible.

The Trustees have appointed a Committee to award premiums on the best specimens of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Grapes, it being understood that such as are offered will be used at the Dinner of the Society.

The Ploughing Match will take place at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, and those who wish to contend for the prizes must leave their names with JOHN STACY, Secretary of the Society, by 8 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

A procession of officers and members of the Society, will be formed at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. at Shepherd's Hotel, and proceed to the meeting house, where an Address will be delivered.

After the ceremonies at the meeting house, the several Committees will immediately proceed to the discharge of their duties.

The Trial of Strength and Discipline of Working Oxen, will take place immediately after the services in the meeting house. Entries of the same to be made with the Secretary by 9 o'clock.

A Dinner will be in readiness at 2 o'clock at Shepherd's Hotel. Tickets to be had at the Bar at 75 cents.

At 4 o'clock, P. M. premiums will be publicly declared at the Court-room, in the Court-house, after which the choice of Officers will take place.

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

WHEAT.

Concluded from page 58.

One-seeded Wheat, or St Peter's corn.—(*Triticum monococcum*.) This is another variety; the stems and leaves of which are among the most diminutive of the species, and the spike contains only a single row of grains. This kind is chiefly used in the mountainous parts of Switzerland, and containing less of gluten than common sorts, it answers better for being boiled into gruel, than for being baked into bread. The four-sided form of the ripe ear is so extremely regular, that it has the appearance of being carved in ivory. The straw, which is both hard and firm, is excellent for thatching.



Ear and Plant of One-seeded Wheat.

The well known method of propagating wheat is by sowing the grain in land previously prepared for its reception by ploughing. It has been held that this important preliminary of pulverizing the soil can hardly be carried to excess, the expense attending it forming almost the only limit to its prosecution. Cato the censor, who, in addition to his accomplishments as a warrior and a statesman, showed an intimate acquaintance with rural economy, has recorded his opinion on the necessity of thoroughly turning up the soil. In his treatise, "*De re Rustica*," he has laid it down as the first rule in husbandry to plough well, and the second rule—to plough.*

Two distinct practices are followed in committing the seed to the earth. The most ancient and most commonly used of these is that of scattering the seed from the hand of the sower over the whole surface; and this is characteristically called sowing *broad-cast*. The other method, which is comparatively of modern introduction, is that of depositing the seed in holes formed in straight furrows, and at regular intervals, which is called *drilling*, or *dibbling*; while the processes which accompany it, and which are inapplicable with the broad-cast method, are distinguished as the horse-hoeing or drill system of husbandry.

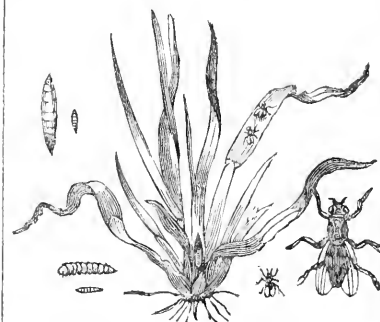
Lord Bacon says, that, in his time (the beginning of the seventeenth century,) attempts had been made to plant wheat, but that the plan was abandoned, although undoubtedly advantageous, as involving too much labor.† In 1669, Evelyn furnished to the Royal Society a description of a sowing machine invented by Locatelli, an Italian, who had

obtained a patent for its use in Spain, having proved its utility by public experiment.* The drill plough was, however, not used in England, and was perhaps, quite unknown to a body of men who are proverbially slow all over the world to adopt any improvement, till public attention was awakened to it, in the early part of the last century, by the celebrated Jethro Tull, who, after practically following for some years his own improved plan of husbandry, and thereby proving its advantages, published a particular account of his process in the year 1733. This work, which he entitled "*An Essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry*," became highly popular, compelling the attention of English agriculturists to the subject, and engaging no less the consideration of scientific foreigners. The system of Mr Tull consisted in discarding the old method of scattering seed upon the land broadcast, and in substituting a mode of sowing the grain in straight rows or furrows by means of an implement more perfect than Locatelli's machine, which delivered the seed at proper intervals, and in the exact quantity that was found most beneficial. Spaces of fifty inches breadth were left between the furrows, so that the land could be ploughed or horse-hoed in these intervals at various periods during the growth of the crop, the object of these hoeings being to bring fresh portions of the soil into contact with the fibrous roots of the plants, and thus to render every part in turn available for their nutrition. One material advantage that results from the new method of husbandry is the saving which it occasions in seed-corn, and which is said to amount to five eighths of the quantity usually expended in the old method. The comparative merits of the two plans have for so long a time been submitted to the surest of all tests, that of experience, and have been so well examined by competent persons, who have given the result of their inquiries to the world, that it cannot be necessary to do more in this place than refer the reader to those authors for farther information.

The manner in which plants are produced through the germination of seeds is so well known, that in any community where the human mind has been advanced in that degree which incites to the cultivation of the earth, it would perhaps be difficult to find a man so insensible to the workings of nature by which he is surrounded, as not to have noticed with admiration the phenomenon accompanying the development of vegetable fecundity. It is true we know not how this standing miracle is brought about; and, in all human probability, we never shall be able to pierce the veil wherein the inciting energy is shrouded to which that fecundity is owing; but is it possible for us, while conscious that it exists, not to be grateful for the benevolence whereby that energy is ceaselessly called into action? At one end of the groove, in a grain of wheat, is a small protuberance, as we have already mentioned, which is the germ or embryo of the future plant. This organ has been appropriately called *caruncula* (little heart). It contains within itself a principle, which, if rightly managed, is capable of evolving not only a plant of wheat, with its abundant spike, but also plant after plant, and spike after spike, until, in the course of a few harvests, the progeny of this little germ would become capable of feeding a na-

tion. Thus it is, that in the lapse of ages, amidst the desolations of rude conquerors, and the alterations which the finest portions of the earth have endured from civilization to semi-barbarism, the vital principle of vegetable life destined for the chief support of the human race has not been lost; and it has remained to man, like fire, which his alone of all animals has subjected to his use, to be called forth at his bidding to administer to his support, his comfort, and his advance in every art of social existence.

The number of stalks thrown up by one grain of wheat is indefinite, and depends upon local causes. This power of multiplication, as possessed by the grain-bearing plants, is called *tillering*. In its progress, the stalks do not rise immediately from the germ, but are thrown out from different points of the infant sprouts while yet they remain in contact with the moist soil. An increase of the cereal plants, by this means, is sometimes produced beyond anything conceivable by those persons who have not attended to the fact. But for it, the casualties to which these important plants are liable during the earlier stages of vegetation, would in many cases operate fatally to the hopes of the farmer. One or two circumstances may be mentioned in which this power of multiplying themselves at the roots is of the highest advantage in the cultivation of the cereal grains. An insect, (*fusca pumilio*), is accustomed to deposit its eggs in the very core of the *plumule* or primary shoot of wheat, so that it is completely destroyed by the larvæ. Did the plant possess within itself no means of repairing this injury, the whole previous labor of the husbandman would in this case have been in vain. But this destruction occurring in the spring of the year, when the vegetative power of the plant is in the greatest activity, an effect is produced somewhat analogous to that of hewing down a fruit tree; shoots immediately spring up from the nodes (knots), the plant becomes more firmly rooted, and produces, probably, a dozen stems and ears where, but for the temporary mischief, it might have sent forth only one.



Wheat-fly (*Musca pumilio*), in its different stages.

Several extraordinary facts have been recorded in connexion with the inherent power of multiplication possessed by these vegetables. Among others, Sir Kenelm Digby asserted, in 1660, that "there was in the possession of the Fathers of the Christian doctrine at Paris, a plant of barley which they at that time kept as a curiosity, and which consisted of two hundred and forty-nine stalks springing from one root or grain, and in which they counted above eighteen thousand grains or

* Cap. lxi.

† Sylva Sylvarum.

* See Beckmann's History of Inventions, vol. iv. p. 45, ed. 1817.

seeds of barley." In the Philosophical Transactions* it is recorded, that Mr C. Miller of Cambridge, the son of the eminent horticulturist, sowed on the 2d of June, a few grains of common red wheat, one of the plants from which had tillered so much, that on the 8th of August he was enabled to divide it into eighteen plants, all of which were placed separately in the ground. In the course of September and October so many of these plants had again multiplied their stalks, that the number of plants which were separately set out to stand the winter was sixty-seven. With the first growth of the spring the tillering again went forward, so that at the end of March and beginning of April a farther division was made, and the number of plants now amounted to five hundred. Mr Miller expressed his opinion, that before the season had too far advanced one other division might have been effected, when the number might have been at least quadrupled. The five hundred plants proved extremely vigorous, much more so than wheat under ordinary culture, so that the number of ears submitted to the sickle was 21,109, or more than forty to each of the divided plants; in some instances there were one hundred ears upon one plant. The ears were remarkably fine, some being six or seven inches long, and containing from sixty to seventy grains. The wheat, when separated from the straw, weighed fortyseven pounds and seven ounces, and measured three perks and three quarters, the estimated number of grains being 576,840.

Such an enormous increase is not of course attainable on any great scale, or by the common modes of culture; but the experiment is of use as showing the vast power of increase with which the most valuable of vegetables is endowed, and which, by judiciously varying the mode of tillage, may possibly in time be brought into beneficial action.

The ordinary produce of wheat varies exceedingly, depending much upon the quality of the soil, the nature of the season, and the mode of culture. The average produce of the soil of a country depends, as does every other species of production, upon the advance of its inhabitants in knowledge and in the possession of capital. It has been conjectured, that in the 13th century, an acre of good land in England would produce twelve bushels of wheat.† In two centuries this rate of produce appears to have greatly increased. Harrison, writing in 1574, says, "The yield of our corn-ground is much after this rate following: Throughout the land (if you please to make an estimate thereof by the acre,) in meane and indifferent years, wherein each acre of rie or wheat, well tilled and dressed, will yield commonlie sixteene or twentie bushels; an acre of barley, six-and-thirtie bushels; of otes, and such like, four or five quarters; which proportion is notwithstanding oft abated toward the north, as it is oftentimes surmounted in the south."‡ The mean produce in Great Britain, according to the estimate of Mr Arthur Young, did not, at the time when he wrote (about 50 years ago,) exceed twentytwo and a half bushels per acre. Other and later writers have calculated the average at from twentyfour to twentyeight bushels; while the author of the Reports on Agriculture for Middlesex has asserted,

that the medium quantity in that county is forty bushels, the highest produce he has known being sixty eight, and the lowest twelve bushels per acre. The land in the county which was the subject of these Reports, owing to its proximity to the metropolis, may be considered as in a state of high condition, and much beyond the ordinary rate of fertility. At all times, and in every country, some situations will be found more prolific than others, and some individuals will be more successful in their agricultural labors. Pliny has related a case which occurred among the Romans, where this success was seen in so marked a degree, that the able agriculturist who, by excelling his countrymen, had rendered himself the object of envy, was cited before the Curule Edile and an assembly of the people, to answer to a charge of sorcery, founded on his reaping much larger crops from his very small spot of ground than his neighbors did from their extensive fields. In answer to this charge Cresinus produced his efficient implements of husbandry, his well-fed oxen, and a hale young woman, his daughter, and pointing to them, exclaimed,—"These, Romans, are my instruments of witecraft, but I cannot here show you my labors, sweats, and anxious cares."

It will be easily conceived that the quantity of straw must vary considerably from year to year, according to the seasons, and that this produce will likewise be generally influenced by the nature of the soil. It is therefore impossible to give any certain information upon this point, but it will perhaps amount to a near approximation to the truth if we consider that for every twelve bushels of wheat, one load, containing thirty-six trusses of straw, will be obtained, the weight of which is 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs. The straw of summer wheat is more agreeable to cattle than that produced from winter sowing.

This most important vegetable is not wholly free from casualties apart from climate. The principal of these are, blight, mildew, and smut. The examination and treatment of these diseases have proved fruitful topics with writers on agricultural subjects. It does not, however, appear that the public has hitherto benefited much by their speculations, and an author of considerable eminence is so far of a contrary opinion as to have asserted that "in proportion as words have been multiplied upon the subject, the difficulties attending its elucidation have increased."‡

Blight is a disorder to which the cereal grains are known to have been liable from the earliest times. Among the ancient Greeks it was regarded as a sign of wrath on the part of their offended deities; and whenever it occurred they consequently gave themselves up to the infliction, without any thought of providing a remedy. The same superstitious notion was entertained by the Romans, who believed that the evil, which they called *rubigo*, was under the control of a particular deity named *Rubigus*, to propitiate whom in favor of their crops sacrifices were continually offered.

Blight and mildew have been very much confounded together by different writers on agricultural subjects, so as to render it doubtful to which class of appearances each name should in strictness be applied, or whether indeed both are not applicable to one and the same disorder occurring at different periods of the growth of the plant.

Wishing to avoid entering upon debatable ground in noticing a subject which remains intricate and obscure, notwithstanding all the laborious treatises to which it has given rise, the forms which the disorders assume, and the bad effects by which they are followed will be plainly but briefly described, leaving the question of their classification to more professional hands.

Three distinct and dissimilar causes are assigned for the production of these disorders—cold and frosty winds—sultry and pestiferous vapors—and the propagation of a parasitical fungus. The first of these causes acts by stopping the current of the juices; the leaves, being then deprived of a necessary portion of nutriment, speedily wither and die, when the juices, which are impeded in their passage, swell and burst the vessels, becoming then the food of myriads of little insects. These make their appearance so suddenly as to have been considered the cause rather than one of the effects of the disease. The second cause of blight occurs after the grain has attained its full growth. It has been observed to happen mostly after heavy showers of rain, which, occurring about noontide, have been succeeded by clear sunshine. The plants are most commonly attacked thus about the middle or end of July. Mr Loudon informs us that "in the summer of 1809, a field of wheat on rather a light and sandy soil came up with every appearance of health, and also into ear, with a fair prospect of ripening well. About the beginning of July it was considered as exceeding anything expected from such a soil. A week afterwards, a portion of the crop on the east side of the field, to the extent of several acres, was totally destroyed, being shrunk and shrivelled up to less than one-half the size of what it had formerly been, and so withered and blasted as not to appear to belong to the same field. The rest of the field produced a fair crop." This disorder attacks either the leaves or stem of the plant, which appear to be covered by broken lines, of a black or deep brown color. This disease has been ascertained to result from the presence of a very minute species of fungus, the roots of which are inserted into the stem, and absorb the nourishment intended for the grain, which when the plant is thus attacked proves little else than husk. The minute seeds of the parasitical plant which occasion this mischief are so exceedingly light that they are borne along by the air to considerable distances. They are likewise of extraordinary quick growth, occupying in warm weather, according to the opinion of Sir Joseph Banks, not longer than one week from the time of their insertion in the plant to the production of their seed. Every pore in the straw whereon they fix will present from twenty to forty plants, so that the extent to which this mischief spreads is difficult to be imagined. Fungus thrives best in damp and shady situations, a circumstance which seems to point out naturally the propriety of providing means for the free ventilation of the fields, keeping low the hedges and fences by which they are surrounded. For the same reason it is found that thin crops, and such as are sown by drilling or dibbling are the most likely to escape.

It has been often asserted, and was for a long time believed, that the neighborhood of barberry bushes was hurtful by attracting the noxious fungus, but this idea is now classed among unfounded prejudices.

The grain of mildewed plants is found to be

* Vol. lviij.

† Sir J. Cullum's "History of Hawksted," quoted in Eden's "History of the Poor," vol. i. p. 15.

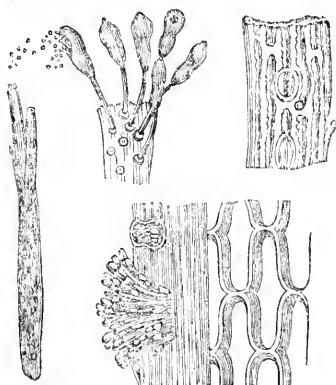
‡ "Description of Britain," prefixed to Hollingshed.

* Nat. Hist., book xviii. chap. 6.

† London's Encyclopædia of Gardening, p. 236.

* Encyclop. of Gard. p. 237.

perfectly good for seed, and being smaller than sound grain, a less measure is required for the purpose.



Corn Smut—*Uredo frumenti*—greatly magnified.

Another formidable disease to which corn is liable is known under the characteristic name of smut. This injury consists in the conversion of the farina of the grain into a sooty powder, which is more or less black and offensive to the smell. Some authors have divided this evil under two different names, retaining that of smut for one of its modifications, while that of *burnt-grain* has been given to the other. Mills, in his "System of Practical Husbandry," has drawn the line of distinction between the two in the following terms. "Smut, properly so called, occasions a total loss of the infected ears, but as the black powder which it produces is very fine, and the grains of that powder do not adhere together, wind and rain carry them away, so that the husbandman houses little more than the straw, which does not infect the sound grains and scarcely damages their flour. The *burnt or carious* grains are, on the contrary, often lousied with the sound grain, which they infect with a contagious distemper, at the same time that they render its flour brown, and give it a bad smell." The name under which this disease was known by the Romans was *ustilago*: by the French farmers it is called *charbon*.

If a portion of the black powder be first wetted with water, and then put under the microscope, it will be found to consist of myriads of minute globules, transparent, and apparently encompassed by a thin membrane. The cause of this disease has been held by some investigators to originate in the soil wherein the grain is sown; others have attributed it to the growth of a fungus within the ear; while others again have affirmed that it is owing to a diseased state of the seed whence the plant is produced. The result of various experiments conducted with different seeds sown in the same spot, and subjected to the same culture, appear to confirm the correctness of the last hypothesis.

The average weight of a bushel of wheat is about sixty pounds. Inferior samples seldom weigh less than fifty-six pounds, and the best as seldom exceed sixty-two pounds.

A bushel of wheat of the average weight will yield, on being ground,

Of bread flour	47 pounds.
fine pollard	4½
coarse pollard	4
bran	2½
	11
Loss of weight in the processes of grinding and dressing	2
	— 60 pounds.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, September 19, 1832.

FARMERS' WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Brakes for Manure, &c.—The wise and provident cultivator will be careful to make the most of his spontaneous as well as of his cultivated products. The worst weeds have their uses; and fern or brakes, *Polypodium*, though not the most profitable of all possible vegetation are more valuable for many uses than many plants of higher reputation. "They are so full of salts," said Dr Deane, "that they should be cut green, and laid in our barn yards to putrefy and mix with the dung. Perhaps there is scarcely any better method of increasing manure. Pasturing the land where they grow, especially with hungry cattle, that will eat them as fast as they come up, will help to subdue them. Folding will kill them, for there is nothing so fatal to them as urine. But not less than two or three years' tillage will subdue them. They are hardest to subdue in deep soils. Plentiful dunging, with tillage, will be effectual; but a most certain remedy is urine; this they get in plenty by folding.

"It is a lamentable thing that we should be so inattentive to our own welfare, as to suffer this weed to render our lands in a manner useless, when it might be turned to great profit. It is a double advantage to cut brakes, as they not only make plenty of good manure, but every cutting helps to destroy them. The work may be done after the hurry of hay making is over; and perhaps, no labor on a farm can be turned to better account."

In the "Dictionary of Arts," it is stated that "Fern, cut while the sap is in it, and left to rot on the ground, is a very great improver of land; for if burnt, when so cut, its ashes will yield double the quantity of salt that any other vegetable can do. In several places in the northern parts of Europe, the inhabitants mow it green, and burning it to ashes, make those ashes up into balls, with a little water, which they dry in the sun, and make use of them to wash their linen with; looking upon it to be nearly as good as soap for that purpose."

In Young's Farmers' Calendar, under September it is observed, "Now is the proper time to cut fern, called in some places brakes. This is very profitable work, and should never be neglected. Carry it into your farm yard, and build large stacks of it for cutting down through the winter, as fast as the cattle will tread it into the dung; also for littering the stables, cow houses, hog-styes, &c. By having great plenty of it you will be able to raise immense quantities of dung, which is the foundation of good husbandry; and it is well known that no vegetable yields such a quantity of salts as fern; from which we are to conclude that it is best adapted to the making of manure."

Dahlias.—We have received from the garden of the Hon. T. H. PERKINS, Brookline, under the care of Mr COWAN, a bouquet of several of the

most splendid varieties of the Mexican Dahlia, that we ever recollect to have seen. We believe the collection of this gentleman is unrivalled in this vicinity, if not in this country, comprising nearly three hundred varieties; among which are one hundred and ninety from Holland; the most esteemed sorts cultivated in New York, and specimens of every kind grown by Mr Haggerston at Charlestown. Mr PRATT's collection at his seat in Watertown, is also very choice and superb.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1832.

Several fine bunches of Black Hamburg Grapes from Mr C. Taylor, of Dorchester. Mr N. Davenport of Milton, presented a pot of White Grapes, large clusters and small berries, name unknown: originally received by Mr J. B. Russell, from the American Consul at Tangiers, flavor good.

Plums.—David Jacobs of Randolph, presented a White Plum which he received of a nurseryman for a Green Gage; it resembled the Magnum Bonum. A Seedling Plum from C. Tappan. By R. Manning, Grosse Reine Claude of France, Green Gage of England, also small Green Gage.

Pears.—By R. Manning, the Musk, Spice, or Rousselet de Rheims, also called Late Catherine, Cox, No. 19.

Peaches.—Seedlings from C. Tappan, very rich Rarities, two specimens. Two baskets of rich Peaches for exhibition, the name of the donor unknown; also two large unripe peaches, the donor unknown.

Apples.—From I. L. Hedge, Esq. of Plymouth, a most excellent apple called the Queen Apple. This is highly recommended for its superior flavor. By R. Manning, a specimen of the Kerry Pippin; Sweet Crab, raised from the seed of the small Siberian Crab. By Mr Fosdick a beautiful branch, filled with Crab Apples.

By B. V. French, Garden Royal, Green Everlasting, of Prince, No. 85, will keep till June. Rough Back Witherle Apple. A fine specimen of Honey in a glass case from B. V. French.

S. A. SHURTLEFF.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, September 15, 1832, Charles F. Adams of Quincy, and Edward Walcott of Pawtucket, were admitted members.

CATTLE SHOWS, &c.

☐ The Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, Exhibition of Manufactures, Implements, &c, and Public sales of Animals and Manufactures, of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, will be held at Brighton, on Wednesday, Oct. 17th. Arrangements are making for an Exhibition worthy of the State Society.

☐ The Worcester County Society, hold their Show at Worcester, on Wednesday the 10th of October. Address by WALDO FLINT, Esq.

☐ The Mid Essex Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures and Ploughing Match, is to be held at Concord, on the 3d October. Address by DR ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON, of Charlestown.

☐ The Bristol Cattle Show will be held at Taunton on Wednesday the 3d of October. Address by ROLAND HOWARD, Esq.

☐ The Essex County Show, will be held at Newbury, on the upper green, on Thursday the 27th of September. Address by REV. GARDNER B. PERRY.

☐ The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, will be held at Dunbarton, N. H. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th days of October.

☐ The Massachusetts Horticultural Society hold their anniversary celebration on the first Wednesday in October. Address by Doct. T. W. HARRIS of Cambridge.

Paint Oil.

THE subscribers, in again advertising their Prepared Paint Oil, respectfully solicit notice to the following certificates.

Dorchester, Sept. 1, 1832.
This is to certify, that I painted my house in Dorchester, white, in June last, with Downer & Austin's Paint Oil. It dried well, with a good gloss, and there is every indication that it will be a very lasting coat; it paints a very clear white, and will go farther, or cover more surface, than an equal quantity of Linseed Oil.

THOMAS MOSELEY.

Dorchester, Sept. 5, 1832.
This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, painted my house and out buildings white, in May last, with Messrs Downer & Austin's Prepared Paint Oil; said Oil has proved perfectly satisfactory. I shall give it the preference to any Oil I have ever used, for any future outside painting; I have not used it in doors.

JOSHUA GARDNER.

This is to certify, that I had my house painted with Downer & Austin's Paint Oil, in March last, and ground part of the lead in the same oil, and found it to dry well, with a good gloss, and up to this date there is no change.

DANIEL CHANDLER.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1832.

This is to certify, that I used Messrs Downer & Austin's Paint Oil, for painting several of my buildings, situated in Dorchester, in June last, and found it to dry well, with a tough coat and good gloss, which still continues, and I am decidedly of opinion that it will be very durable. I have observed that it will spread over a great deal more surface than an equal quantity of Linseed Oil.

BENJ. B. LEDDS.

This may certify, that I have used Messrs Downer & Austin's Prepared Paint Oil, and am well satisfied with its use, finding it to dry well, give a good body and gloss, and I have no doubt of its durability.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1832.

J. R. NEWELL.

Dorchester, Sept. 2, 1832.
This is to certify, that I had my dwelling house and out buildings, in Dorchester, painted white in May last, with Downer & Austin's Paint Oil and found it to dry well, bearing out a great gloss and forming a firm coat; the gloss still remains undiminished, and there is no indication of any change. I like it better than any oil I ever before used, and have no doubt it will be very durable.

JOHN FOX.

I have used Downer & Austin's Prepared Paint Oil on my seed house and cottage in this town, and find it dries with a fine tough coat, and more gloss than Linseed Oil. For outside painting, it is much more durable, as a given quantity will cover more surface, or dilute a greater quantity of lead than Linseed oil, and it possesses more body, as its firm coat and -reat gloss plainly indicate.

Lancaster, Sept. 14, 1832.

J. B. RUSSELL.

Numerous other certificates could be procured attesting to the strength and superiority of this Oil for outside painting, but the above are deemed sufficient. At the Oil Factory can be seen a list of buildings in this city and neighboring towns, painted with the prepared Oil, any of which can be readily designated by the unusual gloss. One of the undersigned, (S. Downer) had his house, out buildings and fences painted white in March last, and up to this date there is no appearance of change, and the gloss has not in the least diminished, clearly denoting the strength of the Oil, and promising great durability. This Oil is found to cover about 25 per cent more surface than an equal quantity of Linseed Oil, independent of being 25 per cent cheaper in the price; as a corroboration of this fact, house No. 24 Atkinson street was painted two coats with only 7 gallons and 3 quarts—the house had not been painted for seventeen years, and now has a good gloss. It will also paint a much clearer, better white, as the Oil is very light, and does not color the lead in using.

Further details and facts, showing the increasing demand, will be given on application at the Oil Factory, head of Foster's wharf.

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

Situation Wanted.

As manager of a farm, by a native of Scotland, who considers himself well qualified for his business, also well acquainted in cattle. Apply at this office.

Sept. 19. 4t

Durham Short Horn Bull.

A fine animal four years old, full blood, progeny very promising, for sale, if applied for soon at this office.

Aug. 27, 1832.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS: (Double and single.) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rose colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12½ to \$1 each.

TULIPS: Splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed; 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen; assorted, with the colors marked on each; (our assortment of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put many sorts as low as \$6 per hundred; an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS: Assorted, of the most splendid colors and showy flowers, large roots; 25 cents each, (extra fine roots.)

JONQUILLES: Sweet scented, finest roots 12½ cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS: Fragrant, white with crimson cups, extra sized roots, 12½ to 25 cents each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS: Fragrant, of all colors, 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS: Of all colors, 6½ cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LARGE GLADIOLUS or SWORD LILIES, 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

The above roots are of the same superior character as those sold by us the last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells one inch and eight tenths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large white fragrant Lilies, 12½ cents each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price; Marigold, or Turk's Cap Lilies, same price.

Sept. 12.

Partner Wanted.

A Gentleman now well established in the nursery business in Ohio, having a good assortment of Fruit Trees, &c. growing, is desirous of taking as an active partner, a gardener from the vicinity of Boston, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can give unquestionable testimonials as to his capacity, integrity and devotion to business. The location is one of the best in the State, having a water communication north to the Lakes, south to the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley, and east and west by the great National Road. For further particulars, apply personally, to Mr. Russell, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.

Sept. 19. 4t

Grass Seeds.

FOR sale at the New England Seedstore, No. 50½ North Market Street.

Northern and Southern Clover,

Herds Grass,

Northern Red Top,

Tall oat Grass,

Fowl Meadow,

Lucerne, (from which four crops are cut in a year.)

White Dutch Honeyuckle Clover.

Also—Winter and Spring Rye, the growth of 1832.

The above will be sold by the quantity or retail; the utmost care has been taken to have the Grass Seeds genuine, and free from foul seeds.

Aug. 19.

Strawberry Plants.

FOR sale by DAVID HAGERSTON, Charlestown Vineyard, the following kinds of Strawberry Plants: Keen's Seedling, Wilmot's Superb, Royal Scarlet, Downton, Roseberry, and Mulberry Strawberry.

Keen's Seedling, two dollars; the other kinds, one dollar per hundred. Orders for the above sent to the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, will be attended to.

Sept. 5.

Caution to Trespassers.

THE Roxbury Woman Association for the protection of Fields, Orchards and Gardens, against the depredations of strollers and pilferers, caution all boys, apprentices, and other persons, against entering their inclosure if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

SAM'L J. GARDNER, Sec'y.

Roxbury, July 16, 1832.

3m

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel		
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	98 00	153 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	108 00	112 00
BEANS, white, . . .	barrel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	11 50	12 00
prime, . . .	"	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	14	16
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	6	8
skimmed milk, . . .	"	3	4
FLAXSEED, . . .	barrel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	"	6 75	6 87
Genesee, . . .	"	6 25	6 50
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	6 25	6 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	80	1 00
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	75	80
Rye, . . .	"	1 00	1 12
Barley, . . .	"	60	70
Oats, . . .	"	12	55
HAY, . . .	cwt.	50	62
HOGS, LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	01 00	11 00
HOPS, 1st quality, . . .	"	81 00	20
LIME, . . .	cask	50	1 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	1 00	1 25
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	10	11
TALLOW, tixed, . . .	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	55	65
Merino, 4ths, washed, . . .	"	40	42
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	37	38
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	33	35
Native, washed, . . .	"	30	32
Native, unwashed, . . .	"	25	28
Native, pulled superfine, . . .	"	52	55
1st Lambs, . . .	"	40	42
2d, . . .	"	32	33
3d, . . .	"	27	28
1st Spinning, . . .	"	40	

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	01
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	9	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6	61
VEAL, . . .	"	7	10
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	10
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	12	14
lump, best, . . .	"	18	23
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	11	16
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	12	92
Indian, retail, . . .	"	75	
POTATOES, . . .	"	50	62
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	4 00	5 06

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 920 Beef Cattle, (including 150 unsold last week,) 325 Stores, 5050 Sheep, and 317 Swine. From 150 to 200 Beef Cattle, and several hundred Sheep remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—We quote extra at \$5.17 a 5.50; prime at \$1.67 a 5; good at \$1.43; thin at \$1.37 a 1.75. Cows, two year old and three year old, at \$3 to 4.

Stores.—Sales were effected at the following prices; two year old at \$10 a 14; three year old at \$16 a 20.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 25, and 30.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at 88c. one lot at \$1, and one lot at \$1.12; also, lots at \$1.17, 1.25, 1.42, 1.50, 1.58, 1.62, 1.75, 1.80, 1.92, 2, 2.17, and 2.25. Withers at \$1.50, 2, 2.50, and 3.

Swine.—One lot of 74 (selected more than half barrows, were taken at 4½c. one lot of 16 (selected) barrows at 5c.; at retail 4½ a 4½ for sows, 5½ a 5½ for barrows.

The frosts of last week occasioned considerable damage in various parts of New England; and it is feared that corn has suffered considerably.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to defer several communications intended for this week's paper.

Miscellany.

THE WINGED WORSHIPERS.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

An impromptu upon two little birds which flew into a house of worship during service.

Gay, guiltless pair,
What seek ye from the field of heaven?
Ye have no need of prayer,
Ye have no sins to be forgiven.

Why perch ye here,
Where mortals to their Maker bend?
Can your pure spirits fear
The God ye never could offend?

Ye never knew
The crimes for which we come to weep:
Penance is not for you.
Bless'd wanderers of the upper deep.

To you 'tis given
To wake sweet nature's untought ways;
Beneath the arch of heaven
To chirp away a life of praise.

Then spread each wing,
Far, far above, o'er lakes and lands.
And join the choirs that sing
In yon blue dome not reared with hands.

Or, if ye stay,
To note the consecrated hour,
Teach me the airy way,
And let me try your envied power.

Above the crowd,
On upward wings could I but fly,
I'd bathe in yon bright cloud,
And seek the stars that gem the sky.

'Twere heaven indeed,
Through fields of trackless light to soar,
On nature's charms to bask,
And nature's own great God adore!

The following is from an able paper on Malignant Cholera, written by Dr. Waterhouse, and published in a late No. of the Boston Courier.

Cellars, particularly in the country, are the most obnoxious apartments in our dwelling houses. They are too often crammed with the winter stock of vegetables, potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, and cabbages. The remnants of these articles die and rot in April and May, and that storehouse of pernicious vapors under our nose, lungs, and stomach, than which few things are more unwholesome, we endure for many weeks. This deleterious air fills first our parlors, and all the lower rooms of the house, and thence ascending, it fills the sleeping chambers, and naturally rises up to the garrets, filling in fact the whole house, even the most lofty ones. I have known the very bed-clothes smell of the cellar, the effluvia of dead vegetables, as pernicious to human life as the effluvia of a dead body. If this foul air could receive and retain the colors of impurity, like water, we should see the air of parlors and bed chambers tinged with an unwholesome vapor. Most people, particularly invalids, seem to take care to keep all this slow poison to themselves, by confining, with a miserly care, all this effluvia to themselves and family; and the more languid, qualinish, and dyspeptical they feel, with a stupid, maddening headach, and diminished appetite, the closer they confine themselves to the original cause

of their disagreeable feelings. Instead of lighting a fire in July or August, (while *S. ius*, or the dog star reigns,) to carry the foul air up chimney, and so into the wide atmosphere, they take bitters, drink soda water, a little brandy, or so, to correct a foul cellar, and a contaminated parlor and bed-chamber. At night, they shut up the house tight, and go to sleep over a renewed column of mephitic air, accumulated in a store-house made below the surface of the ground. Anxious mothers take care that their daughters should not catch cold, by being exposed to the open vital air, but immerge them in an atmosphere rising up from a foul cellar, replete with effluvia from old cider barrels, beef and pork pickle, wet and rotting boards, and other *et ceteras* not to be named, and then wonder how their children get sick, lose their appetites, become pale, and sink under typhus fevers, or waste away in consumptions. My wonder is, they live so healthy and so long.

I have been too particular, my excuse is, that I have been stimulated to be thus explicit by an unknown correspondent. A blaze of ten or fifteen minutes, or half an hour, made of fagots or any other light materials, will do more than the ventilation of doors and windows for hours. The air that passes up the chimney rises above the house, and mixes with the wide atmosphere; while that from windows and doors may return again whence it came.

B. W.

Cambridge, Sept. 1892.

TOILETTE OF LADIES.

A small volume has recently been published in London, entitled the "Toilette of Health, Beauty and Fashion." It is the production of a lady, and contains a number of excellent receipts for improving the complexions, dispositions, &c, of females. We annex the following extract, which is a good and favorable specimen of the work.

Let then the ladies observe the following rules: In the morning use pure water as a preparatory ablution; after which they must abstain from all sudden gusts of passion, particularly envy, as that gives the skin a sallow paleness. It may seem trifling to talk of temperance, yet this must be attended to, both in eating and drinking, if they would avoid those pimples, for which the advertised washes are a cure. Instead of rouge, let them use moderate exercise, which will raise a natural bloom in their cheek, inimitable by art. Ingenuous candor and unaffected good humor will give an openness to their countenance, that will make them universally agreeable. A desire of pleasing will add a fire to their eyes, and breathing the morning air at sunrise will give their lips a vermilion hue. That amiable vivacity which they now possess, may be happily heightened and preserved if they avoid late hours and card playing, as well as novel reading by candlelight, but not otherwise; for the first gives the face a drowsy, disagreeable aspect; the second, is a mother of wrinkles; and the third is a fruitful source of weak eyes and sallow complexion. A white hand is a very desirable ornament, and a hand can never be white unless it be kept clean; nor is this all, for if a young lady would excel her companions in this respect she must keep her hands in constant motion, which will occasion the blood to circulate freely, and have a wonderful effect. The motion recommended is working at her needle, brushing up the house and twirling the distaff."

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty acres the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Mares warranted to be in foal, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr. Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delivery of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Mares sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents.

BENJAMIN W. HOBART.

Brighton, June 13, 1892.

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American Farrier.

THIS day published, and for sale at the New England Farmer office, No. 504 North Market Street, the American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents. Aug. 15

Strawberries.



FOR sale at the Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, the following varieties of Strawberries now ready for transplanting.

Hudson's Bay, Chili, Downton, Roseberry, Amberley, Pine-apple, Bath-scurt, Methven Castle, Wilson's Superior, Large White, Red-wood, White-wood, Red Alpine, mouthly with runners, Red Josh Alpine, White do. do, Duke of Kent's Scarlet, Wellington, New Black Rank Hantbros, French Musk Hantbros, Prolific Hantbros, Large Early Scarlet, Knevet's New Pine, Keen's Seedling, Southborough Seedling, &c, &c.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, Newton, or left with Mr. Russell at his Seed Store, No. 504 North Market Street, will receive immediate attention.

August 18.

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White Mulberry Seed.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, No. 504 North Market Street, Boston, a lot of White Mulberry Seed, saved the last month expressly for us, from one of the largest white mulberry orchards in Connecticut—warranted fresh and of the very first quality. Aug. 15.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

LET No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—W. A. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANUEBTH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—W. A. PRATT & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—V. S.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & CO. Booksellers.
Springfield, Mass.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburgport—EUGENEZ STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me.—W. A. MARK.
Hallowell, N. S.—J. H. HOLLAND, Esq.
Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAR-HOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1832.

NO. 11.

Communications.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.



WILD OR CANADIAN RICE.

(*ZIZANIA AQUATICA*.)

This interesting plant is a native of North America, but has been introduced into Europe by Sir Joseph Banks and others, and is now cultivated considerably in Middlesex and Berkshire. It grows on the margins of ponds and brooks, and in the muddy bottom of ponds and rivers where the water is shallow and does not run rapid, and is extremely prolific of bland farinaceous seeds, which afford a very good meal. It is a most important grain to the Indians near Lake Superior, and the northwestern part of America. Pinheiro says it seems intended by nature to be the bread corn of the north. Horses are very fond of it, and innumerable flocks of wild geese, rice birds, and wild ducks annually gather upon it. Gilliland says, "Among the vegetable productions of the Western Territory, north of Illinois, and west of Green Bay, on the Oniscousia and Fox rivers, the Wild Rice, called *Folle avoine* by the French, and *Menomon* by the Indians, claims particular attention. It grows in inexhaustible abundance, through all parts of the territory, in almost every one of the innumerable lakes, ponds, bays, rivers and creeks. It is said to be as palatable and as nourishing as common rice, and if so, it will be incomparably more valuable. It grows where the water is from four to six feet deep, and where the bottom is not hard or sandy. It rises above the surface of the water from four to eight feet, and is often so thick as to prevent canoes from passing through among it. The stalk is soft like the bulrush, but grows in joints like the reed cane, which it much resembles. It is usual for the Indians to force their canoes through it (just before it ripens) and tie it in large bunches for the purpose of preventing the wild ducks and geese from breaking it down and destroying it. When it is fully ripe, they pass through it again, and spreading their blankets in the inside of their canoes, they bend the bunches of the wild rice over them, and thresh off the grain with sticks; an operation which requires little time, and is generally performed by the women. After drying it

in the sun, they put it into skins, for future use. This singular spontaneous grain grows rarely south of the Illinois river, nor east of Sandusky bay. Every autumn and spring the wild ducks and geese resort to the wild rice lakes in flocks incredibly numerous. The Menomons (Folle Avoines or Rice eaters) who live in this part of the country are distinguished for their comeliness.

"It will probably at some day be an object of cultivation in New England, since it affords a means of rendering useful large tracts of inundated ground, and stagnant water. As before observed, horses appear to be fond of it, and no plant employed as forage, offers a larger crop."

We believe this plant is rarely met with in New England. Professor Bigelow of Harvard University, says it is to be found in a brook near the Punch Bowl, in Brookline, and in the brook which divides Cambridge from West Cambridge. In the latter place, near the house of Mr Jonathan Whittemore, the brook is filled with it for a quarter of a mile or more, as we noticed last week. Many of the plants are from 7 to 10 feet high, and grow nearly as rank as Indian corn. We should suppose that with a boat, a bushel of the seed could be easily gathered. We collected a quart or two of it, which we shall be happy to distribute among any of the subscribers to the New England Farmer, who will apply for it. J. B. R.

FOREIGN GRAPES.

MR FESSENDEN.—The present season has been particularly unfavorable for raising the grape in open ground, at least this has been my own experience, and, as far as I have learnt, the experience of others in this vicinity. The early part of the season, it will be recollected, was cold and backward, and although on the first opening of the buds, there was promise of a pretty abundant crop, the growth was so long retarded by the cold that much of the tender fruit fell to the ground, and what remained came forward so much later than usual, as very soon to lead many to predict that little, if any, would come to maturity, and these predictions I fear are about to be realized. My vines at present look about as flourishing as usual, and if it were now the middle of August instead of September, I should expect some good fruit, and am not yet altogether without hope of a small crop. I have not perceived a "rotting of the grape" to any great extent, as mentioned by Mr LOWELL in No. 9. I have noticed however a few berries here and there, both this season and the last, that have perished, but I have not been able to account for the cause. They first exhibited a sickly appearance and then gradually turned of a dark color under the skin, and though they attained to their full size, remained hard and good for nothing.

I have not been troubled much with mildew this season, and think I have had renewed evidence of the good effect of sulphur and lime, which I have used moderately as a preventive.

But there is another disease which for several years past has attacked the leaves, and caused many of them to perish—this is first discovered by yellow spots upon the leaf, and on the under side a white

appearance resembling fine or fine salt which corrodes, and in a few days destroys the leaf, and it falls as after a severe frost in autumn. If any of your correspondents are acquainted with this difficulty, and know of a remedy, I hope they will make it known through the medium of the New England Farmer.

It is true that though the grape may be raised in this climate in great perfection in open ground, as has been proved, yet owing to its delicate nature we are liable to frequent disappointments, and I have long thought of the subject suggested by Mr LOWELL, in regard to "cheap houses, without fire heat," and hope he will favor the public with his views of the best and most economical plan of such buildings. Yours, &c, D. FOSDICK.

Charlestown, Sept. 1832.

SUPERIORITY OF THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

MR FESSENDEN.—Agreeably to your solicitation of the 12th inst. I send you the following account of my silkworms.

On the 9th of May last, the first brood were hatched without the aid of artificial heat, and were fed promiscuously on the *Morus multinervis*, the *Morus alba*, and other kinds of mulberry. The litters were changed every second day, and the worms continued through their successive stages, as vigorous and healthy as usual. They commenced the task of spinning about the 28th of June, being forty days from the time of their hatching. The cocoons which they produced were about two thirds white and the remainder of an orange color. A suitable portion of these cocoons, were selected for seed, without paying any regard to their color.

The eggs which they produced were subjected to the process of hatching, and brought forth a second crop of worms on the 30th of July. These silk caterpillars were fed exclusively on the *Morus multinervis*, and were much more vigorous than those of the first brood; and what is still more favorable, they passed through the different stages of their larva existence in the short period of twenty-six days; whereas, on the contrary, those of the first crop were forty days, a much longer time than it usually requires, which probably was owing to the backwardness of the season. The cocoons which were obtained from the second crop were of a much larger size than those of the first crop, and what appears to be still more valuable, they are of the whiteness of snow, and have a most beautiful shining appearance. Now if the superiority of the cocoons of the last crop, and the short period in which they were produced, be imputed to the food upon which they were fed, it appears evident that this truly valuable tree possesses great advantages to the other kinds of mulberry: for it is perfectly hardy, is always preferred by the worms to any other kind of tree, and the leaves, from their large size, are much more easily and quickly gathered. No insect, except the silkworm, has as yet been detected in feeding upon this tree; and as it is continually putting forth leaves, there is always suitable food for the different ages of the silkworms.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 19, 1832.

HONEY.

MR FESSENDEN.—Agreeably to your request, I send you an account of my method of obtaining honey under glass, as exhibited at the Horticultural rooms on Saturday last. My hives are made of boards 12 inches square on the bottom, and about 8 inches in height, or about half the size of common hives. In the back of each of my hives I put glass, with a wooden slide to cover it on the top. I make three holes about an inch in diameter, which I stop with corks. After the bees begin to work I procure such glasses as I choose, say large tumblers, or any bell or other shaped, being open at one end only, placing sticks across them inside for the bees to attach their comb to. I then pull the corks from the hive, and place over the holes, the glasses, inverted, and cover them over with another hive: the back part of my apiary is opened by wooden doors. By this simple arrangement, I amuse myself and friends when I choose, (though rather to the annoyance of the bees) by opening the door and slipping the slide from the glass when I can observe them at their work. When the glasses are filled or nearly so, early in the morning I take the top off, stop the holes again, and what few bees remain in the glasses soon return to the general family; in this manner you will observe the bees are not destroyed. The whole process is pleasing, profitable, and instructive of the best morals, industry, and prudence.

The mode mentioned above, I am aware is familiar to many, but perhaps will be new and useful to some. Yours with respect,

B. V. FRENCH.

Braintree, Sept. 17, 1832.

ITEMS OF RURAL ECONOMY,

Original and Selected, by the Editor.

Gathering Turnips.—A writer in the *Gardener's Magazine* gives the following directions. "The first, second or third week in October pull up every turnip on the farm, whether they have done growing or not: if they have not all the better. Lay them carefully across the tops of the ridges or drills; let them remain in this state a week or fortnight before cutting off the tops and tails. The grand advantage of leaving on the tops is, that the roots become doubly nutritious, as well as doubly durable."

New plan of sticking Peas.—Procure a number of slim poles about 5 feet long, and drive them into the ground at the distance of three or four yards. Pass a small line along the poles, taking a turn round each, within three inches of the ground; raise the next turn three inches, and so on in succession, till you have attained the common height to which the peas rise. The tendrils of the peas seize and twist round these lines, and they are supported in a more attractive and profitable manner than they are by the common stakes. When spread regularly along the lines, they have a fine circulation of air, more advantage from sunshine, and pods can be pulled at all times without injuring the straw, [vines or haulm.] This mode is so cheap, simple, and possesses so many advantages, that it is likely to be soon generally adopted.—*Scotsman, [Edinburgh].*

We believe that this method of training peas has been adopted in some few instances in this country.—*Ed.*

Trees should not stand too near Dwelling-houses.—In travelling through most parts of the northern states, we frequently perceive mansion houses

standing in the midst of a wilderness of trees, either of native growth or planted by the proprietor of the soil and the mansion. Sir John Sinclair condemns this practice, and observes that "trees, at a proper distance from a mansion house are not only ornamental but useful; if too near, they obstruct the free current of air, and send forth great quantities of moist exhalations, which render it constantly damp. Thick woods, therefore, ought to be avoided, near a house, more especially in a flat country. At a proper distance, however, they are of service, from the shelter they afford against cold winds, and from the shade they yield against the heat of solar rays."

The late A. Parmentier, in a treatise on "*Landscapes and Picturesque Gardens*," published in *Fessenden's New American Gardener*, observed, that "Rows of trees should never be planted in front of the house, particularly when the house has been built in good taste, and at great expense. It may be objected to this that the shade is wanted, and this I would not exclude; but instead of one row in front, I would plant thick groups of trees on the three other sides, and leave the front open to public view; otherwise the taste and expense are in a great measure thrown away."

An old maxim contradicted.—Sir John Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, contains the following observations on an aphorism, which has been the text of many an agricultural discourse. "It has long been considered as an uncontrovertible proposition, and approaching to the nature of an axiom, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot, where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

"There never was a greater instance of sophistry, than this doctrine of Swift's, who seems not to have been at all aware of the immense benefit, conferred upon agriculture, by a judicious system of civil policy. In fact, the prosperity of agriculture depends upon the politician. The better and the more equitable the civil policy of a country, the more perfect will its agriculture become. Those politicians and statesmen, therefore, who by removing every obstacle, and furnishing every proper encouragement to agriculture to promote its advancement, have a higher claim to the gratitude of mankind than those who have merely performed a secondary or practical part, which part they never could have performed at all, but under the protection of wise laws, regularly administered, and executed with impartiality and vigor."

Making Butter in Winter.—A writer for the *Farmers Magazine*, published in Ireland, observes, that he has found it a very good way to add in winter, hot water to milk directly as it comes from the cow, it makes it yield the cream better. The trays in which it is set should also be scalded with hot water, or else warmed by the fire, before the milk is set in them. Chafing dishes of charcoal are kept in dairies in frost, but the cream does not rise so well. The best dairy maids never put the butter in layers in the firkin; but leave the surface every day rough and broken, in order to unite better with that of the succeeding churning.

Planting Trees.—It is a well known fact that in all plantations a great number of trees perish, especially in high situations; this sometimes proceeds from want of care in raising them, &c, &c, &c. But there is another and more extensive cause, against which I am about to propose a rem-

edy, which repeated trials and the experience of many years have proved effectual. The roots of trees newly planted, not having time to fix themselves firmly, the trees are liable to be shaken by every blast; accordingly when the wind rises, the tree bends with it, and (the soil not being elastic) leaves a cavity about the trunk, which in winter becomes a receptacle for water; this certainly tends to injure the roots, and when it freezes completely destroys them.

The remedy I recommend is this: when your trees are planted out and properly settled in the ground, throw round the stem of each, a small wheel-barrow full of coarse sand, or fine gravel as free as possible from loam: whenever the tree is shaken, the sand will roll down, (in the same manner as corn in the hopper of a mill) fill up the void, and thereby prevent the water from lodging, and the roots from perishing.—*Farmers' Mag.*

Mode of preserving Apples.—When the fruit is quite ripe commence gathering, taking care not to bruise any of them. They are then to be carried to the fruit-room, and placed thinly on shelves, with proper divisions, so as to keep each variety distinct; allow them free air for six or eight days, then procure a quantity of sand, which is dried thoroughly on the fire, and mix with it one pound of powdered nitre to each bushel of sand, then dry the jars thoroughly: these jars should be made of glazed stone ware, and in a conical shape, to throw the weight on the jars and relieve the fruit. [The cone for this purpose we conclude must be inverted.] At the expiration of eight days examine the fruit and wipe each fruit with a soft towel. (Never allow the fruit to sweat, for although recommended by many it is hurtful to the flavor, injurious to the appearance, and renders it insipid and mealy.) Put a quantity of mixed sand at the bottom of the jar, then place a layer of fruit in such a way that each apple may be kept apart; cover them with the sand, again place a tier, and go on thus till the jar be filled within a few inches of the top; this upper place fill with sand, seal the tops with putty-lime, attaching a ticket descriptive of the fruit, &c, &c. The jars are to be kept in a room free from frost.—*Wm. Jackson, Cal. Hor. Soc.*

Preservation of plants during Winter by spring water.—A horticulturist in Scotland has availed himself of the heat of spring water, in the preservation of delicate plants. He places boxes of pine wood over the water, covering them with some coarse stuff, and in these boxes he places pots of cauliflower, lettuce, various sorts of pelargoniums, Indian chrysanthemums, Chinese primroses, &c, and by this simple and economical method, preserves them all winter. He is of opinion that by means of the temperature of running water, winter gardens may be constructed for a farm or village. Care must be taken to renew the air in the boxes.—*Bib. Univ.*

PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF VITIATED RYE.

Rye is liable to be diseased by an insect depositing its animalcula in the grain, which causes it to sprout and produce an excrescence like a cock's spur, of a hard texture. When ground down with the flour, or used in distillation, it proves a mortal poison; and at times has proved a pestilential scourge of Europe: it has been equally fatal to America, and is supposed to have been the chief cause of the plague in London. In 1811,

and 1842, a great number of lives were lost from the spurred rye being used as food, and liquor distilled from the rye. The great mortality was chiefly confined to New York and Vermont. Upwards of twenty thousand victims fell a sacrifice to the ravages produced by that dreadful poison. Meeting after meeting of the faculty took place, to endeavor to discover the cause; and after the most mature deliberation it was discovered by one party, that it was a poisonous miasma floating in the air, confined to certain prescribed limits and affecting certain persons, more particularly those that were in the habit of drinking gin: the best apology for their ignorance of the true cause, the ergot or spurred rye. What made their report the more ridiculous was, that there was at that time a fine, clear, black, hard frost, and the healthiest weather that could be imagined. Many of the members were sceptical and could not believe the report: they thought that owing to the fine weather it was impossible for the contagion to exist in the air: others were of the same opinion with the doctors. One of the noncontagionists wrote and requested me to go to Albany, where the disorder was then raging, and wished me to endeavor to discover the cause of the afflicting calamity. On my journey from New York to Albany, where the legislature of the state was sitting, I stopped at a place called Kinderhook, and being cold, contrary to my usual practice, I drank a glass of gin. I had not drunk it many minutes before it affected me as if I had taken something boiling hot into my stomach. Although I immediately took an emetic, which produced the most active effects, the poison had taken so firm a hold of my constitution that my throat and rectum were extremely painful. I had a cold perspiration towards the morning, with a pain in my bones and head, whereas I was in perfect health before I drank the gin. I accused the tavern-keeper of putting poison in the gin; a gentleman of the town who heard me and had observed that the habitual gin drinkers in the place had died, seconded me in my charge. The landlord declared he was innocent, and referred us to the distillery. Upon our applying, the distiller was much alarmed at our charge of his putting poison in the gin; and added, it would be his ruin if the report got abroad, in consequence of the great mortality. He took a voluntary oath that he put nothing but the pure grain into his gin, and invited us to see the grain in the still house loft. We found it on inspection badly cleaned, and probably one tenth of it spurred rye, or rye vitiated by being infested with the clavus or ergot. I was quite astonished when I saw it, particularly as it was so well described by Dr Darwin, as being a pestilential scourge in various parts of Europe, producing what is called by Dr Mason Good, in his history of medicine, mildew mortification: in America it was vulgarly called the dry rot. On dissection I have observed that the windpipe and rectum were so completely parched by the action of the air stimulating or attracting the effects of the poison to the parts, that when pressed they would give way and appear like black snuff. I lost no time in repairing to Albany. On my arrival, the inhabitants were in mourning, on account of the loss of their relatives and friends, some of whom had risen in health in the morning, had eaten a hearty breakfast, and at noon were in eternity! Such were the rapid effects of that inflammation, which was ascribed by the doctors of New York

to the air of Albany being charged with the damps of death. The members of the assembly of the state had at the time under their consideration, a resolution to enable them to remove the state legislature from Albany; it was expected that the resolution would be carried the same night, to the great and irreparable injury of the inhabitants. To the friend who was waiting for me at the hotel, I communicated the glad tidings of having discovered the cause of the disorder. He immediately ran to the assembly room and obtained the members' consent to adjourn the question until the following morning. The tavern where I was, was soon crowded by the members and citizens, all anxious to know the cause. It was no sooner communicated with a detail of my own sufferings, than the members searched the book shops and libraries, and found to their great satisfaction, that the ergot was capable of committing ravages upon mankind that I had represented to them. One of the sceptical of the faculty, on being requested to analyze the article, and report on the subject, took a few of his acquaintances some distance into the country to dine at his father's farm, where an opportunity offered to prove whether the ergot was injurious or not, for a large quantity of it that had been separated from the rye was given to the pigs; and from its fatal effects (as it caused their death the next day) the father became a convert to the opinion. A number of rats, cats, and dogs, also fell a sacrifice to its effects before the sceptical were convinced.—*Whillaw on the causes of Inflammation, &c.*

WOOL.

At the Lewes Fair, 26th July, Mr Blackman stated that at Thetford and other fairs a very considerable fall had taken place in the price of wool—in clothing wool as much as 20 per cent. Many causes operated to create this depression, amongst others the existence of the cholera morbus in the country. He would certainly advise the growers to withhold their wool until the cloud which hung over them had passed away. Mr Blackman had about 150 fleeces, which he offered to Mr Legge at 1s 1d per lb. Mr Legge said the wool trade was in an extremely depressed state; 14,559 packs had been exported to America, and for want of a demand for it in that country, it had been reshipped, and poured into the London market. This wool had been purchased at 1s 5d and 1s 7½d per lb. and after all the expenses incurred in a journey of 10,000 miles, had been sold for 1s 1d. Mr Legge considered from 11d to 1s a fair price—the wool he purchased last year he had still by him. The immense quantity of foreign wool free of duty must have a ruinous effect upon the home market. The Americans, he feared, would hurt the British wool grower, as he had seen some samples, the growth of that country, which were exceedingly good. Mr J. Ellman, Jun. said the principal cause of the depression in the price of wool was the depressed state of agriculture, which obliged the growers to sell at a price offered, let that price be what it might. He did not intend to make a price of his wool, as he should certainly not ask more than 11d or 1s per lb. A few sales were effected at 1s per lb. on the average.

At the Frankfort Fair, 16th July, wool, if poor quality, was low; middle and fine wools maintained former prices. German wool cloth sold well; so did Silesian and Saxony cotton goods, but only at a very small profit, as the market was

so much overlaid with British goods. Some of the German merino manufacturers bought largely of combing wool.

At New York last week, the supply of fleece continued limited, but appeared equal to the demand at the advanced prices; manufacturers purchasing for present supply only. Holders sanguine that the market would be sustained for this and also for pulled lambs wool. Fine and middling imported Saxony scarce, and all coarse foreign wools much depressed under the influence of the new Tariff.

Trout and Pickerel.—A correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer at Littleton, N.H. says: Trout are getting scarce, and something must be done to replenish the stock in some of the unvisited and uninhabited waters. Some five years ago there was a beautiful pond near this village (Littleton, N.H.) abounding in the finest Trout you ever saw. But the wisecreases wanted pickerel—pickerel fishing is so fine! So what do they do, but send off to another region, buy up three or four dozen healy pike—bring them here—throw them into this pond, and leave them to multiply! The consequence is, that no trout are to be found there now, and only now and then a stout pickerel. So much for ignorance of natural history in those who desired to be the benefactors of posterity. Their pickerel have probably spread in pursuit of prey. Hence the growing scarcity of our mountain trout.

Frost.—The early frosts which have occurred in this vicinity within a few days, have seriously affected the crops of corn. Owing to the uncommon lateness of the spring, very little of the corn had arrived at maturity, when the frost, particularly that of Thursday night, must have blighted thousands of bushels. We heard one farmer remark that a field of forty acres in this town, in his opinion would not now yield ten bushels of sound corn. In some parts of the town, ice formed of the thickness of window glass.—*Springfield Republican.*

Frost.—The corn in some towns in this county and in other parts of the state was greatly injured by the frost on Thursday night last. The destruction is far from being general; the corn in our meadows and in many other places escaped. It is evident, however, that the crop of ripe corn the present season will be very deficient.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Sting of the Bee.—It may not be generally known that common whiting proves an effectual remedy against the effects of the sting of a bee or wasp. The whiting is to be moistened with cold water, and immediately applied. It may be washed off in a few minutes, when neither pain nor swelling will ensue.

Beef.—A farmer in Ashfield recently sold for the city market, 14 grass fed cows at \$22 each, and 24 younger creatures at 15 dollars each. These prices seem to be rather lower than those of some past years. The cholera may have affected the price of beef as well as of many other articles sent to the city markets.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Every section of the Boston and Lowell Railroad says the Lowell Telegraph, is in rapid progress towards completion.

From the Norfolk A. M. M.

BEDHAM SILK WORKS.

Our goodly town of Bedham, bids fair to take the lead of all other towns, in the country in the manufacture of a most noble and important article—that of *silk*. Through the untiring perseverance of our townsman JONATHAN H. COBB, Esq. this hitherto neglected branch of industry has been brought to a degree of perfection which does honor not only to the manufacturer, but to the town, but to the State. Mr. Cobb's several thousand millinery rears, but the quantity of silk he grows is very inconsiderable in comparison with what he manufactures. His spinning machinery, propelled by water power, is capable of preparing annually 10000 pounds of silk for the loom. The three Messrs Golden and Mr Hardy, now in Mr Cobb's employ, are from England, and have had much experience in the silk business. There are a number of looms in operation in this town, and several in the neighboring towns; these are worked by hand, and in most instances by persons in their own abodes. As the culture and manufacture of silk are daily extending in our country, and many are in want of information on the subject, we have sought and obtained for publication the following correspondence, from which some useful suggestion may be gathered.

—, SEPTEMBER 4, 1832.

JONATHAN H. COBB, Esq.

DEAR SIR—As you seem to me to stand at the head of the silk growing branch of the agriculture of Massachusetts, you will permit a stranger, a citizen of the state, to address you on this subject. You must know, sir, that I am one of the *gilded* clergy of old Mass., and am reduced to the necessity of trying the friendship of mother Earth, as the only means left me to subsist and support for my family. And as about 40 years of my life have been passed away in the theological culture, I have deemed it expedient, and in a manner necessary to devote the small remainder to a business less laborious than ordinary husbandry to meet the unavoidable imbecility of age.

The raising of silk has seemed to present an opportunity the most eligible of any within the compass of my knowledge. The present is the fourth year from the seed of my millinery plantation, and the second of my attempt at making silk; both of which have, on the whole, prospered beyond my expectation, totally ignorant as I was, at the commencement, of everything pertaining to the art. I have 1450 or 1500 trees in a flourishing state, from which between 30 and 40 in sewing silk were realized the last year, to which we hope to find something added the present, the article being not yet quite ready for the market. Our reeling you will pronounce defective, and much of the profit from our labor, of course, wasted. To this evil we wish to apply a remedy, by substituting something better for the common reel, which, for the present, is the best, and indeed the only instrument for the purpose, with which we have any acquaintance. We learn from your Manual, that you have a reel, with which you prepare raw silk for the market, whether domestic or foreign. The object of this communication is, particularly, to obtain from you, sir the information and advice we need, relating to this matter. How can we obtain your reel, with the requisite knowledge to put it to use? Would a

quantity of good mechanical ingenuity learn enough of it, in a short time, to be able himself to reeve?

In four or five families in this town, except my own, silk has been produced the present season. We are in need of instruction and aid. Will you be good enough, sir, to answer this, and give us assistance which your experience and superior knowledge enable you to impart? We wish to be better prepared for the operations of another season than we were for the last.

With much respect, I am yours,

DEBHAM, Mass., Sept. 7, 1832.

DEAR SIR—The result of your efforts in silk culture seems quite encouraging, and could not have been obtained without considerable patience and perseverance. I should think that you would make most money out of it by spending your labor in producing the greatest quantity of food for the insect, viz: the leaves, in raising the greatest number of cocoons in proportion to your means, and in reeling them into raw silk in the gum—and stop there. I will buy your raw silk, when reeled, and pay the fair market price for it, or it will sell in any part of Europe. I should be glad to get at the same price for which I got the *franklin* Coddens silk, for which I have paid \$3.75 in its raw state, but the price of raw silk varies from 2 to 7 dollars according to the nicety with which it is reeled. The business of manufacturing cannot be carried through all its processes in one family to advantage. I have spent considerable time and money in the manufactory, and have at last got to such a degree of perfection that I can compete with the foreigner in some articles. The silk, after being reeled, passes through my press—hand silk engine, where it is wound from skein to bobbin—climbing frame, where it is cleared of knots and burs—spinning frame, where it is twisted single from spindles—trammings machine, where it is doubled till it makes a thread of any size required—throwing machine, where it is again twisted together any number of twists to the inch required. It is then clasped by boiling out the gum, &c.—then dyed—then wound on bobbins—it is then fit for the weaver's use. I have manufactured from two to three hundred weight of silk the past season. I inclose a sample of my vesting. I make furniture bindings, suspender webbing, handkerchiefs, vestings, and anything that will pay—the hosiery made from my silk, woven at a factory in Boston, is much preferred to the imported, and sells to a better profit.

The art of reeling is what seems to be most wanting in this country, and should receive some state patronage. My reel answers the purpose for families very well. I reel the silk that I raise on it, and will furnish one of the reels, and learn a person to work on it, for \$25. I have sent one of them to Rhode Island and one to Connecticut. The art of reeling may be acquired, by patience and experience, to as great perfection as it has attained anywhere; but the learner is slow at the beginning, and I cannot afford to learn people for nothing, and find them board and silk to waste, as they necessarily must waste some at first. If you should think it worth while, several of your neighbors might join and have a reel made—I will undertake to have one completed for you in a month—then send down an intelligent young man, and I will show him so that with a little practice he

will make a markable silk, and be able to instruct others.

Very respectfully, your old servant,

JONATHAN H. COBB.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

RULES FOR HOUSING AND PRESERVING SWEET POTATOES.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with my promise, I herewith furnish you with the rules by which I have been governed for many years in putting up my potatoes. I have been very successful in following them, and I hope they may prove beneficial to others. The first thing to be considered is the cellar, and I would recommend—

1st. The racks or punchons to be split in July, or the first of August, and stacked up for drying.

2d. The cellar to stand east and west, with the door in the centre and perpendicular, to face the sun the most part of the day.

3d. To be made on as dry and high a spot and convenient for draining as possible, and made at least five weeks before wanted.

4th. To be double banked, by making a coarse frame to support the same. The earth to be taken four feet from the foot of the cellar all around, also three feet wide, eighteen or twenty inches deep in this ditch, never let any water remain, but keep it perfectly dry.

5th. To be supported inside by short crutches, standing three feet high with posts, or rails laid long ways in those crutches. By thus supporting your cellar, it will last you two years with safety, by airing it. When your cellar is finished, small fires to be made at each end, that it may be perfectly dry and clear of damp.

6th. The cellar to be perfectly tight, with no air holes left—to have two doors, one a tight door for the inside, the other a shut door hung on, and opening on the outside; the shut will admit the requisite air as much as it may be necessary.

7th. The pine-trunk to be well dried as usual, and laid in the cellar six inches thick at least, and if dried a second day, it would be of advantage.

8th. To begin with your potatoes—make four summits in the field; 1st, all that are the least touched with frost or chills; 2d, all that are cut; 3d, seed; 4th, outside potatoes—to be harvested five from any kind of wet or rain, and brought in by sun-set, and can no consideration move them a second time, but put them where you intend to keep them from the first move out of the field.

9th. On commencing your housing, small fires to be made in anything convenient, say a large pot, with a little earth in the bottom, every evening, until all are housed; your shut door then to be used, leaving the inner one open, and admit the air freely every morning, but shut in time, say two or three hours before sunset.

Now, having housed your crop, you will find considerable damp, but not detrimental, if you will pay attention to it, which is one of the principal secrets to be observed. On seeing this in a moist morning you must have a small fire or a smoke of light wood or pine bark made to clear up this damp, and sometimes a second fire will be requisite, of which you will be the best judge when sufficient. Observe to keep the tight, or inner door open at the same time and they will soon become cool. In a state of moisture your potatoes will remain for ten or twelve days. After this, you will find them become more cool and much less damp in your cellar, which you should

examine every morning. About this time you will find them sprouting, then you are sure of their keeping. But little trouble is now required—only, on seeing the damp, to make a little fire and open your inner door for air. The sprouted part of them is only on top of the heaps, not more than five or six inches deep; on examination, you will find the inner or lower part of them clear of sprouts, and dry. In my opinion, slips may be kept thus for two years; and root potatoes much longer than they generally are in our country.

The slats (of which the doors are made) is about two and a half inches in width and the same between each slat to be open. The door is about five feet high and two feet six inches wide.

A coarse frame is made with crutches for double banking.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. PHILLIPS.

Christ Church Parish, June, 1832.

Note.—The plan here laid down by our correspondent, has been successfully followed for many years, and we have been shown potatoes kept more than a year by him, in these cellars. Our reader will recollect, that another of our correspondents ("Exotic," p. 241, of the current vol.) experienced great benefit from the use of smoke in his cellars, and from all we can learn, we are inclined to believe that they may be kept longer in a sound state by following these rules, or similar ones, than any other mode in common practice among us.—*Ed. So. Agr.*

NUT AND FOREST TREES.

It is a common opinion that walnut and chestnut trees will not grow in this state; the opinion doubtless has no foundation, but the mere fact, that such trees are not indigenous in our soil. But the same objection would apply to the apple, English cherry, plum, pear, and many other trees, which grow here in perfection. Last fall we took a fancy to plant some chestnuts and walnuts. The chestnuts came up very well, and are now several inches high. Only a part of the walnuts sprouted; but we have a dozen or two that look promising. We are told that walnuts for seed, should be gathered before they get very dry, and put up in moss, so as to keep them cool and a little moist. We planted about the last of October.

The horse chestnut ought to be more generally introduced into this state. It is a most beautiful ornamental tree, the first to put forth its foliage in the spring, and the handiest at all times. Perhaps the maple ranks next in thickness of foliage, symmetry of branches, and brilliancy of its dark green.

Walnut wood is valuable as timber; so is white oak, which grows in this town, and in many other places in the State, though not generally diffused. How easy to plant these trees, and all others that are valuable, and let them be grow for posterity. A peck of acorns, that could be bought for a shilling or less, and planted in an hour or two, in a wood lot, or by the road side, would be worth hundreds of dollars, perhaps, to the children of him who planted them, and be more enduring monuments of his wisdom and benevolence, than most men leave after them.

It is a very easy thing for every farmer in the country, for every mechanic who owns a few rods of land, to surround his house with handsome trees, and with flowering and fragrant shrubbery. A neat cottage, thus situated, if it be but one story high, is far more pleasant to the eye, than a three story brick house, with everything around it in barren nakedness.—*Kennebec Jour.*

AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

We have before us a record of all the improvements in the arts, mechanics and manufactures invented in the United States and entered in the Patent Office since the year 1793, when the first patent law was passed. It is contained in a document transmitted last winter to Congress by the Secretary of State, and comprises a list of no less than 6000 inventions, the product of American ingenuity in the course of 36 years. During that period, the plough has been made to undergo 134 improvements, 119 threshing machines have been invented. The great problem, the extraction of butter from cream without fatigue to the operator, has been solved in 80 ways by the inventors of 80 churns; and the handless has been allowed her choice out of 125 washing machines. 123 machines have been invented for making nails; the number of new spinning machines exceeds 100; the number of improvements in the loom is 73, and in the manufacture of hats 43. The number of steam engines exceeds 100, that of stoves nearly the same. There have been 42 new ways contrived for manufacturing combs, in which we presume is included the late ingenious invention of cutting them by a single operation, into all sorts of figures, 3 new machines for paring apples have been invented and 3 gridirons. Pencil cases, razors, razors and suspenders, have each been subject to various improvements. An invention has been patented under the name of "dog power;" another termed an "elevator of pots and kettles," and a third destined for a useful domestic purpose, under the sonorous Greek name of "Hæmagalactophorus."

MAHOGANY.

Some idea of the size and value of the common mahogany, may be formed from the fact that a single log, imported to Liverpool, weighed nearly seven tons; was in the first instance sold for £378, resold for £526 and would, had the dealers been certain of its quality, have been worth £1000. A short time ago, Messrs Broadwoods, who have long been distinguished as makers of pianofortes, gave the enormous sum of £376 for three logs of mahogany. These logs, the produce of one tree, were about 15 feet long and 28 inches wide. The discovery of this beautiful timber was accidental, and its introduction into notice slow. The first that was brought into England was about the beginning of the last century; a few planks having been sent to Dr L. Gibbons, of London, by a brother who was a West India Captain. The Doctor was erecting a house in King street, Covent Garden, and gave the planks to the workmen, who rejected it, as being too hard. The Doctor's cabinet maker, named Wollaston, was employed to make a candle box of it, and as he was sawing up the plank, he too complained of its hardness. But when the candle box was finished, it outshone in beauty all the Doctor's other furniture, and became an object of curiosity and exhibition. The wood was then taken into favor; Dr Gibbons had a bureau made of it, the Duchess of Buckingham another; and the despised mahogany now became a prominent article of luxury, and at the same time raised the fortune of the cabinet maker, by whom it had been so little regarded.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

To Destroy Ants.—Having read in pages 278 and 279, two complaints against ants, I am in-

duced to send you the following: Some time ago a drawer, in which I kept sugar, was so much infested with ants, that we were obliged to remove the sugar from it. It happened from some cause or other, a small piece of camphor was hid in the drawer, and on opening it a few days afterwards, we were agreeably surprised to find the bottom literally covered with dead ants. This induced us to repeat the experiment, and from that time we have found no difficulty in keeping the sugar free from their depredations, by allowing a small piece of camphor to be in one corner of the drawer. Where trees upon walls, or plants are infested, I should recommend small pieces of camphor, to be thrown on the ground round their stems, and in some cases to dissolve a little in alcohol, and sprinkle it over the leaves in a diluted state, with a common syringe. JOHN J. GOMFREY.

Albany, March 3, 1832.

[*Hort. Reg.*]

Large Apple Tree.—There is growing at Doyce, (Eng.) an apple tree 40 years old, which is thus described: "The length from one extremity to the other, is ninety-nine feet, and it increases annually from two to three feet. Since I have had the management of it (which is eight years,) it has grown in length twenty feet; it is not more than six feet in height, and the circumference of the stem about four feet. It is an enormous bearer, and an excellent fruit, but more adapted for the kitchen than for eating, as it grows to a large size. Another very remarkable feature, which I must not omit to mention. One of the tree's three branches invariably bear fruit only on alternate seasons; so that the branch bearing the present year, will next season be destitute of fruit, and in the same manner, the branches bearing next year, will rest the year following."—*B.*

Tanneries.—We understand that a very great improvement or saving has been recently made in the economy of Tanneries, by Mr Kendall Osborn of Banbury. He has recently put in operation a Steam Mill for grinding bark, beating hides, and smoothing leather. The only fuel used is spent bark or tan, which has hitherto in tan yards been of no value. The engine, mills and apparatus cost about two thousand dollars, and is equal to a six-mill power. Tan has been long used in families in this vicinity as fuel, but its value has never before been fully tested. Its use at this mill proves a cord of it to be worth as much as a cord of white pine wood—one cord will grind six cords of bark—and that with stoves and grates properly constructed, houses may be warmed and all the cooking in families performed with no other fuel at a trifling expense.—*Salem Gaz.*

Preservation of Iron from Rust.—A magic or covering for this purpose, proposed by the "Société d'Encouragement," at Paris, is as follows:—Eighty parts of powdered brick, passed through a silk sieve, are mixed with twenty parts of oil—across the whole is then rubbed up by the muller with linseed oil, so as to form a thick paint, which may be diluted with spirits of turpentine; well cleaning the iron before it is applied. From an experience of two years, upon locks exposed to the air and covered daily with salt water, after being coated twice with this mastic, the good effects of the preparation have been thoroughly proved.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, September 26, 1832.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

The CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH, at Brighton, under the direction of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, will be on the 17th day of October next, and as the sole object of the Society is the promotion of the common interests of the state, particularly of that leading one, Agriculture, it is hoped that the friends of agriculture, of commerce, and of manufactures, will give it their countenance and support. The liberal premiums which the Trustees are enabled to offer from their own funds, aided by the bounty of the government, will, they trust, attract the notice of numerous competitors, and those gentlemen who feel an interest in these exhibitions, are respectfully invited to send their fine animals, if not for premium, to elicit the notice of the community to the improvement of stock.

All persons who intend to send animals or articles for premium or otherwise, will please to make application to JONATHAN WINSHIP, Esq. the Secretary, at his house at Brighton, in order that the necessary entries may be made in the books, agreeably to the published rules and regulations.

The several Committees will make their respective reports, and the premiums awarded will be declared in the meeting-house at 1 o'clock, and after this, an Address at the request of the Trustees, will be pronounced by the Hon. JAMES RICHARDSON of Dedham; a procession will then be formed and move from the meeting-house to the Cattle Fair Hotel, where a dinner will be provided. Tickets for which, may be had at the book-store of O.C. Greenleaf, No. 118 Washington street, at the Office of the New England Farmer, and on the day of the exhibition, of Jacob Kuhn, or at the bar of the hotel.

The season has been so unfavorable for fruit, that the usual display can scarcely be expected; such gentlemen as have fruit, will do a kindness to bear it in mind, as they have been wont to do on similar occasions.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY COMPETITORS FOR THE PREMIUMS.

1. All Stock to be in the Pens before 9 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday.
2. No animal to be removed from the Pens but by the permission of a Marshal.
3. Fat Cattle are to be weighed before being put into the Pens, at the expense of the owner. No animals not bred within the State can be offered for Premium.

4. No competitor for any premium to be present during the examination, unless requested by the Committee; the claimants of the premiums for Inventions excepted, who will be required to attend on the Committee to answer such questions as may be put to them; and also to exhibit sufficient evidence that such inventions as are offered by them are of profitable use.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Animals may be offered for premium at Brighton, notwithstanding they have received a premium from a County Agricultural Society.

All Manufactures and Implements, and also the Butter and Cheese to be offered for premium at the Cattle Show, must be brought to the Society's

Hall in Brighton, and entered on Monday, the 15th day of October next, to be examined on the 16th.

All entries of animals for the pens, or as working cattle, must be made before Tuesday evening, the 16th.

The Ploughing Matches will commence on Wednesday morning, at half past nine o'clock precisely.

Trial of Working Oxen at 11 o'clock precisely.

The public sales of Manufactures and Animals at twelve o'clock.

The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with the rule relative to entries, as well as the other rules prescribed.

Besides such animals as may have been offered for premiums, any others that are considered as possessing fine qualities will be admitted for sale. And for all animals or manufactures, that are intended to be sold, notice must be given to the Secretary, before ten o'clock of the 17th. Auctioneers will be provided by the Trustees.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a liberal construction; — yet if, in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may at their option, have an article of plate, with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of money.

In cases where pecuniary premiums are offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitors, award either the Society's gold or silver medals, in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

That if any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

Time of Paying Premiums.—The Treasurer will attend at the Hall at 5 o'clock, P. M. on the day of the Show, and on the next day from 9 A. M. till 12 M., to pay all premiums awarded.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed to have been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN LOWELL,

G. PARSONS,

E. H. DERBY,

J. HEARD, Jr.,

BENJ. GUILD,

Committee.

January, 1832.

WASHINGTON BOLMER PLUM.

MR. FESSENDEN,

Specimens of this celebrated fruit were first exhibited, at the shows of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in 1829, grown on a standard tree, in the garden of Mr S. R. Johnson of Charlestown, measuring over six inches in circumference; and your correspondent "Prunus" has fallen into an error, in attributing its first introduction into this part of the country, to the respected individual to whom he has alluded. This plum has attained in England a high reputation, judging from its description in the Pomological Magazine; where it is compared to, and said to be equal to the Green Gage, and where, subjected to culture upon walls,

it may, perhaps, be the fact; but in our own country, grown in open ground, it is less melting, nor has it the rich flavor of that unrivalled plum. Still it is of great value, being much more hardy, and less subject to the attack of the curculio, than many other kinds. The tree is of very vigorous growth, a good bearer, and its deep green foliage of extraordinary size and beauty. We have not however, seen this fruit grown in the sheltered gardens of the city.

Dorchester, Sept. 24, 1832.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Kept at the garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, in Lancaster, Mass., thirty-five miles west from Boston, on the river Nashaway.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AND WINDS.

	Morning.	Noon.	Night.	Remarks.
Sept. 10.	40 N. W.	66 N. W.	57 S. W.	fair all day.
11.	57 S. W.	73 S.	68 S. W.	rainy night.
12.	61 S. W.	68 S. W.	58 N. W.	windy, fair.
13.	42 N. W.	59 N. W.	51 W.	fair.
14.	32 N. W.	64 N. W.	58 N. W.	fair.
15.	36 S. W.	72 S. W.	66 S. W.	fair.
16.	57 N. W.	78 N. W.	68 N. E.	fair.
17.	56 N. E.	78 N. E.	66 N. E.	fair.
18.	48 W.	78 S. W.	68 S. W.	fair.
19.	58 S. W.	85 S. W.	71 S. W.	fair.
20.	57 S. W.	84 S. W.	71 S. W.	fair.

REMARKS.

The frost on the night the 9th, slightly injured some of the delicate annuals. Vines and other tender plants were partially killed by that of the 13th, where exposed to the N. W. Corn was injured on some exposed farms; and Field Beans in many places were wholly cut off.

Among the new annuals introduced into this vicinity, the *Crepis Barabata*, or *Iolpis Barabata*, a native of waste places, especially near the sea, in the south of France, Italy, and the Levant, has proved a great acquisition. It is an uncommonly hardy annual, (not having been in the least affected by the frosts of this month) and is of the easiest culture.

Should be sown in the beginning of April, and the plants thinned out to 18 inches or two feet apart, which commence flowering about the first of July, and continue filled with numerous and beautiful flowers, about an inch in diameter, till October. It has a compound flower, the rays of which are a lively light yellow, finely serrated, and contrasted with the disc, where a number of the central florets of a dark purple chocolate hue, form a very brilliant velvet-like spot, or eye, in the middle, which constitutes the chief beauty of the flower. It is of a spreading decumbent growth, reaching from the height of one to two feet, forming a perfect mass of foliage and brilliant flowers from July to October. We have grown a large field of it the present season from seed presented by Mr CHARLES LAWRENCE of Salem.



MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 1832.

Fruits exhibited.—*Peaches* by Dr S. A. Shurtleff. A very fine specimen of seedling from his garden, of high flavor; one weighed 8 ounces.

A basket of uncommonly beautiful Red and Yellow Raricapes, was exhibited by Aaron Baldwin, Esq. one weighed 8½ ounces. Benjamin Guild, Esq. presented to the Society a basket containing several varieties of fine peaches. Orange Quinces were presented, for premium, by Mr Nathaniel Davenport of Milton.

Plums.—Specimen of the *Magnum Bonum*, by E. Vose, Dorchester. Mr John Kenrick of Newton, exhibited a beautiful specimen of the Yellow Ingestre Apple, corresponding closely with the figure in Ronald's collection.

Pears.—By Mr Benjamin Weld of Roxbury;

very fair, under the name of the White Doyenné, but not that variety.

For the Committee on Fruits, &c.

E. VOSE, Chairman.

Flowers exhibited.—From Messrs Winslow of Brighton, a fine display of Dahlias, including several of Admiral Collis's new kinds, with bouquets of other flowers.

From Mr J. A. Kenrick of Newton, specimens of *Higsonia grandiflora*, fine Dahlias, &c., &c. Fine Dahlias from Mr S. Walker of Roxbury, and Mr E. Putnam of Salem.

A specimen of the Red Cabbage Turnip, grown from seed, presented to the Society by Capt. M. C. Perry, was exhibited by Z. Cook, Jun. Esq.

CATTLE SHOWS, &c.

☞ The Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, Exhibition of Manufactures, Implements, &c., and Public sales of Animals and Manufactures, of the Massachusetts Society of promoting Agriculture, will be held at Brighton, on Wednesday, Oct. 17th. Arrangements are making for an Exhibition worthy of the State Society.

☞ The Worcester County Society, hold their Show at Worcester, on Wednesday the 10th of October. Address by WALDO FLINT, Esq.

☞ The Mid Essex Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures and Ploughing Match, is to be held at Concord, on the 3d October. Address by DR ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON, of Charlestown.

☞ The Bristol County Show, will be held at Taunton on Wednesday the 3d of October. Address by ROLAND HOWARD, Esq.

☞ The Essex County Show, will be held at Newbury, on the upper green, on Thursday the 27th of September. Address by REV. GARDNER B. PERRY.

☞ The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, will be held at Dunbarton, N. H. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th days of October.

☞ The Massachusetts Horticultural Society hold their anniversary celebration on the first Wednesday in October. Address by Doct. T. W. HARRIS of Cambridge.

☞ The Cumberland (Me.) Agricultural and Horticultural Society hold their first exhibition at Westbrook, on Wednesday the 17th of October. An address will be delivered, and a public dinner given.

Rhode Island Cattle Show.

☞ At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, holden on the 19th instant, it was voted, That in consequence of the prevailing epidemic, the Annual Fair at Pawtuxet for the year 1832, be omitted.

The members of said Society are hereby notified, that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers will be holden at the Society's Hall in Pawtuxet, on Wednesday the 17th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

R. W. GREENE, Sec'y.

Agricultural Notice.

THE members of the Worcester Agricultural Society are hereby notified that a stated semi-annual meeting of said Society will be holden at Capt. Thomas' Coffee House in Worcester, on Thursday the 4th day of October next, at 11 o'clock before noon. Persons desirous of joining the Society will then have an opportunity of becoming members.

WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Those persons who intend becoming competitors at the Ploughing Match on the 10th of October, must make their intention known to the Recording Secretary on or before Saturday the 29th of September, instant.

Worcester, Sept. 19, 1832.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

THE annual meeting of Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the choice of Officers for the ensuing year will be held by adjournment, on Saturday next at 11 o'clock, at the Hall of the Society.

Per order. R. L. EMMONS, Sec'y.

A valuable Milk Farm at Auction.

ON Thursday, October 25th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold by public auction, that very valuable estate known as the Nichols' Farm, situated on the Salem Turnpike, about one mile from Court street, in Salem.

Said farm consists of from 220 to 240 acres, of which about 60 acres are mowing and tillage land, with a valuable peat meadow, an Orchard containing about 200 apple and pear trees of the best kind. The buildings, which are in perfect order, consist of a dwelling-house, 3 barns, wood-house, with cow-barn, and a pigery.—The produce has been about 80 tons of hay, 2000 bushels of potatoes, and various other articles of provender for stock. It yields about 15,000 gallons of milk a year, for which, (in consequence of its being much nearer than any other milk farm to the town,) there is a regular and constant demand.—The rocks, of which there is an inexhaustible supply, are generally in demand, and afford a very profitable employment for the teams when not otherwise engaged.

In fine, the above named place may with propriety be said to be one of the most valuable farms in New England, and well worthy the attention of farmers or others who wish to make a profitable investment; and the terms of payment will be made convenient to the purchaser.

Sale to be on the premises, where the conditions will be made known. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

☞ N. B. The Stock, Farming Utensils and Produce will be sold at some future day, of which due notice will be given, unless disposed of at private sale.

Sept. 26.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auct'r.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Garden and Nursery, (near Savin-hill Hotel, Dorchester,) a variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, shrubbery, grape vines, bulbous flower roots, &c., &c.

100 Isabella Grape Vines, 4 and 5 years old, extra plants.

500 do. do. 2 years old.

500 Catawba do. 2 and 3 years old.

Also, Bland, Schnykill, Prince Edward, Black Hamburgh, Chasselas, &c. 2000 plants of hardy Roses. 5000 Tulip bulbs, now in order for transplanting.

Orders by mail or otherwise will be punctually attended to. RUFUS HOWE.

Dorchester, Sept. 26.

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Horticultural Show.

THE Massachusetts Horticultural Society will celebrate its fourth anniversary on Wednesday the 3d day of October next, by a Public Dinner and Address.

The address will be delivered by Dr T. W. Harris, of Cambridge, Professor of Entomology in the Society.

An Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers will be submitted for the inspection of visitors, in Concert Hall, at 1 o'clock, at cost of 2.

Tickets may be had by the members of the Society and others, on application to Dr S. A. Shurtleff, Messrs J. T. Buckingham, J. P. Bradley, Geo. W. Pratt, Zebedee Cook, Jr. and J. B. Russell.

The dinner will be provided by Major Eaton, at Concert Hall, and the company will sit down at the table at ½ past 3, P. M.

Per order.

Sept. 26.

ZEDEE COOK, JR.
Chairman of the Committee.

Collins' Axes.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, fifty dozen Collins & Co.'s and King's Cast Steel Axes. J. R. NEWELL.

Situation Wanted.

As manager of a farm, by a native of Scotland, who considers himself well qualified for his business, also well acquainted in cattle. Apply at this office.

Sept. 19.

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Durham Short Horn Bull.

A fine animal four years old, full blood, progeny very promising, for sale, if applied for soon at this office.

Hot-bed Frames and Sashes.

FOR sale, a set of Hot-bed Frames containing six sashes in good order. Apply at this office. Sept. 5.

Printing Presses for Sale.

FOR sale at this office, one Smith's Imperial Press, one do. Medium, and one Ramage.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of—

HYACINTHS: (Double and single,) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12½ to \$1 each.

TULIPS: Splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed; 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen; assorted, with the colors marked on each; (our assortment of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put many sorts as low as \$6 per hundred; an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS: Assorted, of the most splendid colors and showy flowers, large roots; 25 cents each, (extra fine roots.)

JOQUILLÉS: Sweet scented, finest roots 12½ cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS: Fragrant, white with citron cups, extra sized roots, 12½ to 25 cents each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS: Fragrant, of all colors, 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS: Of all colors, 6½ cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LARGE GLADIOLUS or SWORD LILIES, 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Double Pink Roots.

FOR sale at the New England Seedstore, No. 50½ North Market Street,

An assortment of the finest Double Pink Roots, of different colors, selected by an amateur, originally from the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. Some of the sorts have produced flowers the past summer 2½ inches in diameter, and are considered equal to any cultivated in the vicinity of Boston. They are now in fine order for transplanting, are packed in moss for safe transportation any distance, and are offered at the low price of 25 cts. per root.

Also, a few large Double Crimson Peony roots, packed in moss, at the same price.

Wanted,

A Woman from 18 to 30 years of age, from the country, to do the cooking, &c. of a small family in this city, where she may rely upon kind treatment, and \$1.50 per week for her services. Address: L. A. at the New England Farmer office.

Farmer Wanted.

A young man is wanted to manage a Farm in this vicinity. He must be able to produce unquestionable recommendations as to capacity and attention to business—a man (a native of New England) with a wife and no children would be preferred. Apply at the New England Farmer Office. sept. 26.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market this day 610 Beef Cattle, (including about 125 unsold last week,) 1992 Steers, 2442 Sheep, (including 300 unsold last week,) and 780 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—We notice no Cattle sold higher than we quoted extra cattle last week; second, and third, best were scarce, and sold higher; we quote extra at \$2.25 a 3.50; prime at \$4.84 a 5.17; good at \$4.25 a 4.56; thin at \$3.50 a 4. Cows, two year old and three year old, at \$3.50 a 4.25.

Stores.—Two year old from \$11 to 15; yearlings from 6.50 to \$10.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed the following prices; 20, 23, 27, and 30.

Sheep.—Better prices were obtained than we have noticed for several weeks; lots were taken at \$1.33, 1.50, 1.62, 1.75, 1.92, 2, and 2.25. Wethers at \$2.25, 2.33, 2.50 and \$8.

Swine.—Two lots of about 20 each, old swine, nearly half sows at 4c.; one lot of 50 shoats, selected, half barrows, at 4c.; about 80 were retained a 4½ for sows, and 5 a ½ for barrows. Several lots will probably be taken to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—There has been a good demand for all kind of stock this week. Beef Cattle rather scarce, 500 head came in during the week and sold quick at a trifling advance. Sheep and Lambs—about 4000 have come in, and all found a quick sale at advanced prices. Beef Cattle \$5 a 7, Sheep \$2 a 4.50, Lambs \$1.50 a 3, Live Swine \$4 a 4.50.—*Daily Adv.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1832.

NO. 12.

Agriculture.

SUPERIOR BREEDS OF CATTLE.

We are gratified to learn that a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society will endeavor to illustrate by examples, the properties of a number of breeds of imported cattle, as indicated in animals which are specimens of their respective races. These will be exhibited at the next Brighton Fair, and will display the peculiarities of their kinds downwards from the *Gore Breed*, which was imported by CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. a little before 1800, with a subsequent cross of the Bakewell, imported by GILBERT STEWART, Esq. and presented to Mr Bowdoin, about 1800. Mr Parsons' Bull Holderness was then made use of, and then crossed by Cattle. From 1819 to 1825, crosses were obtained from Admiral, Denton, Corlehs and Sir Isaac, and since, during the two years past by a full blooded descendant of Wye Comet, imported by Col. Powell, and said to be the last and best improvement of the short horned race. This last mentioned animal will also be exhibited.

Individual animals in which these several races are marked will be offered to view and competition for premiums, such as Cows, Heifers, Bull and Heifer Calves. Full and half blooded oxen will also compete in drawing. Our farmers will thus have an opportunity to observe the form, color and quality of the several races; the deep red in the Herefordshire, with the white or speckled face, &c. Mention has often been made in our paper, by the Rev. Mr Capen, and others, and specimens seen at the Cattle Shows, of the excellence of the Bakewell breed; its value in milch properties and good temper. In the latter particular the short horned race has proved remarkable. With regard to the Bakewell stock, the practice was to breed "in and in" until the several importations from abroad took place; of all of which, we learn advantage has been taken. The object has been to illustrate what could be done by constant effort; and it is hoped that, if there is any good to be derived, of which many are confident, the advantage, and the practicability of its being realized may be fully displayed for the benefit of our cultivators. We are fully persuaded that a desire to promote the agricultural interest, is the only motive inducing the individual alluded to, to make the exertions necessary for the exhibition proposed as above mentioned.

From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DIET AND REGIMEN.

Some thirty or forty years since, when commercial expeditions to the remotest parts of the earth were much less frequent than at the present day a ship returned after having made a very fortunate voyage into the Pacific. The master invited the owners, with his and their friends, to visit him on board. They partook very liberally of such refreshments as he offered them; and among other delicacies, of some excellent smoked or dried meat, which was much relished and admired. When the repast was over, the company were informed that the meat was horse-flesh

which the captain had procured of the Araucanian Indians. This information sickened the whole party; and in a little time, vomiting, whether from the squeamishness of individuals, or from sympathy, became general, and soon put an end to all further conviviality and hilarity.

I think it is Van Swieten who tells us, that he was once riding in the heat of summer on a particular road, when he was instantly seized with a violent vomiting, which was caused by the oppressive stench arising from the sudden bursting of the carcass of a dead animal that lay by the way side. He adds, that this sickness made such an impression on his imagination, and the association of ideas was so strong, as ever after to produce nausea when he passed by the place, even when he travelled the road in the dead of winter.

These instances are mentioned as specimens of the power of the imagination over the stomach, and of the commanding influence which the mind possesses upon the process of digestion, while the body is in perfect health. It is impossible to fix the attention upon the stomach, and the various articles of the food which we eat—measuring the quantity, examining the quality, and discussing the salubrity of every mouthful that is taken—without greatly disturbing the process of digestion. Green corn, the most palatable of all the native dishes of New England, sits as heavy as lead; cucumbers and pickles become as indigestible as fats; apples, peaches, and other fruits of the season, are soon as acid as vinegar; and the pulp of the most delicious watermelon is as nauseating as Araucanian horse-flesh. Our garden vegetables are looked upon with an eye as suspicious as we would view thorn apple, henlock, or the deadly nightshade. Tarts, sweetmeats, cake, and every delicacy, can be no longer borne; and even the plain apple pie, which has been our favorite from infancy, is banished from the table. Tea disturbs the nerves, coffee is too stimulating, and chocolate is indigestible.

In nine instances in ten, and more probably ninety-nine in a hundred, the mischief which follows the temperate, prudent use of these articles, arises from the disturbance which the imagination gives the stomach, rather than from their being originally improper for food. The influence of the mind upon the stomach, and more particularly so when it is in a state of apprehension and fear, checks the secretion of gastric juice, and prevents a sufficient quantity of it being furnished to perform the process of digestion. The direction to the disciples to eat whatever was set before them, as well as the command to ask no questions for conscience' sake, was not only an injunction of religion, but a dictate of philosophy; and it is at this day as obligatory upon every person in health, and wishing to remain in health, as it was in the primitive age of the Gospel. It is difficult to conceive of the great and irreparable injury, which has been done of late years, by diffusing minute rules concerning diet and regimen, among people in ordinary health. Not one stomach in a hundred will bear to be constantly watched, questioned, and irritated by the mind. The true way to retain a good stomach is, in a sense, to forget that such an organ is attached to the body.

Peculiar states of health, as well as everything else in this world, go by fashion. At one time everybody is bilious; at another, nervous. Sometimes all must be feverish, and taking cream of tartar; at others, every one is debilitated, and taking iron, tincture of bark, and bitters. At present, dyspepsia is the order of the day, and everything is to be prevented and cured by abstinence and starvation. Books upon this subject are circulated among the learned, and the newspapers are constantly enforcing it upon the people at large. The professors of our colleges and schools, many of them, as regularly and as gravely lecture their pupils upon diet and regimen, as upon their systematic studies; and if the professor chances to be in fashion, all the pupils of the institution must have the dyspepsia also. A kind of monomania pervades the whole community upon this point. The question now is, not what we shall eat or drink, but what we shall not eat or drink; and every morsel or draught is as scrupulously examined as if it contained a latent poison.

Such being the state of things, a squeamishness and delicacy is soon acquired, and the stomach is readily brought into a factitious state, which prevents its digesting properly most of the common articles of food. Nothing but the diet of invalids can be borne; and even this, to sit easy, must be diminished in quantity, till the strength is impaired and we all become valetudinarians in reality.

When an epidemic very generally prevails in a particular, limited locality, it sometimes happens that no person enjoys sound health. In such cases, certain cautions may not only be proper, but necessary. But if this locality is a hundred miles from us, and our own vicinity remains salubrious, it is no argument that we should adopt a valetudinarian regimen. It is not necessary for our crew to be put on short allowance, because another ship is in want of provision. The fruits and produce of the season were designed for temperate use and rational enjoyment. So far from its being true, that they are crude the present year, in the vicinity of the residence of the writer the fact is directly the reverse. With the exception that the season is perhaps a few days later than usual, there is an ample supply of all our customary productions, in all the perfection common to the climate. They are not placed by Providence before a sound man to tantalize his appetite, or to tempt him to destroy his health.

I have no doubt that much evil has arisen from adopting a cholera regimen in places where there was no trace of the disease, and that by this means the stomach has become enfeebled, and a predisposition formed for the epidemic. Every idle rumor has been circulated, to work upon a credulous public. In my view, it is the height of folly and credulity to imagine that the eating of an apple, a peach, or a slice of watermelon, in perfection, can ever produce such a disease as malignant cholera in a healthy person, or essentially affect him either as a predisposing or exciting cause. No; where this terrible disease does occur, the cause lies deeper. The whortleberries and milk could not, I apprehend, have ever been the occasion of the calamity of the clergyman's family at Harlem; or if they were, the health of the

family must have been previously impaired. These remarks concerning the action of the mind of a person in health, upon the digestive or assimilating powers of the stomach, apply with augmented force when disease, or even a predisposition to a prevailing complaint, is present. Now a little imagination may render the simplest article of food indigestible, or make it actually noxious. Every one knows, that suspicion or fear has an instant effect on the stomach; and when this suspicion is directed to the stomach itself, its influence is augmented in a geometrical ratio. The digestive organs for a time are paralyzed, and the food is no longer subject to animal laws, but is changed upon chemical principles. The effects of medicine, in like manner, are essentially counteracted, or materially assisted, according to the state of the mind, and its direction to the stomach, and the supposed good or ill action of the remedy.

On the whole, after a pretty attentive consideration of the subject, I am strongly inclined to believe that the popular treatises upon diet and regimen, the habitual lecturing of students upon their health, and the newspaper recommendations and proscriptions of food and drink, have been the cause of ten cases of dyspepsia, in the place of one which they have prevented or removed. It is said that no susceptible person can fix his attention upon his heart, for five minutes at a time, without producing pain or distress, or varying the action of that vital organ. The same is probably the fact with the stomach, and peculiarly so when an epidemic is prevailing, which has one of its prominent seats in the organs of digestion. A regular habit of using the bounties of Providence with temperance and moderation, is about all that can ever be enforced upon the public to advantage. All popular directions, besides the rules of common sense and common prudence, are liable to be misunderstood and perverted, and be carried to extremes which make them worse than useless—increasing the very evils which they were benevolently, but injudiciously, designed to diminish. AMICUS.

ADVANTAGES OF BORED WELLS IN COMMUNICATING HEAT.

The temperature of the water which rises from considerable depths in the earth, being almost constantly, winter and summer, at about 51° Fahr. the application of this temperature to economical purposes was suggested by M. de Bruckmann of Wurtemberg, and it has met with complete success. Bored wells, from which the water rises to the surface by some internal force, and flows in a constant stream, are now common or at least numerous, in the north of Europe. This able engineer had bored a number of these wells for the supply of various establishments for spinning, paper making, bleaching, &c, in which the water flowing from them is used as a motive power.

In the winter of 1830, he was consulted in relation to the best means of keeping the wheels clear of ice, in one of the manufactories of Heilsbrunn, when the congelation was so great as to oblige them to use the axe in clearing the wheel. Recourse has been had to currents of hot air, and cylinders filled with ignited charcoal, but with imperfect success. Dr Bruckmann introduced the current from a bored well into a cylinder, pierced full of holes, from which the water fell in a shower upon the wheel, and in less than an

hour, the wheel which was so encased with ice as to be immovable, was as clear of it as if it had been the month of July, and from that time no further obstruction was experienced. This beneficial application of the warm water of bored wells was soon extended to all the manufactories where such wells existed.

But the engineer did not rest there. He conceived and executed the plan of warming the manufactories themselves by the water, prior to its falling on the wheel. This was done by the simple process of raising the water to circulate in open tubes (troughs) throughout several rooms of a paper mill and thence to fall on the wheel. A difference of nearly thirty degrees, in very cold weather, was thus produced between the interior and the exterior of the building, although the doors were frequently opened by the ingress and egress of the workmen, and it enabled the proprietor to dispense with the stoves, and furnaces, without any inconvenience to the laborers either on account of heat or of dampness from the water, which was at first an object of apprehension.

In oil mills this procedure is particularly advantageous, not only in keeping the wheels clear of ice, but in securing the requisite dampness of the grain without the danger of freezing, which in cold weather, demands much troublesome precaution.

The process now described has the further advantage, 1st. That the same water, which in the winter warms the apartments, in summer communicates a most agreeable and refreshing coolness, the heat never exceeding 55 degrees, though it may outside be as high as seventy-six degrees. 2d. That the circulation of water in manufactories purifies the air, and promotes the health of the workmen, so that in rooms full of people, the atmosphere is found to be perfectly free, though the windows may be kept shut. 3d. That in case of fire, a current of water within a building must be of the greatest consequence.

So successful have been these inventions of M. de Bruckmann, that the King of Wurtemberg has appointed him to the station of Royal Architect, and Knight of the order of merit, and decreed to him a large gold medal.

The water of bored wells has been applied in France to the warming of conservatories of plants, and a large fish pond at Montmorency has been supplied in the same manner with cool water, which in the summer season prevents the loss formerly sustained by the perishing of the fish from the excess of heat. In consequence of these valuable applications, the committee of the "Société d'Encouragement," propose the decree of their gold medal to M. de Bruckmann.—*Bull de la Soc. d'Encour. Jour.*

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

THE FARMER OF MOUNT VERNON.

Every person, not profoundly ignorant of his country's annals, and who is at all conversant with the characters of the leaders in the revolution which gave existence to these United States, must have been in the habit of contemplating General Washington as an eminent agriculturist, as well as the man "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." But few, however, could have supposed it possible that in the midst of public avocations of more importance than

ever another man was engaged in, General Washington could have bestowed a particular attention to the details of husbandry; and have superintended and directed complex operations on several farms, at the same time that he presided over the destinies of a rising empire, in a novel, arduous, and hazardous career of military and political experiment. The following, copied from a "Letter from Mr Jared Sparks, to the Hon. Judge Story," will present new motives and fresh incentives, to every cultivator to imitate the virtues, and venerate the name of Washington.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

There was no station in which Washington took more delight, or the duties of which he discharged with more zeal and activity, than that of a practical farmer. His achievements in this walk, were prodigious. It may fairly be questioned whether any other individual in the country, not excepting the most industrious and enterprising, who has been devoted to this pursuit alone, has ever accomplished so much.—He was commander of an army, and at the head of a nation for a few years only at a time, but a day never passed in which his farm was out of his mind. During the whole war, he was planning improvements, directing them, and often writing letters of minute instructions to his manager. While President of the United States, it was his standing custom to write weekly, and receive weekly returns, in which he required great particularity and exactness in specifying occurrences, and the employment and progress of the laborers. I have before me a volume of press copies of letters written in one year during the Presidency, to his manager and overseers. Some of them extend to several pages, and they average more than one a week. They are written in his own hand, with its usually fair and regular character, and bear every mark of having been as much studied in expression and style as any of his compositions. In some cases, and probably in most, they were written and copied out by himself, before the press impressions were taken.

Such was his habit for years, amidst the burden of his public cares. There is also before me a curious agricultural document, dated four days before his death. It is a pamphlet of 24 folio pages, written in a close hand, containing instructions to his manager for the cultivation of three farms on the estate of Mount Vernon, the following year. Each farm was divided into lots which were numbered. In the pamphlet very full instructions are given how to cultivate every lot in the three farms during the next year, stating the crops, with remarks on the soil, the products of former years, and the results of former experiments. Washington died, you will recollect, in the middle of December, and this pamphlet, drawn up evidently with much reflection, was already prepared to be handed to the manager, at the beginning of the year, prefaced by a letter of general directions, on the importance of method and forethought in farming operations, and this, notwithstanding he was himself to be on the plantation, at exercise a daily supervision.

[These instances are mentioned only as examples; they indicate the habit, and it is unnecessary to add more. For a time, he kept an agricultural journal, and was engaged in experiments on a rotation of crops, noting down for a series of years, the crops of each lot, with remarks on the comparative success of different rotations. He was at

much pains to stock his farms with the best breeds of animals, and his grounds were adorned with rare and curious trees and shrubs, collected from various parts of the United States and from foreign countries. His correspondence with Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Anderson, and Arthur Young, on agriculture, has been printed. It is not my intention to select much for publication under this head, but such papers will be included, and such illustrations appended, as will exhibit in their due proportions the character of Washington on his farm, and his attention to the humble concerns of life.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society took place at Newbury, on Thursday, Sept. 27. The day was highly favorable, and the Exhibition in all its parts well sustained, manifesting an increasing interest in the concerns of the Society. Much credit is due to the Committee of Arrangements, and other gentlemen of the vicinity, for their active exertions to render the Farmers' Festival useful and interesting to the community.

Among the numerous crowds assembled on this occasion, we noticed many of the most substantial and practical farmers from all parts of the County. Such an assemblage of practical men, for the purpose of communicating and receiving instruction, cannot fail to have a salutary influence upon all around them.

At 2 o'clock between one and two hundred members of the Society, with their invited guests, dined together, at Drake's Hotel, in Newburyport. The tables were handsomely spread, and bountifully supplied. And we should not omit to notice the public spirit of those ladies and gentlemen of the vicinity, by means of which they were so beautifully ornamented with flowers, and furnished with fruits of the best quality.

At three o'clock, an address was delivered by the Rev. Gardner B. Perry of Bradford, to a crowded audience, replete with sound instruction and much useful information.

Among the objects presented for Exhibition and Premium, we noticed, 9 Bulls, 9 Milch Cows, 11 Heifers, 17 pair of Steers, 9 young Horses raised in the county, about 30 pair of Working Oxen, Swine of various kinds, &c. &c.

Fourteen teams, 7 double and 7 single, were engaged in the Ploughing Match, on a field admirably suited to the purpose, and performed the ploughing of one quarter of an acre each, in time varying from 55 to 90 minutes, and in a manner not excelled in any match of the kind we ever witnessed.

The following Premiums were awarded.

DAIRY.

To Mrs Betsey Parker, for Butter, 51
Hector Coffin, do.
Moses Newell, for Cheese,

PLOUGHING.

Double teams,

To Richard Jaques, 1st premium,
John Northend, 2d,
Bartlett J. Currier, 3d,
William Moody, jr. 4th,

Single teams,

To Rich'd T. Jaques, 1st,
Daniel Adams, 3d, 2d,
Pike Noyes, 3d,
Adams Knight, 4th,

CIDER.

To James Ferguson,

POTATOES.

To Paul Kent, 1st premium,
James Locke, 1st,
E. & S. Follansbee, 2d,

BEES.

To Jesse Putnam, 1st premium,
Gideon H. Currier, 2d,
Joseph Day, 3d,

MILCH COWS.

To Timothy Flanders, 1st premium,
J. O. W. Brown, 2d,
Time Noyes, 3d,
Edw. Titcomb, jr. gratuity,
Parker M. Dole, "

STEERS.

To Israel Bartlett, 1st premium,
Amos M. Follansbee, 2d,
N. Newell, 1
N. S. Sawyer, 1 each

To Joseph Mann of Salisbury, for an extraordinary Ox, of the Sandwich Breed, 5 years old, weighing 2420 lbs. fed only upon grass, in the pasture with other cattle.

SWINE.

To Parker M. Dole, 1st premium,
Thomas Emery, 2d,
Philip R. Rogers, 1st,
Hector Coffin, 2d,
Moses French, 1st,
Hector Coffin, 2d,

HORSES.

To John O. W. Brown, for iron gray colt, 3 years old, 1st premium,
To William Johnson, Jr. for his bay horse, 4 years old 2d pr.
To John B. Savory, for a dark sorrel mare, 4 years old, 3d pr.

Gratuities to the amount of \$18 were given for other handsome animals of this description.

\$86 were awarded in premiums for numerous articles of Domestic Manufacture exhibited; manifesting much industry and taste in their structure.

Several claims were entered for Agricultural Experiments of different kinds, and for extraordinary crops—but were not decided on at this meeting.

The Officers of the last year were re-elected, with a very few alterations.—*Essex Register.*

From the *Harvestable Journal.*

BAYBERRY OR WAX-BEARING MYRTLE.

The very respectable and industrious representative of Portugal at Washington, has furnished the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, with an interesting article on the tree or shrub commonly called myrtle. It is a native of North America, and abounds on many of the most sandy beaches, from Maine to Louisiana. Of this shrub there are several species. The one known in the northern states by the name of bayberry or wax-bearing myrtle, and at the south as the candle-berry tree, is the most valuable. It is a rather low and spreading shrub, having crooked stems, and lanceolate or spear shaped leaves, with a few indentures towards their extremities. The bark of the young shoots and the leaves being bruised, "emit the most refreshing and delightful fragrance, exceeded by no myrtle, or any aromatic plant." The berries grow in clusters on

the stems, are about the size of pepper corn, and when ripe, are covered with a whitish green wax.

At Sandy Neck, on the north side of Barnstable harbor, this shrub abounds, and an active person, may in autumn, gather two bushels of the berries per day. The wax or tallow is collected by boiling the berries in water, a bushel yielding from four to five pounds. Its specific gravity when cool, being greater than that of water, the wax is skimmed off during the process of boiling, otherwise it would settle among the berries and be lost.

It is afterwards clarified in brass kettles, and applied to a variety of purposes, but it is chiefly used in making candles. These burn for a long time, produce little smoke, emit an agreeable odor during combustion, and never melt and run down at the sides like those manufactured from tallow or spermaceti. It is used to mix bayberry with other tallow, because candles made wholly from it, do not give a strong light, particularly during cold weather.

Bayberry tallow has been used, more or less, in this vicinity, since the settlement of the country; but we were not aware that it was so extensively at the south, till after reading the article referred to in the Journal of Commerce. Candles made of a mixture of bayberry and other tallow, are a beautiful and economical article, and it is somewhat surprising that they are not in more general request. Fine scented soap is also made from this wax, and in New York city there is a manufactory of the crude article.

Substitute for Sugar.—A substitute for what may now be deemed a luxury, will probably, be by no means unacceptable. Honey has been proposed, honey has been adopted, but to many its peculiar flavor occasions a disgust they cannot overcome; now this flavor may be removed, without any injury to its sweetness, by a very simple process. Late experiments in chemistry have taught the use of charcoal in purifying various substances; this led to its application to the purpose of freeing honey from its peculiar flavor, which has been attended with complete success. Four pounds of honey being boiled with two pounds of water, and one of well burnt charcoal on a gentle fire, till the syrup began to acquire some degree of consistency, the charcoal was separated by a strainer, the clear syrup being then boiled, till it was of a proper consistence, it was found to be as free from any disagreeable flavor as syrup of sugar. This therefore, might be applied to every purpose for which sugar is commonly used. If the charcoal be coarsely powdered, I should imagine a smaller quantity would as effectually answer the purpose.

Expenses of Cultivation.—The expense of cultivation of land in England has much increased of late years, as appears by the returns to the Board of Agriculture, which state that the average expenses of cultivating 100 acres of land was, in 1790, £411; in 1803, £547; and in 1813, £771. Since the latter year, there have been reductions in labor and taxes, and also, to a considerable extent, in rent. Surveyors calculate that highly cultivated land ought to produce a threefold return, viz. one third of the gross produce to the landlord for rent, another for the expenses, and the remainder for the farmer's profit; the rent of inferior land being only a fourth, or even a fifth of the gross produce, by reason of the additional expense of cultivation.—*English paper.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

The Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the *Chambersburg Agricultural and Horticultural Society*, to select the place and make all requisite arrangements for the First Annual Exhibition of said Society, submit to their associate members and fellow citizens the following report.

The Annual Exhibition, as appointed by the laws of the Society, will be held in Westbrook, on Wednesday the 17th day of October next.— The place selected for the purpose is at and near Mr Stevens's public house, in the immediate vicinity of Woodford's corner. This locality is believed to combine more advantages for the general accommodation of the Agricultural citizens of the county, than any other place that could be selected, and especially in regard to travel. It is most central, and on the great thoroughfare, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Portland market, where the stock and produce of the husbandman are ordinarily carried for sale. All persons therefore, who have occasion to visit Portland on either pleasure or business, will find but little inconvenience in attending the Exhibition at this place. And as there may be a public sale as well as a most favorable opportunity for private sales, of such stock, produce, and domestic manufactures as may be brought into and entered for the Exhibition, those who have articles of the kind to dispose of will probably find it for their interest to make it even their *special* business to attend on the occasion, and add their proper share of encouragement to the enterprise.

Every accommodation practicable will be provided for persons who shall attend with a view of advancing the designs of the institution. Convenient rooms for the exhibition of articles of domestic manufacture, or roots, fruits, &c., &c., and suitable pens for cattle and other live stock will be prepared.

It is also expected that an Address, explanatory of the designs, utility and practical operation of the Society will be delivered on the occasion. A public dinner, for such members of the Society as choose to unite in it, will likewise be prepared.

The Society being in its infancy, and its mode of procedure but partially matured, the Exhibition for the present season cannot be expected to afford the immediate and extensive interest to either the members of the society, or the public, which is confidently contemplated for the future. The first organization of the Society was too late in the current season to hold out pecuniary inducements, in the shape of premiums, for our farmers and horticulturists to enter into competition with each other for the promotion of their common cause under the regulations and guidance of the Society, or to make formal reports of their success in any attempted improvements in their crops, stocks, or other branches of industry. The consequence could not be otherwise than that a very few premiums only can at this meeting be offered, consistently with either the state of the funds, or the general design of the institution.

It is, however, of primary importance, that our agricultural citizens should improve this approaching opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the objects, great utility and operation of the society; and by their prompt attendance and spirited cooperation, stimulate its members and each other in the laudable endeavor to widen the circulation of useful knowledge relating to garden-

ing and husbandry in general, and thereby to increase the annual profits, elevate the character, and extend the influence of those who are engaged in these interesting and important pursuits.

It is anticipated that another year will enable the Society to hold out such encouragement, and to offer such premiums as will embrace nearly all objects of agricultural improvements and of domestic industry and manufacture, and simultaneously serve to demonstrate the Society's own prosperous condition, and to advance the great purposes of the common welfare for which it has been projected.

But the interests which our farmers and horticulturists shall this year manifest in behalf of the enterprise thus formed for their common benefit, will operate very sensibly to encourage or discourage, according as it shall be spirited or languid, the labors of those upon whom the principal labor in it must necessarily devolve, viz. the active members and officers of the Society. As his truth must address itself home so readily to the understanding of every good citizen farmer in the county, nothing need be added to convince him of the propriety of his regarding and making it a matter of both pleasure and business to devote one day in the year which has been appointed to the interesting purposes of this Society. They are, one and all, respectfully advised and invited to do so.

The premiums voted by the Executive Committee to be awarded at the approaching exhibition, are as follows:

- | | |
|---|------|
| For the best yoke of working oxen, | 10 |
| " " best specimen of butter, in a quantity not less than 20 lbs. | 1 |
| " " best cheese not less than 30 lbs. | 1 |
| " " best old cider, not less than 1 bbl. | 1 |
| " " best currant wine, in quantity not less than six bottles, made without the use of ardent spirits, | 2 50 |
| " " best milk cow, | 5 |
| " " best bull, native or imported, not exceeding two years old, | 5 |

Suitable premiums will also be awarded for specimens of apples, pears and grapes, and also for other articles of produce, and of domestic manufacture, which shall in the opinion of the Executive committee be of superior quality, or skill.

But no premium will be awarded for any article which shall not be of a superior quality, and of the growth or manufacture of this county excepting on stock already specified.

All persons having any improved agricultural or horticultural implement or machinery, or improved stock of cattle, sheep or swine, or any roots, plants, culinary vegetables or fruits of a superior quality or growth, are invited to enter them for exhibition and sale.

A written account of the articles or subjects of premium will be required of those who propose to compete for the honors of the Society.

New members will also be admitted at this meeting of the Society. And all persons desirous of admission are invited to attend.

SETH CLARK,
FRANCIS O. J. SMITH,
NATHANIEL WARREN.

Westbrook, Sept. 18, 1832.

Who has no friend and no enemy, is one of the vulgar; without talents, power or energy.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

STIRRING THE EARTH A RELIEF AGAINST DROUGHT.

This is a true subject, and one, which we are aware has been long since settled by intelligent cultivators in all countries. It is very familiar to gardeners, and the cause of the very superior productions of gardens over field culture may be attributed in part to the more frequent application of the hoe and spade. Yet it is true, that a very great number of farmers deny the proposition, and disapprove the practice. They think it dangerous to plough and hoe, in the time of extreme drought and heat, while our own experience of twenty years has convinced us, that it is much superior as a remedy, against drought, than watering in the limited manner, in which that must always be applied. There has never been a season in our memory in which there was greater necessity for the application of all remedies against drought than the present. The drought was not only of longer duration, but it took place, when plants were the least able to resist it, not having sent their roots in quest of nourishment far, wide, and deep. The early foliage, also, is more tender and more liable to wilt under a scorching sun and a drying wind.

In this extraordinary season, I had a small patch of early potatoes planted in a warm and sandy soil purposely to procure an early crop; the soil was, at least, three quarters pure sand, mixed with some food for plants among the sand. The severe drought threatened a total loss of the crop. The potato stalks were feeble, drawn up, scarcely larger than goose quills, and I expected every day to see them wither; all hopes of a crop were abandoned. I thought that they were the fair subjects of a desperate experiment. On one of the hottest and driest days, I gave them a thorough plunging, passing the plough four times through each row; first plunging two furrows from the hills, as near the roots as possible, without throwing out the seed potatoes, and then returning the loam, or earth, instantly back by two other furrows. No rain intervened for ten days. Three days after, the potatoes changed their color, they started afresh as if they had received the benefit of ample showers, while not a drop of rain had fallen.

The dews, which were abundant, settled upon the new turned earth, while before the plunging, no moisture had been apparent.

The last fact, though it cannot have escaped the notice of the most careless cultivator, has not been as yet explained. We can easily see, that a soil, rendered porous, would more readily and easily convey its moisture to the roots. It becomes like a sponge, and is readily permeable, or rather readily permits the moisture to pass between the particles. But it is not yet understood why it attracts the moisture. Perhaps, however, it may be owing to its presenting a much greater surface to the moist air of the night. The fact, however, which is what most concerns us, is settled. Perhaps some of the experiments of our distinguished countryman, Dr Wells, a physician of London, who rendered himself distinguished by his remarks on dew, may tend to explain this fact, though it is not my purpose to examine the theory.

Every man who feels an interest in the question, can satisfy himself, at once, by stirring a small piece of earth in a time of severe drought, and if he does not find it in the morning more

filled with moisture, than the undisturbed ground in its vicinity, let him continue a disbeliever.

But there is another mode, and it is one which I have never seen suggested, by which I apprehend the stirring of the surface, and making it light and porous, is beneficial in great droughts. It is this: light porous bodies are bad conductors of heat: perhaps because they have more air between their interstices. The facts are familiar to us. Metallic bodies acquire an intense heat under the rays of the sun, so do stones in proportion to their density. The earth when very compact, will become exceedingly hot, but garden loam, which is very porous, remains cool at noon-day, two inches below the surface. I believe, therefore, that moving the surface, and keeping it in a light and porous state, enables it to resist the heat of the sun's rays, that the air between the particles of earth communicates the heat more slowly than the particles themselves do, when in close contact.

Such is my theory: but I am an enemy of theories, I always distrust them, I look only to facts; and having observed that a slight covering of half an inch of sea-weed would preserve my strawberries from drought, which can only arise from its lying so loose on the surface, I have been led to infer, that the undoubted fact, that soil in a loose, pulverized state resists drought, is owing to the same cause, to wit, the slowness with which the heat of the solar rays is communicated to the roots. But be the theory sound or unsound, I am persuaded that every farmer will find that the free use of his plough and hoe, in times of severe drought, will be of more value to him, than as much manure as that labor would purchase. I have been always convinced from my experience as an horticulturist, that the great secret in cultivation consists in making the soil porous. In raising exotic plants we know it to be true, and our flower pots are always supplied with soil, the most porous which we can obtain. The farmer may borrow light from an occupation which he looks upon with disdain, but which serves to elucidate and explain the secrets of vegetation.

J. L.

From the Genesee Farmer.

EXOTIC PLANTS.

There are two kinds or classes of exotic plants from warmer climates, usually kept in green houses, which may be safely trusted in the open border with a very little care, viz: 1. Bulbs that bear deep planting, and a temperature in winter about the freezing point. 2. Shrubs that flower, after having been killed to the ground, from a stake of the present year's growth.

In a sunk border, deeply planted, I have had *Amurllis longifolia* several years without sustaining the least injury in winter, although it is indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope; and a florist of great experience is of opinion that several other species of that fine genus, might be planted along side in the same border with every prospect of success.

It is surprising from what a depth some strobilous or tuberous rooted plants will porture. Some years ago, in autumn, by accident, a Crown Imperial was covered by a mound of earth two feet deep; yet in the spring it forced its way upward, and has continued ever since to flower annually. By the same mound the root of a

Poenia was buried nearly eighteen inches, and it still keeps its place.

I had planted *Arum dracunculoides* from the south of Europe at the usual depth for lilies, but it was destroyed by the frost. I was then advised to plant at the depth of eight or nine inches, which has proved to be sufficient, for it has safely withstood our hardest winters, although the border is raised several inches. In trying such experiments, however, with *Amurllis* or *Pancratium*, I would recommend a border of heavy loam enriched by vegetable earth, either sunk or on a level with the general surface.

Shrubs which are annually killed to the ground, and then produce flowers on stalks of the present year's growth, become in effect herbaceous perennials. I have several plants of this kind which suffered from the frosts of last winter, but which have become reconciled to a climate widely different from that in which they indigenously grew. *Cistus tinctoria* and *Hypericum hircinum*, on stalks which have risen this spring from the ground, have long since presented their beautiful yellow flowers; and *Lagerstromia indica* under similar circumstances is now covered with delicate purple blossoms. *Viter agnuscastus* is preparing for a similar display; and several China roses scarcely retain the habit of shrubs. D. T. 8th mo. 8, 1832.

From the American Farmer.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRIES.

We know not whether the following fact is common or not, but it certainly is a new thing to us. In a field containing great quantities of common "old field" strawberry plants, which bear abundantly every spring, we have found about a dozen plants now (20th September,) just ripening their fruit. The plants differ in no respect from the common ones. These plants are all situated within a few feet of each other, and on carefully examining the field, we can find no others now in fruit or flower. The questions that naturally suggest themselves are, whether these plants have been forced by some peculiarity of the season to bear a second crop of fruit, as is often the case with apples and cherries, or retarded in their first crop; or are they a new variety produced from seed, with the peculiar and valuable property of bearing fruit in autumn? None of the plants appear to have borne fruit this year, nor are there any runners as yet visible, either old or young. It would seem that the circumstance is not caused by any peculiarity of the season, as these plants are surrounded thickly with others which show no signs of such an effect. We shall carefully transplant them for the purpose of ascertaining whether this be a permanent character, or a mere vagary of nature.

ON TRANSPLANTING WHEAT.

In the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. 58, there is a statement of Mr C. Miller, of Cambridge, who sowed some wheat in June 1766, and in August a plant was taken up, and separated into 18 parts, and replanted. These plants were taken up and divided in October following, and planted separately to stand the winter; which division produced 67 plants. They were again taken up in March, and produced 500 plants. The number of ears thus formed from one grain of wheat was 21,209, which gave $3\frac{1}{3}$ pecks of corn, weighing

74lbs. 7oz. and estimated at 591,000 grains. This year Mr Lance of Lewisham, had been transplanting wheat, and in every instance the root transplanted is better than those remaining in the seed bed. He also divided a root in February, which then contained 14 straws; it was separated into 7 roots; they are now, June 16, in number 170 straws, and nearly all out in ear; many of the ears are 6 inches long, and appear as if they would yield 70 grains in each ear. This would make 11,900 grains from one. There are many minor straws not taken into this account. Many of the transplanted roots contain 40 and 50 straws, and are six feet high, with some ears that are seven inches long. The soil into which it was transplanted is an alluvial sand, which has had a top dressing of chalk. Transplanting offers employment for redundant laborers.

British Cattle.—A century ago, our cattle from the inferiority of their feed, were not one half, sometimes even not one third, of their present weight. It is computed that England and Wales now contain, at least, five million oxen, and a million and a half of horses, of which about a million are used in husbandry, 200,000 for pleasure, and 300,000 are colts and breeding mares. The number of sheep is about twenty millions, and eight million lambs. The number of long-wooled sheep is about five millions, their fleeces averaging 6 or 8 lbs; and of short woolled sheep fifteen millions, the weight of fleece averaging from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The whole quantity of wool annually shorn in England is from eighty to eighty-five million of pounds. The Merino were introduced about the beginning of the present century, and were imported in large numbers after our alliance with Spain in 1809. The great pasture counties are Leicester, Northampton, Lincoln, and Somerset; and for butter and cheese, Cheshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire. The import of butter and cheese from foreign countries is checked by duties, but these are important articles of Irish commerce with England.

Age of Sheep.—The age of sheep may be known by examining the front teeth. They are eight in number, and appear during the first year, all of a small size. In the second year, the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two new teeth, which are easily distinguished by being of a larger size. In the third year two other small teeth, one from each side, drop out and are replaced by two large ones; so that there are now four large teeth in the middle; and two pointed ones on each side. In the fourth year the large teeth are six in number, and only two small ones remain, one at each end of the range. In the fifth year the remaining small teeth are lost, and the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year the whole begin to be worn, and in the seventh, sometimes sooner, some fall out or are broken.

Last year Mr Joseph Perkins of Newbury, raised 646 bushels of onions on an acre of land. This vegetable has not been denounced, we believe, by the physicians, though it may have been by the fashionables.

The Middlesex Mutual Insurance Company will receive no application for insurance from persons habitually intemperate.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, October 3, 1832.

PLANTING TREES, &c.

We have from time to time, since the commencement of our editorial labors published articles on the subject of planting or transplanting fruit trees, &c.; but we do not recollect having given the following methods, recommended by European writers.

Planting with balls.—By removing a plant with its roots attached to a surrounding ball of earth, it continues in a growing state, without receiving any or but very little check from its removal. This mode is often practised, more particularly with the more delicate and choicer kinds of exotics, both trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, and occasionally with many of the fibrous-rooted flowering plants, both annuals and perennials, even in their advanced growth and flowering state, when particularly wanted to supply any deficient compartments, or when intended to remove any sort of tree or plant out of the proper planting season, as very late in spring, or in summer. The most difficult tribe of plants to transplant, when in a growing state are bulbous roots, which succeed with difficulty, even when removed with balls attached.

Planting by mudding in, is a German practice in planting fruit trees, particularly suitable to the dry sandy soils of that country, and sometimes adopted in similar situations in England. The pit being dug out, the mould in its bottom is watered and stirred so as to form a mass of mud about half the depth of the pit; the tree is then inserted, and its roots worked up and down in the mud, so as to spread them as much as possible equally through it. More mud, previously prepared, is poured in till the pit is full, which is then covered with dry earth, raised round the stem, but hollowed in the middle, so as to form a basin round its stem, and finally covered with litter, (*mulched*), and if a standard, it is fastened to a stake to protect it from winds. Diel, a scientific German author, assures his readers, that trees planted in this way in spring, thrive better in cold situations than those planted in the ordinary way in the preceding autumn; and that though it occasions considerable trouble, it should never be neglected in spring or autumn. He found it also particularly useful in the case of planting fruit trees in pots. (*Obs. Orangerie*, &c., vol. ii.) Pontey, alluding to this mode says, "planting in a public occasions the soil speedily to firm, not only too hard for the roots of the plants to spread, but also so far as perfectly to exclude water."—*Rural Improver*, p. 89.

Planting by firing with water is an excellent variety of the last species. It has been successfully practised by Pontey, and is thus described by him. The hole being made, and the tree placed in it in the usual manner, the root is then slightly covered with the finer parts of the soil, the tree being at the same time shaken, as is common, to settle the earth among its roots. Water is then applied by a common gardening watering-pot, by pouring it upon the soil with some force, in order to wash it close to and among the roots of the plant. But this can only be done effectually by elevating the pot as high in the hands as it can be conveniently used, after first taking off the nose. It will be obvious, that for such purposes a large

pan with a wide spout is to be preferred. The hole is then filled up with water as before, which usually finishes the business. The foot is never applied except in the case of bad roots, which sometimes occasion the plants to be left a little leaning. In such cases, the application of the foot slightly, once or twice, after the soil has become somewhat firm, (which generally happens in less than an hour) sets the tree upright, and so firm as to require no staking.—*Rural Improvements*, p. 89.

Edinburgh Review.—The 110th No. of this able journal is just republished by Lilly, Wait, Colman & Holden of this city, and is filled with elaborate articles on the following subjects. Paggrave's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth; Corn Law Rhymes; Political Condition of the Italian States; Lander's Voyage and Discoveries on the Niger; Recent Commercial Policy of Great Britain; Present State and Prospects of Spain; Dr Thomson's Life and Writings of Cullen; *The Americans and their Detractors*; Rossetti on the Anti-papal Spirit of the Italian Classics; Dumont's Recollections of Mirabeau—the French Revolution; List of New Publications; Index. Republished quarterly at 85 p. annu.

Dahlias.—We acknowledge the receipt of several splendid bouquets of Dahlias from the gardens of Hon. T. H. PERRINS, Mr JAMES VILLY and G. W. BRIMMER, Esq. The latter gentleman has sent us an uncommonly beautiful one, raised from the roots presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1830, by M. Faldernmann, of the Imperial Botanic Garden, St Petersburg, Russia.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 1832.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples.—By Mr R. Manning, *Corse's Favorite*; also from Mr Manning, other specimens of the same variety from the farm of John Gardner, Esq. of Danvers. From scions sent by Mr Corse to the Horticultural Society—very productive and very high flavored. By Enoch Bartlett, Esq. an apple of extraordinary beauty, name unknown, by James Read, Esq. of Roxbury, fine specimens of Porter Apples. From the Fairweather place in Cambridge, apples of two different kinds, of great size, names unknown. By Wm. Kenrick, *Beauty of the North*, a native apple, received of Mr Oliver Fisher of Dedham. A beautiful red apple, of handsome size, and fine flavor.

Pears.—By Thomas Whitmarsh, Esq. from his seat in Brookline, pears from a French tree, quality middling good, name unknown. By Enoch Bartlett, Esq. specimens of St Michael and Julienne.

Grapes.—By Mr Senior, specimens of White Frontignac, Black St Peters, Chasselas, Black Hamburg, Royal Chasselas, and a French Grape, name unknown, all of beautiful appearance and excellent quality. By Mr Jacob Tidd of Roxbury, for premium, three remarkably large clusters of grapes, of a variety called *Horatio*, of very fine appearance, one of which weighed 2 lbs. 9 ozs. and another 2 lbs. 13½ ozs.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

At an adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, Sept. 29th, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT.

HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, Roxbury.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. Dorchester.

JOHN C. GRAY, Boston.

ENOCH BARTLETT, Roxbury.

ELIAS PHINNEY, Lexington.

TREASURER.

CHEEVER NEWHALL, Boston.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

JACOB BIGELOW, M. D. Boston.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ROBERT L. EMMONS, Boston.

COUNSELLORS.

Augustus Aspinwall, Brooklyn—Thomas Brewer, Roxbury—Henry A. Breed, Lynn—Benj. W. Ctowninshield, Boston—J. G. Cogswell, Northampton—Nathaniel Davenport, Milton—E. Healy Derby, Salem—Samuel Downer, Dorchester—Oliver Fiske, Worcester—B. V. French, Boston—J. M. Gougeon, Newton—W. Harris, M. D. Cambridge—Samuel Jacques, Jr. Charleston—Jos. G. Joy, Boston—William Kenrick, Newton—John Lemist, Roxbury—S. A. Shorttoll, Boston—E. M. Richards, Dedham—Benjamin Rodman, New Bedford—John H. Russell, Boston—Charles Senior, Roxbury—William H. Senior, Dorchester—Charles Tappan, Boston—Jacob Tidd, Roxbury—John Winslow, Brighton—William Worthington, Dorchester—Elijah Vose, Dorchester—Aaron D. Williams, Roxbury—George W. Pratt, Geo. W. Brimmer, Boston—David Haggerston, Charleston—Charles Lawrence, Salem.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE

PHYSIOLOGY.

MALTHEUS A. WARD, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF ENTOMOLOGY.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Fruit Trees, Fruit, &c. E. Vose, Chairman. Robert Manning, Samuel D. Winer, Oliver Fiske, Charles Senior, Wm. Kenrick, E. M. Richards, B. V. French, S. A. Shorttoll.

On the Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden. Daniel Chandler, Chairman—Jacob Tidd, Aaron D. Williams, J. B. Russell, Nathaniel Davenport, Leonard Stone.

On Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Green Houses. Jonathan Winslow, Chairman—Joseph G. Joy, David Haggerston, George W. Pratt, Samuel Walker.

On the Library.—H. A. S. Dearborn, Chairman—John C. Gray, Jacob Bigelow, T. W. Harris, E. H. Derby, Z. Cook, Jr.

On the Synonymes of Fruits.—John Lowell, Chairman—Robert Manning, Samuel Downer.

On the Garden and Cemetery.—Hon. Judge Story, Chairman—H. A. S. Dearborn, Jacob Bigelow, M. D. G. W. Brimmer, George Bond, Edward Everett, Z. Cook, Jr., B. A. Gould, G. W. Pratt.

Executive Committee of the Council.—Z. Cook, Jr. Chairman—G. W. Pratt, Cheever Newhall, Charles Tappan, Joseph P. Bradlee.

Filed, That the following communication from Dr James Mease be published in the N. E. Farmer.

Dr S. REYNOLDS of Schenectady, N. Y. was elected a corresponding member, and JOHN PRESBYTER of Boston, a subscription member.

CATTLE SHOWS, &c.

¶ The Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, Exhibition of Manufactures, Implements, &c. and Public sales of Animals and Manufactures, of the Massachusetts Society of promoting Agriculture, will be held at Brighton, on Wednesday, Oct. 17th. Arrangements are making for an Exhibition worthy of the State Society.

¶ The Worcester County Society, hold their Show at Worcester, on Wednesday the 10th of October. Address by WALDO FLINT, Esq.

*The communication referred to is unavoidably omitted this week.

¶ The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Merrimack County Agricultural Society, will be held at Dunbarton, N. H. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th days of October.

¶ The Cumberland (Me.) Agricultural and Horticultural Society hold their first exhibition at Westbrook, on Wednesday the 17th of October. An address will be delivered, and a public dinner given.

The Annual Meeting of the *Stafford Agricultural Society*, will be held at Wakefield, (so called) in the town of Wakefield, on the 3d and 4th days of October.
JOHN HAM, Reg'r. Sec'y.

Rhode Island Cattle Show.

¶ At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, holden on the 19th instant, it was voted, That in consequence of the prevailing epidemic, the Annual Fair at Pawtuxet for the year 1892, be omitted.

The members of said Society are hereby notified, that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers will be holden at the Society's Hall in Pawtuxet, on Wednesday the 17th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
R. W. GREENE, Sec'y.

Agricultural Notice.

THE members of the Worcester Agricultural Society are hereby notified that a stated semi-annual meeting of said Society will be holden at Capt. Thomas' Coffee house in Worcester, on Thursday the 4th day of October next, at 11 o'clock before noon. Persons desirous of joining the Society will then have an opportunity of becoming members.

WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Those persons who intend becoming competitors at the Ploughing Match on the 10th of October, must make their intention known to the Recording Secretary on or before Saturday the 29th of September, instant.
Worcester, Sept. 19, 1892.

We are obliged to omit several communications this week—among which is an interesting letter from DR. MEASE of Philadelphia to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Lilly, Wait, Colman, and Holden.

LILLY & WAIT inform their friends and the public that they have formed a connexion in the business of Printing, Book-selling, and Publishing, with SAMUEL COLMAN and EZRA HOLDEN.

The subscribers will continue the business of publishing as heretofore conducted by LILLY & WAIT, (late Wells & Lilly,) and have taken a suitable stand for an extensive wholesale and retail business, which will be conducted in Boston under the firm of LILLY, WAIT, COLMAN and HOLDEN, and in Portland under the firm of COLMAN, HOLDEN & Co.

ROBERT LILLY,
WM. S. WAIT,
SAMUEL COLMAN,
EZRA HOLDEN.

Boston, Sept. 15, 1892.

Trees.



As the best season for transplanting Trees, especially for *Orchards*, is approaching, the subscriber offers for sale, at his Nursery, an assortment of Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, and Apple Trees, of the most approved qualities, of extra size, and in healthy and flourishing condition. Gentlemen desirous of a few Trees for their enclosures, or a supply for an Orchard, of early bearing, may find an abundance which have either blossomed, or are now in fruit. These may be transplanted with little extra hazard. Also, Horse Chestnuts, Catalpas, Thunbergia, the seed of which he gathered at Mount Vernon, from a tree overshadowing the tomb of WASHINGTON, together with 6000 White Mulberry Trees, Althæas, and other ornamental shrubbery.
O. FISKE.
Worcester, Sept. 26

Sweet Potatoes.

For sale at the Horticultural Garden in Lancaster, Mass., by the subscriber, One Hundred bushels of Sweet Potatoes, red, white and yellow, of excellent quality. Price \$1.00 per bushel, or \$2.00 per barrel.

JOSEPH BRECK.

Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 2, 1892.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, in offering their *New Catalogues with reduced prices*, desire to state that their Fruit Trees are of large size and vigorous growth, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction by their superiority. They are therefore well calculated to repair in part the losses occasioned by the last severe winter. *Ornamental Trees and Shrubs*, can also be supplied of the largest size, and the collection of *Herbaceous Flowering Plants*, is a concentration of the beautiful and interesting, and unrivalled in extent. The collection of *Roses* has been made an object of great attention, and comprises above 600 splendid varieties; 100 of which are Chinese and other Monthly Roses. The Red Moss Roses, as well as others, are strong and vigorous, and the whole are put at very low prices. The assortment of *Pæonies*, includes not only those found in Europe, but also many others imported direct from China, or originated by ourselves. Of the *Chinese Mulberry*, or *Morus multicaulis*, there are several thousand thrifty trees of good size, and the price is reduced to \$85.00 per 100.—\$35.00 for 50.—\$90.00 per dozen, or \$3.00 per half dozen. Of the *Dahlia*, the collection is particularly brilliant, and comprises above 300 varieties, the most choice that could be selected from the five largest collections of Europe, and the great stock on hand, enables us to fix the prices very low.

Many of the Flowering Shrubs and Roses are so large, that several plants may be readily propagated from one, the finest specimens being selected for orders from the great stock on hand. Where a number of *Roses*, *Pæonies*, or *Dahlias*, are desired, a considerable discount will be made. Of *Grape Vines*, about 80,000 are now ready for delivery, combining all the choicest Table and Wine Grapes, among which, there is a large number of the famous Syrian grape, and many thousand of the Isabella and Catawba, at reduced prices by the 100 or 1000. Of the *Camellia Japonica*, or *Japan Rose*, about 100 varieties have been greatly increased; and these, and other Green House Plants, are now offered at such low prices, that this can no longer form an objection. Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and as every invoice of Trees, &c. has their printed heading and signature, it is particularly enjoined on all who do not apply direct, to insist on the above proof of origin, without which no articles are guaranteed. Those persons who are not conversant with the different varieties of fruit, can obtain the Treatise on Fruits, which contains descriptions of about 800 varieties, and the Treatises on the Vine and on Horticulture, from Lord & Holbrook, and other venders in Boston; and the best course for persons at a distance, is to call on their local bookseller to send for them. The venders of Garden Seeds who desire quantities imported from Europe, suitable for retailing, can be furnished with a Catalogue containing the low price at which we will import them. A credit will be given where desired, and every communication will meet with prompt attention and the accustomed despatch.

3t

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Garden and Nursery, (near Savin-hill Hotel, Dorchester,) a variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, shrubbery, grape vines, bulbous flower roots, &c. &c.

100 Isabella Grape Vines, 4 and 5 years old, extra plants.
500 do. do. 2 and 3 years old.
500 Catawba do. 2 and 3 years old.
Also, Blaud, Schuytling, Pique Edward, Black Hamburg, Chasselas, &c. 2000 plants of hardy Roses. 5000 Tulip bulbs, now in order for transplanting.

Orders by mail or otherwise will be punctually attended to.
RUFUS HOWE.

Dorchester, Sept. 26. 4t 2wom2w

Hot-bed Frames and Sashes.

FOR sale, a set of Hot-bed Frames containing six sashes in good order. Apply at this office. Sept. 5.

Situation Wanted.

As manager of a farm, by a native of Scotland, who considers himself well qualified for his business, also well acquainted in cattle. Apply at this office.
Sept. 19. 4t

Collins' Axes.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 1/2 North Market Street, fifty dozen Collins & Co.'s and King's Cast Steel Axes.
J. R. NEWELL.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	105 00	107 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	ton	120 00	125 00
BEANS, white, . . .	barrel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime, . . .	"	6 25	6 37
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new	pound	12	14
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	6	8
skimmed milk, . . .	"	3	4
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 59	6 87
Genesee, . . .	"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	6 12	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	80	1 00
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	75	80
Rye, . . .	"	1 00	1 12
Barley, . . .	"	60	70
Oats, . . .	"	42	55
HAY, . . .	cwt.	50	62
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	10 00	11 00
Hops, 1st quality, . . .	"	20 00	25
LIME, . . .	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	1 00	1 25
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	10	11
TALLOW, tined, . . .	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	lb.	45	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	55	65
Merino, 3/4ths washed, . . .	"	40	42
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	37	38
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	33	35
Native, washed, . . .	"	30	32
1st Pulled superfine, . . .	"	52	55
1st Lambs, . . .	"	40	42
2d, . . .	"	32	33
3d, . . .	"	27	28
1st Spinning, . . .	"	40	

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	00
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	9	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6	64
VEAL, . . .	"	7	10
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	10
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	12	14
lump, best, . . .	"	18	20
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	14	16
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	92	
Indian, retail, . . .	"	75	
POTATOES, . . .	"	50	62
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1892.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

The storm has prevented us from giving correct numbers to-day, but from the best information we could obtain, we shall say,

At Market this day 975 Beef Cattle, 930 Stores, (including about 350 reported last week,) 4000 Sheep, and 610 Swine, (including 220 before reported.)

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—Sales were effected at about last week's prices on the whole, some qualities may have sold higher, and some less, we shall quote the same; extra at \$5.25 a 5.50; prime at \$4.81 a 5.17; good at \$4.25 a 4.50; thin at \$3.50 a 4. Cows, two year old and three year old, at from \$3.50 a 4.25.

Stores.—Two year old at \$10 a 15; yearlings at \$6 a 10. Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$15, 19, 20, 21, and 24

Sheep.—Last week's prices were not quite supported; but were taken at \$1.33, 1.42, 1.50, 1.62, 1.75, 1.75, 1.81, 1.88, 2.12, 2.25 and 2.50. Wethers, \$2.33, 2.50, and 3.

Swine.—One lot of 50 selected, more than half barrows, were taken at 4c.; at retail, 44 for sows, and 5 for barrows.

Miscellany.

THE POET'S SONG TO HIS WIFE.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

How many summers, love,
Have I been thine?
How many days, thou dove,
Hast thou been mine?
Time, like a winged wind
When 't bends the flowers,
Hath left no mark behind,
To count the hours!

Some weight of thought, though loth,
On thee he leaves;
Some lines of care round both,
Perhaps he weaves:
Some fears—a soft regret
For joys scarce known;
Sweet looks, we half forget,
All else is down!

Ah! with what thankless heart
I mourn and sing,
Look where your children start
Like sudden spring;
With tongues all sweet and low,
Like a pleasant rhyme,
They tell how much I owe,
To thee and thine!

REUBEN BROWN.

Died at Concord, Mass. on the 25th ult. Mr. Reuben Brown, a rare specimen of that hardy, industrious, intelligent and fearless yeomanry which, fifty years ago, was the glory of the Commonwealth and the bulwark of the Union. Mr. Brown, who was a native of Sudbury and a grandson of the first minister of that ancient settlement, removed to Concord about the year 1771, and was of course just in season to witness the earliest scenes of the great Drama of the Age. He did witness them literally, indeed, for on the eventful morning of the 19th of April, long before day-break, he was on his way, alone, at the request of some of the Concord authorities, to reconnoitre the advance of the British to Lexington. He reached the "Common" just as they were seen marching up the Boston road. He advised the American officers, who were wholly unprepared to meet an enemy, to withdraw; but they declined, chiefly from the firm belief, which their men shared with them, that the British would never think of firing upon them at all events. Mr. Brown waited to see the issue of the meeting—the blood of the first martyrs of American liberty—and he then returned rapidly to Concord and reported progress. His work had now but commenced. His shop was closed—a large saddler's establishment in which he had already fitted out several companies of cavalry and infantry—and then his house—standing on the main road in the village—and his wife with her infant children instructed to manage for herself in the woods north of the town, with many other females and infirm people of the place. Mr. Brown then mounted his horse again, it being now about day-break, and commenced the task of alarming the neighboring country. And his efforts will need no comment when we say that he rode that day about 120 miles in the performance of this noble duty. The result of the exertions in which no single man probably bore so active a part as himself, is well known to

all readers of a history which "the world has by heart." On many other occasions he was equally efficient, though he did not happen to be at any time engaged in fighting the enemy in the field. Two of his brothers were at Bunker Hill. Universally respected by his fellow citizens for his sound judgment, his energy, his industry, his public spirit, his cordial benevolence, and, above all, for that staunch old fashioned honesty which knew no shadow of turning—his gray hairs were crowned with the praise of a Patriot, and his death with the peace of a Christian. He came to his grave at the venerable age of 84.—*Boston Courier.*

How to prepare Men for the State Prison.—Governor LINCOLN of Massachusetts in one of his messages says of the State Prison at Charlestown: "A most instructive result is also produced by the curious and critical investigations of the Chaplain, into the characters and lives of these miserable men. Of 250 convicts, whom his inquiries respected, he ascertained that 156 were led by intemperance to the commission of the offences for which they suffer; that 182 of the first mentioned number had lived in the habitual neglect and violation of the Sabbath; 82 were permitted to grow up from infancy, without any regular employment; 68 had been servants to their parents while in their minority; 61 could not write, and many were wholly unable to read. The intimate connexion and association of ignorance with vice, of dissoluteness with outrages upon the laws, are here distinctly traced, and furnish an impressive lesson upon the importance of knowledge and temperance to individual welfare and social order, which should give a thrilling excitement to the advancement of these objects, in the heart of every virtuous and patriotic Citizen and Magistrate."

Legal Impudence.—Esq. Brazenface, who we have stated to be notorious for abusing witnesses, was one day examining a man, before the court, respecting some corn, and as usual, insulted him with a thousand questions irrelevant to the case, when the following dialogue ensued.

Esq. B. What do you know respecting this corn?

Witness. I helped plant it and sow it, sir.

Esq. B. What else?

Wit. When it was ripe, I helped gather it into the barn, helped husk it, and carried some of it to the mill to be ground.

Esq. B. (In an angry tone.) Then what did you do with the husks?

Wit. I gave some of them to my horse, some to my cow, and some to my hogs, and if you had been there, you should have had your share of them.

A general burst of laughter was heard all round the court-house, and Esq. Brazenface sat down in mortification and chagrin.—*Ind. Balance.*

We were quite amused the other day with an answer given by a green looking chap to several boys who were standing around him. He said, "What looks the most like half a cheese?" They immediately set their wits to work. Some guessed the moon, others a grindstone split open, but finally gave it up. "Why, you darned chowder-heads, it's the other half, don't you know?"

Why are Adam and Eve the oldest sugar planters? Because they were the first to raise Cain.

Paint Oil.

THE subscribers, in agent advertising their Prepared Paint Oil, respectfully solicit notice to the following certificates.

Dorchester, Sept. 1, 1832.

This is to certify, that I painted my house in Dorchester, white, in June last, with Downer & Austin's Paint Oil. It dried well, with a good gloss, and there is every indication that it will be a very lasting coat; it paints a very clear white, and will go farther, or cover more surface, than an equal quantity of Linseed Oil.

THOMAS MOSELEY.

Dorchester, Sept. 5, 1832.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, painted my house and out buildings white, in May last, with Messrs Downer & Austin's Prepared Paint Oil; said Oil has proved perfectly satisfactory. I shall give it the preference to any Oil I have ever used, for any future outside painting: have not used it in-doors.

JOSHUA GARDNER.

This is to certify, that I had my house painted with Downer & Austin's Paint Oil, in March last, and ground part of the lead in the same oil, and found it to dry well, with a good gloss, and up to this date there is no change.

DANIEL CHANDLER.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1832.

This is to certify, that I used Messrs Downer & Austin's Paint Oil, for painting several of my buildings, situated in Dorchester, in June last, and found it to dry well, with a tough coat and good gloss, which still continues, and I am decidedly of opinion that it will be very durable. I have observed that it will spread over a great deal more surface than an equal quantity of Linseed Oil.

BENJ. B. LEEDS.

This may certify, that I have used Messrs Downer & Austin's Prepared Paint Oil, and am well satisfied with its use, finding it to dry well, give a good body and gloss, and I have no doubt of its durability.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1832.

J. R. NEWELL.

Dorchester, Sept. 2, 1832.

This is to certify, that I had my dwelling house and out buildings, in Dorchester, painted white in May last, with Downer & Austin's Paint Oil and I found it to dry well, bearing out a great gloss and forming a firm coat; the gloss still remains undiminished, and there is no appearance of any change. I like it better than any Oil I ever before used, and have no doubt it will be very durable.

JOHN FOX.

I have used Downer & Austin's Prepared Paint Oil on my seed house and cottage in this town, and find it dries with a fine tough coat, and more gloss than Linseed Oil. For outside painting, it is much more desirable, as a given quantity will cover more surface, or dilute a greater quantity of lead than Linseed oil, and it possesses more body, as its firm coat and real gloss plainly indicate.

Lancaster, Sept. 14, 1832.

J. B. RUSSELL.

Numerous other certificates could be procured attesting to the strength and superiority of this Oil for outside painting, but the above are deemed sufficient. At the Oil Factory can be seen a list of buildings in this city and neighboring towns, painted with the prepared Oil, any of which can be readily designated by the unusual gloss. One of the undersigned, (S. Downer) had his house, out buildings and fences painted white in March last, and up to this date there is no appearance of change, and the gloss has not in the least diminished, clearly denoting the strength of the Oil, and promising great durability. This Oil is found to cover about 25 per cent more surface than an equal quantity of Linseed Oil, independent of being 25 per cent cheaper in the price; as a corroboration of this fact, house No. 24 Atkinson street was painted two coats with only 7 gallons and 3 quarts—the house had not been painted for seventeen years, and now has a good gloss. It will also paint a much clearer, better white, as the Oil is very light, and does not color the lead in using.

Further details and facts, showing the increasing demand, will be given on application at the Oil Factory, head of Foster's wharf.

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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NO. 13.

Horticultural.

The following able and interesting essay by Doctor MEASE, of Philadelphia, was read at the last meeting of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and directed to be published in the New England Farmer.

ON THE RECIPROCAL INFLUENCE OF THE STOCK AND ITS GRAFT.

By JAMES MEASE, M. D.

The opinion that the fruit produced by a graft is not in the least affected by the stock in which the graft is inserted, has long been held as an axiom in vegetable physiology, merely on the authority of Lord Bacon, who lays it down, "that the scion over-rulth the stock quite, and that the stock is but passive only, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft." In other words, he considers the stock merely as a source of nourishment, to be communicated to the scion in the vessels of which it is to be decomposed or digested, and made to produce fruit in the time natural to the tree whence the scion is taken, and according to its peculiar kind.

I think I shall make it appear, that although as a general rule, the principle is correct which assigns a passive agency to the stock, yet on many occasions, it often has a decided influence not only on the vigor or fertility of the grafts, but also on the nature and quality of the fruit, and that a scion even effects the production of the stock.

1. The first proof I had on this subject, was given to me by the late Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, an experienced and observing farmer and horticulturist, who in the year 1804, showed me two trees, both engrafted with the same kind of apple by himself, and at the same time. The stock of one was the Campfield apple, a native and excellent fruit, that of the other was an early apple, and in both instances, the fruit produced by the graft partook of the flavor peculiar to the fruits of the stocks.

Mr Cooper afterwards communicated to me in writing his remarks on this subject, as follow. "I have in numerous instances seen the stock have great influence on the fruit grafted thereon, in respect to bearing, size and flavor, and also on the longevity of the tree, particularly in the instance of a number of Vandevere^{*} apple trees, the fruit of which was so subject to the bitter rot, as to be of little use. They were engrafted fifty years ago, previously to 1804, and ever since, those of them which had tops composed of several different kinds, though they continue to be

^{*} This delicious apple is named "Vandevere," after one of the Swedes, who in the early settlement of the river Delaware, resided near Wilmington, about 27 miles below Philadelphia. It is supposed therefore, that he brought the original trees from Sweden. The apple is of the middle size, reddish, of a pleasant sweet and slightly acid taste, a combination which renders it the best apple for tarts and pies. They are however, subject to a black spot, which increases with the growth of the fruit, and from its intense bitterness, requires to be taken out before the apples are prepared for stewing. The disease is called the "bitter rot." When first imported, the tree was called "*Staalteubs*," which may have been its Swedish name.

more productive of fruit than any others in my orchard, yet are subject to the bitter rot, the origin of which well known disease of the fruit of the stock. I have had frequent opportunities of observing the same circumstance, in consequence of my receiving many scions from my friends, which after bearing, I engrafted, and the fruit uniformly partook in some degree of the qualities of the former, even in their disposition to bear annually or biennially."

2. A correspondent of Mr Bradley, (Mr Fairchild) budded a passion-tree, of which the leaves were spotted with yellow, into one that bore long fruit; and though the buds did not take, in the course of two weeks, yellow spots began to show themselves about three feet above the inoculation, and in a short time afterwards, such spots appeared on a shoot which came out of the earth from another part of the plant. The publication of these facts, is a proof of the candor of Bradley, inasmuch as they opposed his theory, which was similar to that of Lord Bacon, for he says, "the scion preserves its natural purity and instinct, though it be fed and nourished by a mere crab."

3. The late celebrated English gardener, William Speechly, regarded the stock as over-ruling the scion, and in confirmation of this opinion says, that "whenever a cutting is taken from an aged tree in a state of decay, and engrafted upon a thriving stock immediately from seed, it may with propriety be considered as a renovation from decrepit old age, to youth and healthful vigor." In his treatise on the culture of the vine, he adds, that "he had improved many kinds of vines, by engrafting those which have generally weak wood on plants which are stronger."

4. Thomas Hitt, another well known English gardener and writer, says, "that the future vigor of trees depends equally upon the soil and stock, and that the tastes of the fruit may also be improved by proper stocks. Hence he gives very particular directions as to the selection of stocks for various fruits, and illustrates the necessity of attention for them, by stating the fact, that "if two Nonpareil branches are grafted the one upon a paradise stock, the other upon a crab, and both planted in the same soil and situation, that upon the crab stock will produce fruit so sour and ill tasted, in comparison to the fruit of the other, that if a person should taste them both in the dark, he could not imagine them to be the same fruit."

"I have also," he says, "seen very great difference between the fruit of these trees, when one was grafted upon a paradise, and the other upon a codlin stock; for though the juices were so far changed by passing through the buds and pores of nonpareil branches, as to produce fruit alike in shape, yet their tastes were different, and somewhat resembled the taste of that fruit which the stocks would have naturally produced. The juices of the crab and codlin are known to be very acid, but the juice of the natural fruit of the paradise is sweet." He adds, "as most kinds of ap-

ples, when fully ripe, are rather too sweet and mealy, so when they are budded upon any kind of plum stocks which have that sort of juice, their fruit becomes more mealy and sweet than those which were budded upon stocks, whose juices were more acid."

5. Mr Thomas A. Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London, in a paper "On the effects of different kinds of grafting," observes, that "the form and habit which a peach tree of any given variety is disposed to assume, he has found, to be very much influenced by the kind of stock upon which it is budded: if upon a plum or apricot stock, its stem will increase in size considerably as its base approaches the stock, and it will emit many lateral shoots: when on the contrary a peach is budded upon the stock of a cultivated variety of its own species, the stock and the budded stem remain very nearly of the same size, as well above as below the point of their junction. No obstacle is presented to the ascent or descent of the sap, which appears to ascend more abundantly to the summit of the tree." He also gives the following striking fact to demonstrate the influence of the stock upon the graft inserted in it. The "Moor Park Apricot tree in his garden, as in many others, becomes in a few years diseased and debilitated, and generally exhibits in spaces near the head of its stock, lifeless albumen beneath a rough bark. Sixteen years ago a single plant of this variety was obtained by grafting upon an apricot stock, and the bark of this tree still retains a smooth and polished surface, and the whole tree presents a degree of health and vigor so different from any other tree of the same kind in his garden, that he has found it difficult to convince gardeners who have seen it, of its specific identity."

6. Mr Thomas Torbton, gardener to the Countess of Bridgewater, says, that "choice sorts of pears by being grafted upon the quince, come several years sooner into bearing, and produce much better crops, than those upon the common, or free stock. He adds, that "the fruit will be in no respect inferior, and that he has had opportunities of seeing the superiority of the quince stock in three different counties in England."

7. Among the extracts given by Sir Joseph Banks from French authors, in the appendix to the 1st vol. of the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society, it is stated, that "the Crasane pear may be improved, and all its harshness destroyed by grafting upon the Doyenne: and that the Reine Claude plum is much improved, by being grafted upon an apricot or peach stock."

8. Bradley says, that "since the Jordan almond had been grafted on plum stocks in England, they bore very well, whereas, in the time of Ray, they seldom produced ripe fruit. Canary almonds grafted on the plum, succeed well, while the seedlings of the same species, of five or six years' growth, appear all nipped and shrivelled."

9. The "Spitzenburg apple," which originated near Albany, in the State of New York, is one of

^{*} Hints on Rural Economy, London, 1821.

[†] Treatise on Fruit Trees, 3d Edition, p. 46, London, 1763.

^{*} Vol. ii. p. 199.

[†] London Horticultural Transactions, vol. ii. p. 20.

[‡] Do. do. do. vii. p. 213.

[§] On Gardening, vol. ii. p. 135.

the finest apples of the United States. When I was in New York a few years since, I was informed, that the flavor of this apple is much influenced by the apple stock upon which it is grafted.

10. I have in some British publication read the fact, that a shaddock engrafted on a sweet orange stock, will become sweet, and that the orange grafted upon the pomegranate at Adria, gave fruit which was red inside. I regret that I am unable to give my authorities for these two last facts. I find them in my common-place book, and would not have put them there, had I not been well persuaded in my mind at the time, of the high credit due to the source whence I obtained them.

11. Dr Darwin says "it is not certainly known whether the ingrafted scion gives, or takes any property to, or from the tree (stock) which receives it, except that it *acquires nourishment from it*." He afterwards says, "there are no instances recorded, where a communication of juices from the graft to the stock, or from the stock to the graft, has raised the flavor, or the form of the flowers, or fruits of either of them." For though the same vegetable blood passes along both the upper and lower part of the caudex of the new scion, yet the molecules secreted from this blood are selected or formed by the different glands of the part of the caudex which was brought with the ingrafted scion, and of the part of it which remained on the stock, in the same manner as different kinds of secretions are produced from the same blood in animal bodies." This remark is made in Sect. xv. 4, "Of the Phytologia, or Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening;" nevertheless, in Sect. v. 2, of the same valuable work, when treating of the circulation of the juices of plants, and after quoting the experiments of Fairchild and Lawrence, Dr D. says, "I think I have myself observed in two pear trees about twenty years old, whose branches were much injured by canker, that by ingrafting hardier pear scions on their summits, they became healthier trees, which can only be explained from a better sanguification produced in the leaves of the new buds." It has also been observed by an ingenious lady, that though fruit trees ingrafted on various kinds of stocks are supposed to bear similar fruits, yet that this is not accurately so; as on some stocks she has known the ingrafted scions of apple trees to suffer considerable change for the worse, compared with the fruit of the parent tree. This fact which I deem highly important, and worthy of the greatest attention, is to be coupled with that above related on the authority of the American rural philosopher, Joseph Cooper, and with those in 5, 8, 9, 10. Dr Darwin doubts the influence of the stock on the fruit or flower, or of the graft on the stock, because of the want of "recorded" cases in point, but he had forgotten that he had himself adduced two proofs of such influence, and had referred to two others.

12. In the second volume of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, London, p. 44, Mr Luttrell gives an account of several pears which were formerly cultivated: among these is the *orange vert*, or orange Bergamot. After describing it, he adds, "the true time to eat it, is whilst the color is upon the turn. *The fruit colors most upon quince stocks*." This is admitting the principle of the influence of the stock upon the fruit.

13. In the report of the Transactions of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, (May, 1829),

London's Mag. 5 p. 334, it is stated, that "the Society were put in possession by Capt. Smith of Dysart, of an interesting account of the effect of introducing buds of the Ganges apple into branches of the Russian transparent apple, by the ordinary process of inoculation: the Ganges apple produced from these buds having acquired the peculiar transparency which characterizes the fruit of the stock; an effect, it will be observed, that goes to overturn the received opinion, that the produce of the bud is in no respect affected by the qualities of the stock."

14. Mr G. Lindley, mentions among other plans, to cause bud [fruit] bearers to be more prolific, the use of different stocks; and in his commentary on this position, he says, "in proportion as the scion and the stock approach each other closely in constitution, the less effect is produced by the latter; and on the contrary in proportion to the constitutional difference between the stock and the scion is the effect of the former important. Thus, when pears are grafted or budded on the wild species, apples on crabs, plums upon peaches, and peaches upon pears and almonds, the scion is in regard to fertility, exactly in the same state as if it had not been grafted at all; while on the other hand, a great increase of fertility is the result of grafting pears upon quinces, peaches upon plums, apples upon white thorns, and the like. In the latter cases, the food absorbed from the earth by the root of the stock is communicated slowly and unwillingly to the scion; under no circumstances is the communication between the one and the other as free and perfect as if their natures had been more nearly the same; the sap is impeded in its ascent, and the proper juices are impeded in their descent; whence arises that accumulation of secretion which is sure to be attended by increased fertility."*

15. I shall close this communication by a letter from Mr Wm. Prince of Flushing, Long Island, in confirmation of the principle for which I contend.

FLUSHING, March 18, 1892.

DEAR SIR—You request that I would inform you, if I have from my own experience, ascertained whether the stock of a tree has any influence on the graft so as to affect the quality of the fruit? In my father's time, I had often heard this subject discussed, and was led firmly to believe that the stock had no influence or effect whatsoever on the fruit ingrafted on it, but that some sorts of seedlings grew much faster and made stronger growths than others, and of course gave greater vigor to the graft, but the fruit I supposed would be unchanged. You may judge therefore of my surprise, when I was all at once convinced and satisfied that I had been in an error. Having found that the worm which is so destructive to peach trees, would not touch the almond stock, and that the hard shell almond raised from seed

* A Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden, London, 1831, reviewed in London's Gardener's Magazine, vol. vii. p. 581. I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without bearing my testimony in favor of this admirable miscellany, the circulation of which is immense in England and Europe. No gentleman who has the least taste for horticulture, ought to be without it. Several volumes have been published.

† The Editor (John Lindley, the botanist) dissents from the opinion of his namesake, the practical gardener, and attributes the "improvement in the flavor of fruits," entirely to the increased action of the vital functions of the leaves. I shall adhere to facts.

did not like the original, produce handsome straight stocks, I had a row of young peach trees along the main walk budded to the almond at the surface of the ground, and when grown tall, budded again about five or six feet high to the Old Newton cling-stone, a fruit of a globular form. Passing by this row of trees two years after, when the fruit was ripe, I stopped to gather some, and to my astonishment, I found the fruit to be of an oval form; knowing I had budded them myself, from a bearing tree of the Old Newton, and that the fruit now was oval when they should have been round, it struck me that perhaps the almond stock had caused the alteration; it occurred to me immediately, that there were some peach stocks in the same row where the almond buds had failed, and if there were fruit on them, and they retained their natural form, it would be a convincing proof of the almond stock having altered the form of the fruit. On examining the row I found several stocks of peaches inoculated the same height as the almonds, with fruit on, which retained their usual round form, when all on the almond stocks were oval, and very much so, that the difference was so plain, you would have thought them a different fruit, but the color and flavor were the same. I went immediately to my brother who lived then at a short distance and told him of it, but he could not think it possible till he went and saw it himself, and was then satisfied of the fact. I have been thus particular, that you may see I can have no doubt on my mind.

The New England Farmer, April 17th, 1829, has an article signed J. W. and dated at Weston, mentions respecting the effect of the stock on the fruit, that a red apple becomes of a more brilliant red when grafted on a stock that produces red fruit; a green or yellow apple stock diminishes its beauty, and that he had seen scions taken from one tree and set in pale green and in red apple stocks, and that the apples they produced bore no resemblance to each other on these two trees.

The farmers on Long Island, in Kings county, have been so well satisfied of the influence of the stock on the graft for some years past, that they procure stocks of the largest green apple to graft with the Newton pippin, so as to have large fair fruit. Life seems too short for experiments that require many years to bring them to perfection, as I observed above thirty years ago to Fisher Ames, who was very curious in fruit. I then stated to him what Mr Knight is now bringing to perfection, that fruit like pigeons, (as the pigeon fanciers say) might be bred to a feather by mixing the farinæ and planting the seed, then repeating the same on the new plant, but the time necessary to carry such experiments into effect was enough to discourage any one from attempting it. I shall however, have some experiments tried to ascertain whether the old French method of grafting in and in, will change the form and flavor of fruit; for after what I saw myself as above stated, I am now convinced it will.*

I have now to state to you what I have never met with in any author, that the graft has an influence on the stock and root of the tree. The cherry tree when the thermometer in hard winters falls much below zero, is frequently killed by the severity of the frost. I had some years ago, 1821,

* In France they formerly used to graft the same sort over and over again three or four times on the same stock.

a number of cherry trees killed, but the Weeping cherry, a native of Siberia, although budded some height from the ground, remained uninjured; this led me more minutely to examine their roots, and I found invariably, that the roots of all the weeping cherries differed from the roots of other cherry trees, although the stock was the same; the roots of the trees grafted or budded with the weeping cherry being much fuller of fine spreading fibres, and rooting much stronger. Mentioning this fact to a man who keeps a small apple nursery in this place, and on whose veracity I could depend, he told me that the graft of the Siberian crab apple trees, although grafted two feet from the ground, affected the roots, and caused them to become so wiry and hard, and so full of these fine tough fibrous roots, and that they were very different from the roots of other apple trees.

I have now given you all the information I possess on this subject.

Yours respectfully, WM. PRINCE.
DR MASS.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, respectfully inform the public, that they propose holding their Annual Cattle Show this year, at Brighton, on the seventeenth day of October. This Show has been held annually, with the exception of the last year, for nearly twenty years, and it is believed that no one that has attended to the improvement made in that time, in husbandry, and especially, in our swine and neat cattle, will doubt their past usefulness, or that they largely contributed to this improvement. The object in instituting them was to communicate practical information, in the most familiar and impressive way, to excite emulation among agriculturists, and encourage them to a better cultivation of their lands, and an improvement in the character and quality of their stock, especially neat cattle, by liberal premiums, which would indemnify for the expense and risk of the first departure from an old practice, and be an honorable mark of distinction to the most successful. To facilitate and promote the improvement of neat cattle, bulls and cows of the best foreign breeds, for the dairy and for beef, were procured by the liberality of gentlemen, who took an interest in the subject, and particularly through the munificence of a distinguished individual, a native, though now a citizen of another country, and distributed in different parts of the Commonwealth. Whether these breeds are more valuable for our farmers, than our native stock might be made, by long care and attention in selecting and rearing the best of them, may perhaps be questioned; but we think it cannot be doubted that they have been of essential service to the country, not only by adding highly valuable and distinct breeds to our stock, but also in improving it by crosses, and teaching us what may be done by judicious selection and treatment, and exciting our farmers to practise them with their old stock. The gratifying fact that our stock of neat cattle is essentially improved, in both these ways, is apparent at every Cattle Show, and to every traveller on the road.

As Agricultural societies had been established in most of the Counties, enjoying the patronage of the State, and acting on the same system, as far as their means would permit which this Society had introduced, the Trustees the last year, considering that the object for which they instituted

the shows, had been in a good measure accomplished, and that it was questionable whether their utility in future would be proportionate to the expense and trouble, and believing that their discontinuance would rather benefit than prejudice the County Societies, determined to suspend their Show for that year, and accordingly none was held. The experiment has led them to reconsider the subject, and to think, on the whole, that they were mistaken. They find that many skillful agriculturists, who had been accustomed to exhibit their stock or products, at our show, and many of them to merit and receive our premiums, were disappointed, and the Trustees cannot but be apprehensive, that a further suspension would tend to lessen their attention and steady aim at improvement, which annual shows and premiums served to keep alive; they have also understood that the County Shows, especially in the great agricultural County, whose citizens have received many of their best premiums, instead of being increased, were inferior to what they had been in former years. A great, if not the greatest advantage of a Cattle Show is, that it enables intelligent agriculturists to compare the different stock and products of others with their own, and if it is found superior, to ascertain the process and means by which the superiority was attained. This personal inspection and comparison makes a lasting impression, and naturally excites a competition that leads to improvement; in County Societies it is confined to the people of the County, while in this it is extended to all the people of the State. The field for competition and information is larger, and success, as it will be more difficult, will naturally be deemed a greater distinction; and it may also be added, that the rewards of this society will be considered, by many of the skillful farmers, as cumulative to those of their own; for, after receiving them, they may, and often do, offer themselves as candidates for our premiums, and often obtain them. These considerations among others, and an earnest desire as far as their means will permit, to promote the best interests of agriculture through the Commonwealth, have determined the Trustees to continue the Cattle Show at Brighton this year, for the exhibition, as heretofore, of neat cattle, working oxen, swine and sheep, agricultural products, and manufactures, from any part of the State, for premiums. The Trustees desire their respectable brethren in the country to keep in mind, that in bringing samples of their best stock and products to this exhibition, they will have the satisfaction of promoting the interests of agriculture and the State, while they obtain testimonials of merit and distinction for themselves. Although the same articles that would have obtained the highest premium at the commencement of these shows, may not be likely to obtain one at the next; yet, as improvement has been general, the difficulty will be no greater for an applicant now than it was then, unless the competition should be increased, and in that case the distinction will be proportionately greater.

Although this season may not be altogether so fruitful as the last, we have much, very much, to be thankful for; and from the public spirit of our independent farmers, and their zeal to advance the interest and honor of their profession, the Trustees promise themselves an exhibition at this revival of the Show that will do credit to the state.

The Trustees have withdrawn their premiums from some articles, to enable them to increase

them for objects they deemed more important, and those they have made as liberal as their funds will allow. Neat cattle, cheese and butter may be considered staple articles of a cattle show, and we anticipate an exhibition of these, especially the latter, that will offer a proud comparison with the earlier shows. Extraordinary premiums, afforded by contributions from gentlemen solicited for an improvement in our butter, have indeed raised this article to a standard of excellence not surpassed, it is believed, in any state in the Union.

The Trustees for the two last years have offered premiums for a new object, the best cultivated farm, and this year have offered two large premiums for the same object, convinced that they will prove highly beneficial to agriculturists, if our more experienced and skillful farmers will submit to the trouble necessary to render them useful, and required of those who claim them. For these premiums to be of any material service to the public, it is necessary, and the proposals therefore require that applicants state with particularity the quantities and qualities of their crops, the kinds of soil they were grown on, the number and breeds of their stock, and their manner of cultivating their farms, so that any farmer who reads the statement may see in what way the best farmers cultivate their farms, and how productive they render them. These statements, it is thought, will contain a body of practical information, founded on actual experiment, that will be invaluable to an American farmer, who cultivates the same kind of land, under the same climate. Hitherto applications for this premium have been less numerous than were expected, but the Trustees hope that more of our respectable farmers, from their public spirit, as well as for the sake of the premium and distinction, will be induced to become candidates this year. It may be observed that it is a case in which they will have the satisfaction of serving the public, and particularly benefiting their brother farmers, even if they should happen to fail of a premium.

Notice of an intention to claim this premium must be given to the Secretary of the Society, on or before the first day of October, but the statement is not required to be exhibited to the Trustees before the first day of January next. An address is to be delivered by the Hon. JAMES RICHARDSON of Dedham, from whose knowledge and experience in agricultural pursuits much useful instruction and entertainment may be expected. A public dinner will be provided at the Cattle Fair Hotel, by Mr Murdock, in his best style, and upon terms as reasonable as it can be afforded. Nothing will be omitted on the part of the Trustees to render this show as useful and attractive as any that have preceded it, and they respectfully invite the attention and co-operation of their brethren and friends in the country and city. Although the citizens of the metropolis may not all have farms, it is to be remembered that they are all equally interested with the inhabitants of the country in the prosperity of agriculture and the success of this Society's efforts to promote it.

By order of the Trustees.

P. C. BROOKS,
WM. PRESCOTT,
G. PARSONS,
JNO. HEARD, JR.

} Committee.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

From the New York Farmer.

EFFECTS OF THE PAST WINTER.

It is a singular fact, that while many tender foreign plants stood the severity of last winter as well, or better than usual, such as the *Aibautus*, *Catalpa*, *Magnolias glauca*, and *macrophylla*, &c., most descriptions of fruit, which are deemed hardy, suffered more than during many of the preceding years. The destruction has been extensive, among pears, peaches, plums, cherries, quinces, and native grapes, and partial among the apples. Either the fruit blossoms, branches, or the entire tree above the surface of the ground were killed. In the latter case, the bark was found to be killed upon the hole or trunk, sometimes generally, at others in circles, at about the height of the surface of the snow in winter.

How are we to account for this uncommon fact? My hypothesis is this: That the foreign plants, being more sensitive to cold, were divested of their leaves by the early frosts, the sap had become concentrated, or reduced in volume, by the cold of the autumn months, and the plants assumed their winter habit before the winter could set in; and that the snow which soon after covered the ground, sufficiently protected their roots. Our indigenous trees, or those more hardy, were kept in a partial growing state by the mild weather of autumn; and their sap vessels were fully distended with juices, when the cold commenced; and that they suddenly became frozen, ere it is condensed by a gradual and natural process, which instead of diminishing, added so to its volume as to burst the sap vessels, and destroy vitality. And I doubt whether it was the severity, so much as the long continuance of intense cold, which proved so injurious. The thermometer did not fall lower than 20 degrees below zero with me; and this degree of cold is not uncommon in our winters. But the long continuance of severe cold was unprecedented in my memory. From the first of December to the 17th of January, a period of nearly fifty days, the mercury did not appear above the freezing point but about two hours, and then but one or two degrees. Man is capable of sustaining (and the remark will in a manner apply to other animals) a variation of temperature from 40 degrees below, to more than 200 above zero, but only for a time. The extremes of either heat or cold, soon overcome and destroy the vital principle; if unremittingly applied to the animal system; I infer that the same laws hold good in regard to plants.

Another fact is worthy of notice; plants suffered far more severely upon sandy, than upon clay soils; indeed most of the mischief was done upon the former. The term *warm*, applied to sandy soils, does not convey a correct idea of its properties. It would seem to imply that such a soil is least sensitive to cold, and will afford the earliest vegetation; such is not the fact. It is true it becomes soonest warmed by the genial rays of a vernal sun; and it is equally true, when warmed it soon becomes cold from the absence of those rays. It receives caloric more readily than any other soil, and parts with it more rapidly. Other circumstances being similar, it is therefore most liable to late and early frosts. It is not so well adapted to wintering plants as a soil more compact and tenacious, on account of the frequent and sudden transition of temperature, and I know it is not so well adapted for early vegetation in spring.

From the New York Farmer.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

That crops deteriorate when continued in the same field successive years, is a fact well known to the observing farmer; and yet it is never sufficiently regarded in practice. The Hollanders do not permit flax to grow in the same field often than once in 10 or 12 years, upon the principle that it requires this time to restore to the soil the specific food required for the flax, and which had been exhausted by the preceding crop. Good husbandry requires, that not only two crops of the same species, but of similar character, say wheat, rye, oats and barley, should not succeed each other, as these in a measure exhaust the soil of like properties. Judge Peters laid it down as a fundamental rule, that two crops of grain should never be grown in succession in the same field. Our farm crops, as regards rotation, may be divided into three classes, viz. grains, grasses and roots, and these again subdivided; and I would let no two of any one class follow. If manure is applied in an unfermented state to the roots and Indian corn, which are all hoed crops, weeds will be destroyed, the manure incorporated with the soil, and its advantages to the hoed crops be a clear saving.

But the object of penning this article is to impress upon *gardeners* the necessity of alternating, to insure good crops. It often happens that particular portions of the garden are assigned to the same vegetable for successive years; and as this portion of ground generally receives an annual dressing of manure, the importance of alternating is not so apparent. Without due reflection, I adopted this too common practice, and had my onion quarter, beet quarter, melon quarter, &c., which have been planted with those vegetables almost exclusively for eight or ten years. Notwithstanding I manured highly, I was astonished that my crops every year grew worse, till from a very inferior quality, I was led to reflect upon the cause, and the consequence was, that I became convinced, that the principle of alternation, which I knew was beneficial in farm operations, should be applied also to the garden. I planted my onions, beets, carrots, &c. on new ground, although the former, I had understood, should always be continued on the same plot. The result of the change is, that these vegetables have nearly quadrupled in product.

Grisenthwaite maintains that the same crop may be taken successively from one field, provided we know the specific food which such crop requires, and supply it in sufficient quantity annually. He says the specific food of wheat is sulphate of lime, and animal matters that afford that nitrogen; that of barley, common nitre (saltpetre), that of sainfoin, clover, &c. gypsum, &c. But until we become so learned in chemistry as to know the specific food which each requires, it will be discreet to pursue the course which nature suggests, that of alternation. B.

From the American Farmer.

FRUIT.

MR. EDITOR—Having seen a communication in your paper under the signature of B. relating to the free use of fruit, and fully believing in the free use of ripe fruit for the promotion of health, I could not conscientiously believe in or subscribe

to the article in question. Irregularities may have arisen in some cases where persons having eaten occasionally of fruit who were not in the habit of using it daily. This may have been the case, and it is not to be wondered at, however good and wholesome it might have been if used prudently. We find that nature in her amplitude, produces fruits in their proper seasons, suited to the nature and condition of man, whereby health, the most inestimable of all blessings is promoted. It appears from scripture, that man was originally made to subsist entirely on herbs and fruits, and as the structure of the human body has undergone no change, but remains precisely as it was anterior to the time of the fall, we argue therefore, that fruit is as healthy at the present time as it was at its introduction into the world. The changes of the seasons effect the constitution of the human body: when the cold rough winds of winter soften into gentle gales, the constitution of man seems to undergo the same change: the succeeding seasons bring with them herbs and fruits which are necessary to be taken into the stomach in order that the constitution may keep pace with the changing seasons. Fruit is efficacious in throwing off the morbid or feculent matter that is produced in the stomach during the intense heat of summer. Fruit is not only healthy and nutritious in itself, but it has been used with wonderful success in curing aggravated diseases. Raspberries, blackberries and grapes, have been successfully used in the dysentery. I am fully persuaded that the juice of the grape, the apple, and the peach, have been perverted from their true and legitimate use—they have been fermented and distilled, and their natures changed. And sad to relate, their effects upon the human family have been awful beyond description.

The writer of this article can say from experience, that fruit has been to him a blessing. From a child he has indulged in this luscious bounty of nature, and health has marked his almost every step. And here let him modestly remark, ardent spirits has been an utter stranger to his lips.

Fewers generally succeed fruitless seasons: this is a fact so far as my observation has extended. The wise Creator of our bodies knows what is most healthy and fit for us to eat. He it is that has caused the strawberry to hide its modest head in the verdant grass, and hastened the perfection of the pear and the apple. It is He that has given the peach its crimson tint, and made it delicious and healthy. I am convinced that ripe fruit keeps the stomach in proper tone, causes digestion to be natural and easy, keeping the viscera in a healthy and proper state.

These, Mr. Editor, are some of my views respecting fruit, and you are at liberty to publish them if you think fit. C.

CULTURE OF SILK.

A gentleman who has recently returned from an excursion through Connecticut, states that from his observations he is fully convinced that the culture and manufacture of silk must become a staple and profitable business in New England—the climate and soil being well adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree, and the genius and enterprise of the inhabitants equal to the task of producing silk goods superior to the imported. Connecticut pays to her sons a bounty of fifty cents per pound on all silk reeled on the im-

proved plan, and one dollar on every 100 mulberry trees set out in the manner prescribed. This example of the wooden nutmeg lady is worthy of being followed—and we would say to her sister Massachusetts, "Go thou, and do likewise."

Stimulated by the encouragement received from the State, the single town of Mansfield has, from a careful estimate, grown *four tons of raw silk this season*, which, when reeled, will bring about 35,000 dollars; and when thrown into sewings (as most of it probably will be, in the families of the producers,) its value will be enhanced to nearly double that sum, say \$50,000! Four or five adjoining towns have, from fair estimates, each produced a quantity equal to that grown in Mansfield. It is not doubted that another year the stock will be increased one third. A Connecticut farmer calculates that *on one acre of land well stocked with mulberry trees is worth forty-nine acres of the rest of his farm!*

The business of silk-growing, then, must be profitable; but our farmers are deterred from embarking in it, because some time and money must be spent in the outset, without affording immediate profit. To meet this difficulty the state should offer some encouragement to induce people to begin—and once begun, Yankee industry would be able to compete with the world in the culture. If government manages rightly, it cannot be doubted that ten years hence, more than 100 tons of raw silk will be annually raised in this country. Will not this quantity invite artisans and manufacturers? and may we not conclude that the time is not far distant when the people of this western continent will be clad in silken robes of their own manufacture?—*Dedham Politician*.

DALIAS.

We really wish our cottage garden was located nearer town, that the citizens generally might have an opportunity of seeing our splendid bloom of dahlias. Those who have never seen this flower, (and very few have ever been seen in Baltimore,) can form no idea of their splendor and magnificence. The flower is formed very much like a large camelia japonica; there are single, semi-double and double varieties; and all sizes, from a disk of two to six or seven inches diameter. Their color comprises every shade, from the purest white up to the deepest black crimson. We have about thirty varieties, and about twenty of them constantly in bloom, affording a display altogether unequalled by any other garden plant. Besides this, we have succeeded in producing several splendid new varieties from seed, among which are two very superior semidouble black crimson. The colors of the dahlias are remarkable for their brilliancy and clearness—nothing dull or common-place in them.

The cultivation of dahlias has been hitherto very unsuccessful in this city and neighborhood; attributable, as we know from experience, to our following the directions of English gardeners, who direct us to put them in poor sandy soil. This may be necessary in England, where the climate is not so subject to excessive droughts as ours. We practised upon this plan for several years, and never obtained a flower worth looking at. This year we went to the opposite extreme; dug a deep trench, filled it with rich vegetable mold, stable manure, and door yard scrapings, with a moiety of good garden mold, and planted them

therein, giving them no further attention than keeping down the weeds. The consequence has been, the splendid bloom above described for two months past.—*Jm. Farmer*.

PROSPECT FOR HOPS IN ENGLAND.

The plantations near Canterbury have not so promising an appearance as they had. Some grounds high in sap are getting very foul and honeyed, and the mould is also on the increase. The plant is in a very precarious state. Near Maidstone there was an alteration in the hop plantations for the worse last week. The increase of vermin is considerable, and particularly in those grounds where a very little fly has been seen all the year. In some parts the bine is covered with lice. At Cranbrook and its vicinity, the plantations look extremely thriving, and from present appearances an abundant crop may be expected. A Tenterden the bine is looking very healthy, and more free from fly than at this period last year. The plantations at Marden and adjoining parishes betoken an abundant crop. The bine is tolerably good, but from the rapid increase of louse dew, and the already enormous quantity of lice, we doubt whether such an impression is not made that the grounds will with difficulty recover, and more particularly so where they are short of bine. Accounts from Yalden state the bine to be very backward, but in general it is remarkably good; but if no alteration takes place in the weather, the blight is expected to affect it. The mould has attacked the plantations in and about Floomb.—*London Morning Chronicle of July 18*.

KEEPING SHEEP.

Sowed three bushels of oats to cure before they are quite ripe, for my sheep; this I have found to be the cheapest and best method to winter sheep, of the many ways that I have tried. The sheep will eat it all clean, straw and all, and with it get grain enough, (and that being green, I believe it far better than ripe,) to keep them in good condition. I never had a distempered sheep that was kept in this way. Two good sheaves per day, will last twenty sheep through the winter; some days three sheaves, and some but one, viz. When they get to the ground; I have tried it, and do know. Now, say five months, 150 days, 300 sheaves, that would make twelve bushels to the hundred; would be thirtysix bushels oats, and the straw. If any of your correspondents can do better, and with less expense, I should be glad to know it. With a sheep-shed and manger, which I intend to build after the direction given by a celebrated manufacturer and wool grower, I think that I shall be able to let each sheep have its share without being trodden down. Have not seen the plan of the shed and manger in any work on the raising or keeping sheep. Before winter I will try to give it on paper for the farmer.—*Gen. Far.*

SCOURING OF HORSES.

MR EDITOR.—This complaint has been very prevalent among horses at different times. The following remedy I have never found to fail. Take a quarter of an ounce of gum gamboge, half an ounce of aloes, half an ounce of saltpetre. Reduce all these to a fine powder, add flour and water until it is of a consistence of unbaked dough. Divide it into four pills, about the size of an egg, give one pill every night and morning; they will

soon correct the scouring. If the horse has much fever, take half an ounce of ipecacuanha, add to it about two quarts of hot, but not boiling water, put about half a pint of this tea to a pail of water, and let the horse drink it. About three half a pints should be drank in the course of the day, while any fever continues; when this is removed, then, and not till then, take a quart of oak bark, (such as is used for tanning) with the rose taken off, add to it two quarts of hot water, and let it stand till cool, then add a pint of this tea to a pail of water, and let the horse drink freely of it through the day. I have never known these remedies to fail in effecting a cure. Yours, &c, R. M. W.

FOREST TREES.

SIR—I have lately read with much pleasure, Washington Irving's article on Forest Trees, in the first volume of his Bracebridge Hall, and would recommend its perusal to our farmers generally, with modifications. I think it is peculiarly adapted to our own country. Most of our farms contain gullies and other spots, inaccessible to the plough; these, if transplanted with a few of the Yellow Locust, would in a few years afford an invaluable supply of the best fencing timber. This tree may likewise be set in every other length of crooked fence around the farm and will in a few years furnish a plentiful supply of this invaluable timber, besides it is one of our best ornamental trees, and would add greatly to the beauty of our rural scenery. It is of rapid growth, and easily propagated and spread, and I think should be more generally attended to.

Yours, R. M. W.
[N. Y. Farmer.]

Case of Ruminant.—David Hunter, aged 39, living in Bethnal green, applied recently at the hospital for relief as an out-patient, under the following circumstances. About a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes after every meal, the food which has been taken into the stomach is brought up into the mouth, to be subjected to a second process of mastication. He has been accustomed to this ever since he was five years of age. His bowels are regular, and he has always enjoyed excellent health. It is completely an involuntary act, and is unattended with any feeling of sickness, being rather pleasant than otherwise. It occurs in a great degree after taking animal food, being small in quantity after a meal consisting of vegetables. The man was formerly a patient of the late Mr Hadington, who mentioned the case in his lectures. He was induced to apply for relief in consequence of the habit being offensive to his companions. Some tonic medicines were prescribed for him, from which he experienced no benefit.—*Medical Gaz.*

Wool.—Many of our readers may probably be surprised when they are informed that from twenty to twenty-five million of pounds of foreign wool, and more than one hundred and forty millions of British wool, are annually consumed in the manufactures of Great Britain: that the value of woollens exported is from five to seven millions sterling, and that the consumption in the United Kingdom is estimated at from twenty to twenty-five millions sterling per annum.—*Hull Packet*.

Merit.—True merit, like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, October 10, 1832.

HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was celebrated on the 3d inst. At noon an elaborate and well written address was delivered by Dr T. W. HARRIS, to the members of the Society, and a respectable and intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen, not members of that institution, assembled at the Masonic Temple. The subject of this performance, was principally *Entomology*; and perhaps a more interesting, more useful, or more appropriate topic could not have been chosen by the orator. He told how, when, and where to attack those petty but powerful pests, which are more terrible to cultivators than an "army with banners;" and whose depredations, if not counteracted by science and effort would render tilling the earth as useless as the evolutions of insects sporting in sun-beams. We hope this address will soon appear in a pamphlet, and we shall ever be happy in devoting our columns to the diffusion of its very interesting contents.

The display of Fruits and Flowers in the Dining Hall was much superior to what could have been anticipated from a season so inauspicious as the present to their production. It seemed that neither cold nor cholera could check the course of cultivation, nor prevent the display of that dominion of mind over matter, which moderates and modifies the untoward eccentricities of the elements, and gives the vegetable productions of every climate to seasons and soils apparently very unfit for their development.

The following are some of the donations of Fruits and Flowers, which were presented for the festival.

Jacob Tidd, Roxbury: three very large clusters of Grapes, called *Horatio Grapes*, the largest weighing 2 lbs. 13½ ozs. *Mrs Timothy Bigelow*, Medford: two elegant Roman Cypress trees, Lemons, and clusters of Lemons: weighing 3 lbs. 2 lbs. 15 ozs., and 2 lbs. 6 ozs. *James Read*, Esq. Roxbury: uncommonly large Porter Apples, fine Dahlias, Roses, &c. *Thos. Whitmarsh*, Esq. Brookline: three fine clusters of Hamburg Grapes, two baskets of Lady Pears, Dahlias, and two fine clusters of St Peter's Grapes. *Enoch Burdett*, Esq. Roxbury: very fine Bartlett and Capiaumont Pears, Ribstone Pippin, Porter and Moody Apples, and Dahlias. *David Haggerston*, Charlestown: three baskets of beautiful Black Hamburg and White Sweet Water Grapes, a fine specimen of the Brugnon Nectarines, and a large and very splendid collection of Dahlias. *Elijah Vose*, Esq. Dorchester: superb Capiaumont Pears, Pine Apple, Green Citron, Nueveg and Rock Melons, and large Water Melons. *Mayam Dix*, Boston: splendid Dix Pears. *Perrin May*, Esq. Boston: very fine Black Hamburg, White Sweet Water, and Red Chasselas Grapes; out of door culture. *John Lee*, Esq. Boston: Isabella Grapes. *John Prince*, Esq. Roxbury: a dozen of fine Pine Apples—Malons, Pomme Reine, Early Greening, Spitzenberg and Doctor Apples—real Borsseaux Apples, and handsome Bon Chretien pears. *Dr S.A. Shurtleff*: three fine bunches of Shurdeff's Seedling Grapes, St Michael and late Catherine Pears. *Professor Farrar*, Cambridge: very large and

handsome Porter Apples. *Hon. John Lowell*, Roxbury: splendid clusters of White Chasselas, Black Hamburg and other Grapes and Flowers. *J. P. Brudler*, Esq. Boston: a basket of fine Peaches. *Hon. Peter C. Brooks*, Medford: very large and fine clusters of Black Hamburg and Grisly Tokay Grapes. *Mrs J. Bray*, Boston: White Sweet Water Grapes, and very fine Arango Quinces. *B. J. Gould*, Esq. Boston: very large and fine Magnum Bonum Plums. *Chas. Vernal*, Esq. Dorchester: two baskets of beautiful White Chasselas Grapes: out door culture. *Jeremiah Fitch*, Esq. Boston: a large basket of the Peaches, and a Fig Tree, full of fruit. *John Mackay*, Esq. Weston: three baskets of very beautiful Apples. *Stephen Williams*, Esq. Northborough: Red Calville, Summer Pearmain, Ribstone Pippin, and five very fine varieties of imported Apples. *Messrs Kenrick*, Newton: a vase, containing Dahlias, Roses, and other beautiful flowers. *Miss Winslip*, Brighton: a great variety of very handsome flowers. *Dr Z. B. Adams*: a basket of very beautiful St Michael Pears. *S. G. Perkins*, Esq.: a flower pot, containing a plant of the *Canta Corona-publia*. *Benjamin Guild*, Esq. Brookline: fine clusters of Black Hamburg, Black Caps (grown under the directions of C. Senior), Miller's Burgundy, and Isabella Grapes, (the latter, open culture), and a variety of Peaches. *Hon. T. R. Perkins*: White Chasselas Grapes, and a bunch of very fine Dahlias. *C. Senior*: two fine bunches of Black Hamburg, two do, Frontignac, two handsome White Chasselas, and three varieties of fine French Grapes. *John Reed*, Esq.: a collection of splendid Roses. *Mrs Watson*, Boston: fine American Swaaleh Peaches. *Graham Parsons*, Esq. Brookline: Blue Pearmain, Summer Gillflower, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Bell-flower, and Winter Gill-flower Apples. *Charles Taylor*, Esq. Dorchester: three baskets of fine Black Hamburg Grapes: berries very large-size, and perfect. *Geo. Thompson*, Brighton: a very splendid collection of Dahlias. From the Garden of *Gardner Green*, Esq. Boston: Green Citron and other Melons, and Bergamot Pears: under care of Mr Senior.

After the exhibition, the Society, with their guests, sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared at Concert Hall, by Mr Eaton. The Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society, presided at the table, and was assisted as toast master by Z. Cook, Jun. Esq. first Vice President of the Society. The following regular toasts were drank.

New England. While her fields are crowned with the gifts of *Ceres* and *Pomona*, let us care little for the more questionable favors of *Bacchus* and *Plutus*.

Rotation. A principle so advantageous in *Horticulture*, cannot be otherwise than useful in its application to *politics*.

Cattle Shows. The noblest spectacle, is the industrious race who show the cattle.

Mount Auburn. A fortunate conception, happily bodied forth. While it adds solemnity and dignity to the attributes of Death, it offers to grief its proper mitigations.

The Hickory. A tree much abused—it has been libelled by an unnatural comparison.

Machinery. An unsettled national policy is worse than the friction of the wheels—this may be estimated and yield to remedy—the other eludes calculation.

Nullification, the Spasmodic Cholera of the

Union. Let speedy purgation and persevering cleanliness, save us from its fatal collapse.

The Statesman who is true to his principles, and whose principle is the true interest of his country. The cause of Liberty in Europe. The seeds have been profusely sown, though the growth has been kept down by the crown imperial and the Siberian crab.

Gardeners. The most useful, else the Creator had not made them the first class in his great school of wisdom and benevolence.

Herods. The earth has bubbles, as the water hath, and these are of them.

Woman! Like the Iris, indigenous in all countries—like the *Rosa*, admired by all nations—in modesty, equalling the *Cowslip*—in fidelity, the *Honeysuckle*—in disposition, the *Clematis*—may she never suffer from approximation to the *Corcombe*, nor lose her reputation by familiarity with *Bachelors' Battans*.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN. *The Orator of the Day*. A true Philosopher, who renders science subservient to the useful arts.

By E. Vose, Esq. *Our Horticultural Brethren throughout the Union*. Their only competition being in doing each other good. May no "root of bitterness" spring up among them.

By T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq. *The Massachusetts Horticultural Society*. Those who survey our *Morning Glories*, and peruse our *Dahlias* [not adjectives] "see our folks and get some peaches," will hope that in *Thyne* we shall be worth a *Mint* to the "land we live in."

By S. APPLETON, Esq. *Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and Horticulture*. The first gives us food—the second clothing—the third gives us riches—the fourth adds grace and ornament to the others—and though now mentioned last was first before *Adam's Fall*.

By VICE PRESIDENT BARTLETT. *Massachusetts Agricultural Society*. A pioneer in good works. May the only contention among her children be, which shall excel.

By Z. COOK, JUN. Esq. 1st Vice President of the Society. *Culture in all its branches*—from that which raises a seed in a garden to that which plants a *WASHINGTON* or a *FRANKLIN* on the summit of human excellence.

After some pertinent and eloquent remarks, Gen. Dearborn gave the following. *Hon. JOHN LOWELL*. *The Patriarch, Patron, and Pattern of Farmers and Horticulturists*.

By Dr T. W. HARRIS. *Gentlemen Farmers*, who, bringing scientific attainments to bear upon practical skill, have done everything for Horticulture in this country, and whose success these festivals annually exhibit.

By PROFESSOR FARRAR. *Phrenology*. As the United States is more distinguished by their rich and fertile plains, than by the number and height of their mountains, so may her sons be better known by the general development of all their faculties than by the cultivation of any one power to the exclusion of the rest.

By Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN. *Drs Knight and Van Mons*. The ornaments of England and Belgium and the benefactors of the human race.

By Rev. Dr HARRIS—
"The tree that bears immortal fruit,
Without a canker at the root!"
Its healing leaves to us be given,
Its bloom on earth—its fruit in heaven!

By GEORGE C. BARRETT. *Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.* Three sisters more amiable than the three Graces, and more useful than the nine Muses.

By B. V. FRENCH. *Horticultural Associations*, whose pursuits are pleasant, and lead to results, not like many others founded on selfishness, but conferring essential benefits on the whole human race.

ANONYMOUS. *The Emperor Nicholas.* An Anti-Horticulturist. He has undertaken to engrave the noblest scenes in the icy region of Siberia, in the vain hope of blasting the Tree of Liberty. May he soon learn that he has attacked a tree, whose roots are fixed from Pole to Pole.

By Z. COOK, JR. Esq. 1st Vice President, after Gen. Dearborn had retired. H. A. S. Dearborn, the worthy President of Massachusetts Horticultural Society. His indefatigable labors, in both the scientific and practical departments of Horticulture reflect equal honor upon himself, and benefit upon the Society over which he so ably presides.

ANONYMOUS. If he be a benefactor, who instructs us how two spires of grass may grow where but one grew before, let everlasting gratitude, and the Society's first premium be awarded to the man who shall devise (and make public) a method by which *beets* and *turnips* may be raised without *tops*, and *peas* without *pods*.

Other toasts were uttered and responded to numerous for insertion.

An excellent song, written for the occasion [see our last page] was well sung by Mr J. W. Newell; and several other songs served to diversify the intellectual courses which enlivened the feast.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SEPT. 26, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1852.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples.—By Dr Shurtleff, *Sugar Sweet*, a small globular formed fruit, of a yellow color—very fair, very sweet and good. A native Apple which originated on the farm of his ancestors: the trees are stated to be extraordinarily productive.

By Messrs Winship.—Apples from Mr W. R. Champney of Brighton, color green and red, and of handsome appearance; evidently a winter fruit—quality not ascertained. Also from the same, Native Apples received of Messrs C. & D. P. Dyer of Providence, from the original tree growing in Johnson, R. I. These were rather large, of a globular form, and white color, with a faint blush near the sun—juicy, saccharine, subacid and of delicious flavor. An uncommonly fine fruit, and said to be a good bearer. This new apple well deserves a name, for the name by which it is sometimes called, is applied in common to many others, and it has been suggested that it be called *Dyer's Apple*, from the gentleman who has introduced it to notice.—From Mr Jacob Deane of Mansfield, a box of apples as follows: *Pumpkin Sweet*, a very large red striped apple, sweet and of good quality. *Fluted Pumpkin Sweet*, very large and very sweet; of a red color somewhat striped, with large projecting ribs. *Pomme Water*, a large apple of a green and yellow color, very sweet. *Winter Sweet*, large, conical, of a yellow color, good. *Superb Sweet*, of medium size, of a red color, and good. *Rock Apple*, medium sized, of a green color and high flavor. *Yellow Spice*, a flattish apple of medium size, of a fine yellow color, juicy, with a fine sweet flavor, in which a taste of anise was distinct-

ly perceptible. Also from the same gentleman, the following, many of which were fine, but others not in eating. *Seck-no-further*, a variety; a large flat apple, striped with red on a yellow ground; of a saccharine, sub-acid and excellent flavor. *Russet Sweet*, Roxbury Russeting, Baldwin, Greening, Peck's Pleasant, Newark Pippin, Summer Apple, Golden Renet, Golden Russet, Golden Codlin, Pearmain, English Pearmain, Nonsuch, Tender Sweet, White Apple, Gilly-flower, Winter Sweet Russet, Sweet Isaac, Lady Finger, Hayboy, Cambridge Apple.

Pears.—From Mr Jacob Deane of Mansfield, a cluster of the small Seckle pears of the second crop, produced on wood the growth of 1852.

Grapes.—From Mr Amos Perry, large native Grapes of the pale red variety.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

VEGETABLES.

Mr Richard Ward of Roxbury, exhibited for premium two boxes of very large and fine Lima Beans, which were planted the 15th of May, in a rich soil, manured in the hill, poles four feet apart every way, 10 beans to a pole. Also, a box of a new variety of Beans from Peru, similar in taste to the Lima, planted at the same time, but come up five days sooner. They are, however, not equal in flavor to the Lima.

Veterinary Pump.

MAW'S Improved Veterinary Pump, for Administering Clysters to Horses, Cattle, Dogs, &c. Also, for Injecting and Extracting from the Stomach.

By means of this Instrument any quantity of fluid may be injected with any requisite force, and without the necessity of once removing the Pipe until the operation is completed. When the animal is restless, as is usually the case in Gripes and Inflammation of the Bowels, the length and flexibility of the Elastic Tubing affords great facility and security, as the operator may stand at a considerable distance, or even in an adjoining stall.

For sale by Eben. Wight, Druggist, 46 Milk Street. Oct. 11. if

Farmer Wanted.

A good Farmer is wanted as a manager of a Farm in Lynchburg, Va. One with a wife would be preferred. Their attention will be principally required in gardening and superintending a dairy. The farm is within a dozen miles of the Blue Ridge—the country very healthy, and the climate fine. To a well qualified, sober, industrious man, liberal wages will be given. Apply to Mr Russell, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.

Mexino and Saxony Sheep.

FOR SALE. Two Hundred fine Sheep, partly full Blood Mexino, and partly mixed with imported Saxony Sheep. They have been kept for years in the vicinity of Boston, and are warranted pure. Inquire of Messrs Thomas Lord & Co., State Street. 3t

New American Orchardist.

THIS WORK is now about through the press, and will be ready for delivery in two or three weeks. The Author has received great assistance from the many intelligent Horticulturists in this quarter, and has been most assiduously engaged through the summer in producing a work that shall meet the expectations of the public. Boston, Oct. 8, 1852.

For Sale.

A full blood Alderney Bull and Heifer, two years old last spring; the Heifer in Calf by a full blood Alderney Bull, to come in June next. Apply at this Office. Oct. 9, 1852.

Sweet Potatoes.

For sale at the Horticultural Garden in Lancaster, Mass., by the subscriber, One Hundred bushels of Sweet Potatoes, red, white and yellow, of excellent quality. Price \$1.00 per bushel, or \$2.00 per barrel.

JOSEPH BRECK.

Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 2, 1852.

A valuable Milk Farm at Auction.

ON Thursday, October 25th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold by public auction, that very valuable estate known as the Nichols' Farm, situated on the Salem Turnpike, about one mile from Court street, in Salem.

Said farm consists of from 220 to 240 acres, of which about 60 acres are mowing and tillage land, with a valuable peat meadow, an Orchard containing about 200 apple and pear trees of the best kind. The buildings, which are in perfect order, consist of a dwelling-house, 3 barns, wood-house, with cow-barn, and a piggery.—The produce has been about 80 tons of hay, 2000 bushels of potatoes, and various other articles of provender for stock. It yields about 15,000 gallons of milk a year, for which, (in consequence of its being much nearer than any other milk farm to the town,) there is a regular and constant demand.—The rocks, of which there is an inexhaustible supply, are generally in demand, and afford a very profitable employment for the teams when not otherwise engaged.

In fine, the above named place may with propriety be said to be one of the most valuable farms in New England, and well worthy the attention of farmers or others who wish to make a profitable investment; and the terms of payment will be made convenient to the purchaser.

Sale to be on the premises, where the conditions will be made known. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

N. B. The Stock, Farming Utensils and Produce will be sold at some future day, of which due notice will be given, unless disposed of at private sale.

Sept. 26.

GEO. NICHOLS, Auc'r.

Trees.



As the best season for transplanting Trees, especially for *Orchards*, is approaching, the subscriber offers for sale, at his Nursery, an assortment of Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, and Apple Trees, of the most approved qualities, of extra size, and in healthy and flourishing condition. Gentlemen desirous of a few Trees for their enclosures, or a supply for an Orchard, of early bearing, may find an abundance which have either blossomed, or are now in fruit. These may be transplanted with little extra hazard. Also, Horse Chestnut, Catalpa, Thorn Acanth, the seed of which he gathered at Mount Vernon, from a tree overshadowing the tomb of WASHINGTON, together with 6000 White Mulberry Trees, Altheas, and other ornamental shrubbery.

O. FISKE.

Worcester, Sept. 26.

Straw Wanted.

A few Tons of Barley or Oat Straw, suitable for Beds, wanted at the House of Industry, South Boston.

3w

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 8, 1852.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 1250 Beef Cattle, 730 Stores, (including about 100 reported last week,) 2815 Sheep, and 880 Swine, (including 170 b. for reported.)

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—The best qualities of Cattle sold quite as well as last week, thinner qualities (such as are a little better than Mess) not so high. We quote extra at \$5.25, 1.50; prime at 4.75, 5.17; good at \$4.17, a 4.50. *Barrelling Cattle.*—most of the barrellers purchased more or less; we noticed one lot taken at \$3.75, a part of which would make Mess Beef, one lot at \$4.1 all Mess, one lot at 4.25, some of which would answer for market beef. We quote Mess at \$4, No. 1 at 3.50.

Stores.—Two year old at from \$11 to 15; yearlings at from \$6 to 10.

Sheep.—We noticed lots taken at \$1.50, 1.67, 1.75, 1.92, \$2.17, and 2.25. *Wethers* \$2.50, and 3. *Sows.*—One lot of selected shags half barrows, were taken at 4½c.; one lot of barrows selected at 4½c. and one at 4½c.; one lot of 55 old hogs more than half barrows at 4½c.; at retail 4c. for sows, and 5c. for barrows.

NEW YORK, OCT. 6.—No variation in the Cattle Market this week, sales have been made at last week's prices, the same number, 1000 head having come in, and all sold. A few extra fine Steers sold at \$7. Sheep and Lambs—from 3500 to 4000 came in, and all sold. Sales very brisk and there was a demand for as many more, when they arrived. Live Swine, as they come in, are readily sold at \$3.50 a 3.75. Beef Cattle, \$5, a 6.50; Sheep, \$2.50 a 3; Lambs \$1.75 a 3.—*Daily Adm.*

Miscellany.

ODE.

Written for the Anniversary Dinner of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Wednesday, October 3, 1832.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

From him who was lord of the fruits and the flowers
That in Paradise grew, ere he lost its possession—
Who breathed in the balm and reposed in the bowers
Of our garden ancestral, we claim our profession;
While fruits sweet and bright,
Floss our taste and our sight,
As ever gave our father, in Eden, delight,
And fountains as pure in their crystal, still gush
By the Vine in her verdure, the Rose in her blush.
While others in clouds sit to murmur and grieve,
That Earth has her wornwood, her put-falls and brambles,
We, smiling, go on her rich gifts to receive
Where the boughs drop their purple and gold on our rambles,
Untiring and free,
While we work like the bee,
We hear off a sweet from each plant, shrub and tree,
Where some will find thorns but to torture the flesh,
We pluck the ripe clusters our souls to refresh.

Yet, not for ourselves would we draw from the soil
The beauty that Heaven in its vitals has hidden;
For, thus to lock up the fair fruits of our toil,
Were bliss half-possessed, and a sin all forbidden.
Like morning's first ray,
When it spreads into day,
Our hearts must flow out, until self fades away.
Our joys in the bosoms around us, when sown,
Like seeds, will spring up, and bloom out for our own.
And this makes the world but a garden to us,
Where He, who has walled it, his glory is shedding.
His smile lays the tints; and, beholding it thus,
We gratefully feast while his bounty is spreading.
Our spirits grow bright,
As they bathe in the light
That pours round the board, where, in joy, we unite,
While the sparks that we take to enkindle our mirth
Are the gems which the skies sprinkle down o'er the earth!

And, now, that we meet, and the chain is of flowers,
Which bind us together, may sadness ne'er blight them.
Till those who must break from a compact like ours,
Ascend, and the ties of the best reunite them!
May each who is here,
At the banquet appear,
Where Life fills the wine-cup and Love makes it clear.
Then Gilead's balm in its freshness will flow,
O'er the wounds which the pruning-knife gave us below!

TEMPERANCE AND CHOLERA.

The Canadian (Montreal) Courant, says: "We hear it repeated, almost every hour, that cholera has carried off old and young, hale and sickly, temperate and intemperate, with almost indiscriminate mortality; and when any opinions not founded on facts, gain currency, it is the duty of the public press to correct them. To the assertion, then, that the cholera attacks the temperate and intemperate alike, we oppose the following fact, which we extract from a communication from the Secretary of the St James Street Temperance Association,

(an Association, whose members abstain entirely from all fermented or distilled liquors that tend in the least degree to cause intoxication,) which will go far to shake the common assertion, that the cholera attacks indiscriminately the temperate and intemperate. "I have examined the list of members of the St James Street Temperance Association, or Total Abstinence Society, comprising seventy individuals, and am happy to state that not one has experienced an attack from the prevailing disease." This certainly is a fact worthy of notice. From the registers of the internments kept at the burial grounds, there is reason to say, that since the 9th day of June last, our city has been nearly decimated by death; and from the number of cases that have recovered, we are inclined to think, that more than three out of four of the population have been attacked. In the midst of this sickness and mortality, we find a little band, seventy in number, who abstain entirely from all alcoholic drinks, not tasting even beer or cider, and of this seventy not one of them has experienced an attack of cholera.

A Delicate Appetite.—A Jesuit one day found a Brazilian woman, in extreme old age, and almost at the point of death. Having catechised her, instructed her, as he conceived, into the nature of Christianity, and completely taken care of her soul, he began to inquire whether there was any kind of food which she could eat. "Grandam," said he, (that being the word of courtesy by which it was usual to address old women,) "if I were to bet you a little sugar now, or a mouthful of some of our nice things which we get from beyond the sea, do you think you could eat it?" "Ah, my grandson," said the convert, "my stomach goes against everything. There is but one thing which I think I could touch. If I had the little head of a little tender Tapua boy, I think I could pick the little bones; but who is me, there is nobody to go out and shoot one for me." — *Southey's Brazil.*
[This story alludes to the early settlement of Jesuit missionaries in South America, when they found the Indians with an almost incurable attachment to cannibalism. — *Pennsylvania Mag.*]

The Dutkeman's Hen.—The Lowell Telegraph furnishes the narrative. "Vell, Hants, you may talk so much as you pe a mind to about to hogs, peing to contranest banimal, put te hen is so much more contrary as cood deal. Vy, no longer an an other day, I try to make te hen set—I poot te eggs under her—I make te nest all up cood—poot te hen on, put she no set—I jam her town on te eggs, put she vill up aright up. Den I makes a leetle pox, 'bout so pig a von way, (measuring with his hands) and 'poot so big a tother way—den I poots te hen on the nest, and jest takes and poots te leetle pox aright over her. Ven I jest raises von corner of leetle pox te see vether she pe setting. I pe —if I tont find te — pitch set a standing!

Asking Arms.—A man, who had lost both his legs, went about the country on horseback to solicit charity. Coming to the house of an old lady, who happened to be rather of a peppery disposition, and knocking at the door as he sat on his rack of a steed, she addressed him with—"What do you want here?" "I called," returned the beggar, humbly, "to ask arms." "Arms!" exclaimed the old lady, "you had better get you a pair of legs first." — *Consl.*

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 50, North Market Street, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of—

HYACINTHS: (Double and single,) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rose colored, pure white with yellow over, white with rose eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12s to 84 each.

TULIPS: Splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed; 12s cents each, \$1 per dozen; assorted, with the colors marked on each; (our assortment of the tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put many sorts as low as 8s per hundred; an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS: Assorted, of the most splendid colors and showy flowers, large roots; 25 cents each, (extra fine roots.)

JONQUILLES: Sweet-scented, finest roots 12½ cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISUS: Fragrant, white with citron cups, extra seed roots, 12s to 25 cents each.

DOUBLE NARCISUS: Fragrant, of all colors, 12s cents each, \$1 per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS: Of all colors, 6½ cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LARGE GLADIOLUS or SWORD LILIES: 2½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12s cents each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger spotted Lilies, same price; Martagon, or Turk's Cap Lilies, same price. Sept. 12.

The above roots are of the same superior character as those sold by us the last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells one inch and eight tenths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Horse Quicksilver.

QUICKSILVER will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Brighton, a few rods south of the meeting-house, and will cover only twenty wares the present season, at \$15 each, and \$1 in addition, to the groom. Many are warranted to her in fact, if \$20 is paid, and \$1 to the groom; and in discharge of warranty, the \$20 will be returned.

Quicksilver is a beautiful bright bay, three years old; his sire, Sir Isaac Coffin's horse, Barefoot, conspicuous in the racing calendar of England; his dam, Rebecca, from the imported Cleveland bay horse Sir Isaac, and Sky Lark, a native mare, well known for her fine form, speed, and bottom, once owned by Mr Leavitt of Salem, to whom persons are referred for her character, and will be to many others in Massachusetts and Maine. Quicksilver is thought by good judges to combine with great symmetry and delicacy of form, bone, muscle, and all the requisites for a first rate covering horse. Marcs sent to him, and if left with the subscriber, will be well attended to on reasonable terms, but he will not be responsible for accidents.

BENJAMIN W. HODART.

Brighton, June 13, 1832.

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NO paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Hartford—A. T. Wm. PRATT & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Medbury, Vt.—WRIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport—ELENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me.—J. P. F. HOLLAND, Esq.
Hollis, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq.
Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1832.

NO. 14.

Communications.

ON REMOVING SUCKERS FROM INDIAN CORN.

MR FESSENDEN,

SIR—Having been a subscriber to your valuable and very useful Farmer, and having experienced much benefit from the numerous pieces which you have published; and finding that all opposition has yielded, and almost every one now acknowledges that the opinions of the Farmer are generally correct, and ought to be respected, I am induced to request your opinion of the propriety of cutting the false stalks and suckers from the corn before the tops are usually cut. Also, the proper time and manner of pruning grape vines. By your attention to the above, and a publication of your opinion in your Farmer you will greatly oblige

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Remarks by the Editor.

Agriculturists differ in opinion upon this subject, and we shall not be very positive when practical farmers disagree; but will merely copy their observations, and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

Mr Lemuel Davis of Holden, Mass. in a paper republished from the Massachusetts Spy, in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 8, gives an account of his method of raising a crop of corn, and observes as follows:

"Immediately after weeding, I spread two bushels of plaster on the rows—at a suitable growth gave it a second hoeing; the second week in July hoed it the third time: at that period the growth was very rapid, and there appeared to be a greater quantity of suckers from the bottom of the stalks than I ever saw before. The observation struck me, that it would be worthy the attention of our agriculturists to try the experiment of cutting the suckers from the stalks, which I did from most of it. By observing, I found that such a proportion of juice from the stalk wept out where the sucker was taken off, that the growth was not so large, and the ear set higher on the stalk: on the part where the suckers were not taken off the corn was thicker set and more prominent—the ears set two or twelve inches higher the ground and were a good proportion larger."

Although some part of the following quotation is not exactly pertinent to the point to which our correspondent requests attention, it will all prove useful and would be injured by curtailment.

"Maize, (says Loran) from its woody texture, and commanding size, night (without straining the point very far,) be called an annual bread tree, producing the best of all corns, and at the same time crops, which in magnitude far exceed that of any other grain. Also tops, husks and leaves, which can be readily gathered; and furnish abundant fodder for cattle, equal to the best hay; and independent of this, the stalks supply much valuable litter for the cattle yard.

"That part of the leaf which surrounds the stalk, and adheres so closely that it does not permit a particle of moisture to escape, is very interesting. The peculiar insertion of the leaf, together

with the formation of that part of the stalk covered by it, forms a cavity for the reception of the rich moisture, which is gathered into it from the atmosphere by the leaves, and for which they are admirably formed.

"The shoots, which form the ear, commence at the joint in contact with the ground. If the soil be rich and highly manured, they issue from every joint up to where the uppermost ear is formed at the foot stalk of the tassel. This last or highest up ear is almost invariably the largest, and ripens soonest. It seldom occurs that more than two ears are perfected on one stalk, unless the clusters of plants are very distant from each other, and but few plants stand in each cluster. If the plants stand thick on the ground, but one ear is commonly perfected by each of them. The abortive ear-shoots are called suckers. These are commonly removed, so far as the farmer considers conducive to the welfare of his crop. This should be done as soon as they are large enough to be pulled off effectually. No part of them should be left adhering to the stalk, or they will grow again from the stub left behind.

"If this operation be not early commenced and frequently repeated, they become so numerous and large in fields highly manured, especially if the plants stand thin on the ground, that they are greatly injured. Not only from the loss of nutriment, but also from the many and large wounds inflicted by the removal of them.

"After careful experiment in the removal of suckers, I now pull none above the joint in contact with the ground; and would not remove these, if they did not take root in the soil, and by this means become powerful exhausters. Although it commonly happens that several ear shoots above this point prove abortive, no sucker can be removed without injuring the leaf which binds it to the stalk; and so much that it is commonly rendered altogether incapable of conducting moisture. If it be not so extensively injured, the receptacle formed by it is so much deranged by this operation, that it cannot retain the slight portion which may happen to be conducted by the leaf into it.

"I am still further encouraged to let so many of these abortive ears stand, as I have observed that so soon as nature has determined the number of ears, which existing circumstances may enable her to fill, all her efforts are directed to them; and the abortive ones immediately dwindle, and finally wither: and for aught we know to the contrary, nature may cause them to part with the rich matters they had previously gathered, and apply this nutriment to assist in maturing her favorites."—*Loran's Husbandry*, p. 216, 217, 218.

It appears then that the office of suckers, in the opinion of Mr Loran, is similar to that of the leaves of plants. They collect and elaborate nourishment from the atmosphere for the use of the seeds; and if so, it is as incorrect to take off the suckers, at any stage of their growth, as it is to cut off the tops of earrots or potatoes before the roots have arrived at maturity, which experiments have proved to be injurious to the crop. It has however, generally, been the practice of cultivators to strip corn of its suckers, and we believe further experiments would be useful in deciding

the question relative to the utility of this course of culture. It would be easy to set apart a row or two in a field to be stripped of suckers, and compare the produce of the part thus treated, with similar rows in which the suckers were suffered to remain. The false stalks, or those plants which have no ears, or none which promise maturity, may be useful for fodder; but it might be well to cut them out of such hills as are well stocked with plants, which are likely to produce ears as well as herbage.

With regard to pruning vines, we would beg leave to refer our correspondent to an article written by a scientific and practical cultivator, originally published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, and republished in Fessenden's New American Gardener, p. 294.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR RUSSELL—I send you the following for publication, in order to show the profit to be derived from a little attention to the cultivation of good fruit.

I have this season sold the produce of three peach trees, for which I have received a few cents over fifteen dollars in cash. These trees were set out only six years ago last spring, and have had very little attention or expense devoted to them since.

B. F. KEYES.

West Englestown, Oct. 1, 1832.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—This has been, as it generally is, a month dedicated to the labors of the harvest. Little was done before the beginning of the month, but then the reapers went to work with the wheat in earnest, and in a short time the greater part of it in the Southern districts of Great Britain was cut and carried. The barley and oats followed, and for about three weeks all went on as prosperous as heart could wish. It was dry, sunny, and warm; without mists, without rain, and freshened by gentle breezes. But an entire change has at length come upon us. For these ten days past the weather has been threatening, and partial showers have gone about in some quarters heavy, in others light, and the progress of the harvest has been considerably impeded; but on Sunday night downright serious heavy rain commenced, which has continued, with some anxious intervals, up to the present time, with a continual heavy water-charged atmosphere. Every description of corn that is abroad is drenched and soaked; straw and grain to the very core. Unfortunately, even in the Southern parts of England, there is too much in the field cut, and not carried. Of wheat, perhaps, not a very considerable quantity; some of the backward turnip wheat, some the produce of cold soils, and some the property of laggards. But oats and barley, particularly the latter, are very generally caught. A change of weather has been indicated for some days, the alteration had been foreseen and expected, and consequently every one has been hastening to cut and carry as fast as he could; but in this latter operation most have been baffled by the teasing flying showers that came drizzling over the crops, just as they

were ready to be forked or carted. Some few, the fortunate cultivators of warm, forward soils—some lucky ones, whom the showers, in their caprice, passed by, with none or only a few drops from their skirts—have been able to secure their spring corn in time; but, in general, farmers have been toiling and bustling only to prostrate their crops before this soaking rain. There they lie without remedy, some in cock, some in swath, the barley soddening, staining, sprouting; the pulse, of which the late sorts are still abroad, blackening, bursting, wasting; the oats resisting the wet host, but with little chance of being preserved from growing, should this weather continue; and, from the long period of drought that has occurred, there is but too much reason to apprehend that it may be succeeded by heavy and protracted rain. We pray that our fairs may be groundless, and that an interval at least of dry weather, for the securing of our crops, may be vouchsafed by Him who has promised that "Seed time and harvest shall not cease." In the North, of course, the business of agriculture is not so forward, and the wheat harvest not so far advanced; it is, however, matter of consolation that through England, in general, a larger portion of wheat than usual has been secured in excellent condition. The produce of the harvest, according to appearances, and accounts from various quarters, must be large. The quality of the wheat is generally good, as is likewise the case with oats.

When a really plentiful harvest is in progress, with rumors of abundance far beyond the reality, with favorable accounts of the crops on the continents, and more than a million of quarters of bonded grain in our warehouses, it is not surprising that prices should fall. Accordingly it appears that wheat has very considerably declined, with the expectation of a farther depression, which, however, the continuance of rainy weather may have a tendency to elevate. But then comes the serious question, *what is to be done with the millions of quarters of corn now in our warehouses?* The importers have got a wolf by the ear, which they know not whether to hold or to let loose. Whenever he is liberated it is probable that both merchants and farmers may be pretty severely bitten. If this large stock be now thrown into the market, in conjunction with the supply of a plentiful harvest, it will probably lower prices to a degree that will bear hard both on the importer and British farmer, that will achieve the ruin of many now struggling with a long succession of difficulties, and will convert that plenty, which ought to prove a blessing, into a fruitful source of misery and disaster.

If the importer will not consent to pay the present high duty, he must make up his mind to keep a large capital unproductively locked up for a considerable time; or he may be compelled by and bye to submit to the payment of a still higher duty, and to dispose of his commodity even on worse terms than at present. In the meantime it is a fearful thing for the farmer to have his enormous mass of grain hanging over the market, and ready to overwhelm it whenever it may chance to be let loose upon it. The Revenue would certainly receive a considerable addition by the payment of the present duty on so large a stock of grain, but it would be more than counterbalanced by the ruin of numerous individuals. On the whole the present crisis seems to demonstrate that our system of corn laws possesses too much of a specu-

lative and gambling character to be salutary for the merchant, and that it also tends to produce too great an accumulation of grain in warehouses to be safe for the British grower. Present circumstances lead to the conclusion that a permanent fixed duty would be better for all parties in the community.

ITEMS IN RURAL ECONOMY,

Original and Selected, by the Editor.

Remedies against Rats and Mice.—Take a spoonful of flour, mixed with some scrapings of old cheese, and seeds of henlock (cicuta) made as fine as possible. Set it where the mice haunt. If it be set in a house, let it not be in the same apartment with anything which is food for man. This mixture will destroy all the mice that eat, according to Deane's New England Farmer. And in the same work it is said that "the poison, which I describe for mice will serve to destroy rats."

In the same work are the following receipts for destroying rats.

"Take one quart of oat-meal, four drops of oil of rhodium, one grain of musk, two nuts of nuxvomica powdered; mix the whole together, and place it where the rats frequent; continue to do so, while they eat it, and it will soon destroy them: Or, take equal quantities of unsalted lime, and powder of oat-meal; mix them by stirring, without adding any liquid, and place a small quantity in any place frequented by rats. They will eagerly swallow the preparation, become thirsty, and the water which they drink will cause the lime to swell and thus destroy them."

Remedies for musty Grain.—Wheat or other grain, if musty, may be cleansed by the following process. The wheat [rye or Indian corn] must be put into any convenient vessel, capable of containing at least three times the quantity, and the vessel must be subsequently filled with boiling water; the grain should then be occasionally stirred, and the hollow and decayed grains, (which will float) may be removed; when the water has become cold, or, in general, when about half an hour has elapsed, it is to be drawn off. It will be proper then to rinse the corn with cold water, in order to remove any portion of the water, which may have taken up the must; after which the corn being completely drained, it is without loss of time, to be thinly spread on the floor of a kiln, and thoroughly dried, care being taken to stir, and to turn it frequently during this part of the process.

By this simple operation, it is said that grain, however musty, may be completely purified, with very little expense, and without requiring chemical knowledge or a chemical apparatus.

Soils.—Young says it may be laid down as a maxim, that a strong, harsh, tenacious clay, though it will yield great crops of wheat, is yet managed at so heavy an expense that it is usually let for more than it is worth. Much money is not often made on such land. The very contrary soil, a light, poor, dry sand is very often, indeed, in the occupation of men who have made fortunes. Some permanent manure is usually below the surface, which answers well to carry on, and sheep, the common stock of such soils, is the most profitable sort he can depend on.

For the Scab in Sheep.—Sir Joseph Banks gives the following remedy. Take one pound of quicksilver; half a pound of Venice turpentine; half a pint of oil of turpentine; four pounds of hog's

lard: Let them be rubbed in a mortar till the quicksilver is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients. To be applied along the back on the skin, in two lines on each side; in one down the shoulders, and between the legs. The operation not to be later than the middle of October.

Another remedy for the same Disorder.—Dr Deane says the sheep infected is first to be taken from the flock, and put by itself; and then the part affected is to have the wool taken off, as far as the skin feels hard to the finger, washed with soap suds, and rubbed hard with a shoe brush, so as to cleanse and break the scab. Then anoint it with a decoction of tobacco water, mixed with a third of oil of wood ashes as much grease as this lie will dissolve, a small quantity of tar, and about an eighth of the whole mass of the spirits of turpentine. This ointment is to be rubbed on the part affected, and for some little distance round it, at three different times, with an interval of three days after each washing. With timely precautions this will always prove sufficient.

The Rot in Sheep.—Arthur Young says that feeding sheep in dew is found to rot them more than anything else; on which account they do not let them out of fold till the sun has exhiled the dew from their pastures. The same writer gives the following receipt for this disorder. "Give to each sheep one spoonful of spirits of turpentine, mixed with two of water; after fasting twelve hours let them have three doses; staying six days between each dose; this is said to have been used with success, even in cases where the fleece has been nearly gone, and the throat terribly swelled."

Contiguity of fields under Culture.—Many farmers too often overlook this circumstance: if they attended to it as much as their profit required, we should see landlords reforming their estates in this particular more than they do at present. There is not a more expensive, perplexing circumstance in a farm, than the fields being in a straggling disjointed condition. The disadvantages are numerous and striking.

Remedy for Lice and Ticks in Sheep.—Mr Coke's receipt for dressing all his flocks previous to winter was as follows: two pounds of tobacco; two pounds and a half of soft soap; one pound of white mercury in powder; boil in eight gallons of water one hour; part the wool once down each shoulder and the breast, and twice along each side; into which pour it; this quantity is enough for forty sheep.—*Young's Annals*, vol. xix, p. 448.

Dairy Secret.—Have ready two pans in boiling water; and on the new milk's coming to the dairy, take the hot pans out of the water, put the milk into one of them, and cover it with the other. This will occasion great augmentation in the thickness and quality of the cream.

For Rheumatic Pains or Lumbago.—The following is by Arthur Young, an English agricultural writer of much celebrity.

Dissolve as much salt in water as will make it swim an egg, rub it with your hand on the part affected before a fire, for fifteen or twenty minutes, just before going to bed. It is uncommonly effective.

Planting Forest Trees.—The best time for planting acorns, chestnuts and walnuts, is in the fall as soon as they are ripe. If they are kept long after the dead ripe state, they lose their vegetative principle.

From the Concord, (Mass.) Gazette.

CONCORD CATTLE SHOW.

The annual celebration of Concord Cattle Show took place in this town on Wednesday of the present week, and we recollect of no Show for the last six years that passed off with more spirit and good feeling than this anniversary. The Pens for cattle to the number of sixty were well filled, and the exhibition of Domestic Manufactures at the court-house, particularly Domestic Cloths, Carpets, Rugs, and Blankets, exceeded any former exhibition; there was also a handsome display of butter and fruits. The Ploughing Match was a scene of much interest—there were seven double and six single teams contending manfully for the honor of a premium. The exhibition of Working Cattle consisted of 22 pairs of noble looking oxen, all which gave a fine display of strength and discipline. The intellectual exhibition was of more than common excellence; Dr Thompson's Address was worthy of the man and the occasion, and gave universal satisfaction.

LIST OF ENTRIES FOR PREMIUMS.

6 single and 7 double teams for the Ploughing Match; 20 pair of working oxen; 12 fat oxen; 6 pair of 3 year old steers; 5 pair of 2 year old steers; 2 pair of 1 year old steers; 5 bull calves; 7 heifer calves; 3 two year old heifers; 10 one year old heifers; 1 pair of steer calves; 5 bulls; 7 milch cows; 8 milch heifers; 33 swine; 8 carpets; 7 rugs; 11 blankets; 6 pieces domestic cloth; 6 lace veils; 39 other articles of domestic manufacture; 32 specimens of butter; and 24 specimens of fruits, flowers, and vegetables.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

On Farms. To Elijah Fiske of Waltham, 1st premium of 25 dollars; Moses Whitney of Stow, 15 dollars; Eli Rice of Marlboro', 10 dollars; and a gratuity of 5 dollars to Abraham How, of the same town.

On Mulberry Trees. To Micah M. Rutter of East Sudbury, 25 dollars; to Joel Fox of Dracut, 15 dollars.

Ploughing Match. James Barrett of Concord, 17 dollars; Silas Conant, same town, 7 dollars—double teams. Jacob Baker of Lincoln, 10 dollars for his plough, and 3 dollars as ploughman; Cyrus Stow, of Concord, 6 dollars for his plough, and 3 dollars as ploughman; Willard Blood of Concord, 4 dollars for his plough, and 2 dollars as ploughman—single teams.

Working Oxen. Sherman Barrett of Concord, 10 dollars; Winthrop E. Faulkner of Acton, 8 dollars; Silas Conant of Concord, 6 dollars; Timothy Brooks of Lincoln, 5 dollars; Samuel Hoar, Jr. of Lincoln, 4 dollars; Stephen Patch of Concord, 3 dollars.

Fat Oxen. Caleb Wetherbee of Marlboro', 8 dollars; Ichabod Stow of Stow, 5 dollars; Silas Holden of Acton, a gratuity of 3 dollars.

Neat Cattle. James P. Barrett of Ashby, for best Bull, 12 dollars; Isaac H. Jones of Weston, next best, 8 dollars. David Blood of Pepperell, for best 3 year old Steer, 7 dollars. Jonas Goodenow of Framingham, next best, 5 dollars. James Brown of Framingham, 2 year old Steers, 6 dollars. Josiah Green of Carlisle, next best, 4 dollars. Edward Rice of Marlborough, 1 year old Steer, 3 dollars. Joel Conant of Acton, for best calf, 5 dollars. Ichabod Everett of Billerica, next best, 3 dollars. Lewis Holbrook of Sherburne, two premiums for 2 year old Heifers, 10 dollars. Paul Adams, of Con-

cord, best 1 year old Heifer, 5 dollars. Phillip A. Mentzer of Stow, next best, 3 dollars.

Milch Cows. William Watts of Concord, for best Milch cow, 12 dollars. Aaron Chaffin of Acton, next best, 10 dollars. Peter Fletcher, next best, 8 dollars. Sullivan Thayer of Marlborough, next best, 6 dollars. Moody Moore of Waltham, the best Milch Heifers under three years, 8 dollars. Daniel Giles of Concord, next best, 5 dollars.

Swine. Jesse Mathews of Lincoln, for best Boar, 8 dollars. George M. Barrett of Concord, next best, 6 dollars. John Mackay of Weston, best Sow, 8 dollars. Tarrant P. Merriam of Concord, next best, 6 dollars. George M. Barrett, for best pigs, 6 dollars.

Butter. Abner Wheeler, Esq. of Framingham, for the best tirkin of Butter, 10 dollars. Michael Crosby of Bedford, next best, 8 dollars. Eldridge Merriam of Bedford, next best, 3 dollars. Augustus Tuttle of Concord, next best, 3 dollars. Abram Prescott of Westford, next best, 2 dollars.

MERRIMACK COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

The annual Cattle Show and exhibition of domestic manufactures for the County of Merrimack, was held at Dunbarston on Wednesday last. Owing probably, to the unfavorable appearance of the weather in the morning, and the continued rain during most of the day, the show and exhibition were not so well attended as in former years. Among the animals collected on the occasion were, we understand, several pairs of working oxen, equal in size, beauty and strength, to any exhibited on former occasions. There were also some excellent specimens of sheep and other animals; but taken as a whole, in reference to numbers and quality, the exhibition was less showy than in past years. A like remark may also be applied to the exhibition of household manufactures and vegetable productions; although of a good quality, they were few. We trust, however, that no just inference can be drawn from these circumstances, that the breeds of domestic animals have in any degree deteriorated within the County; or, that a just pride of emulation, or the spirit of improvement among our agricultural friends is on the wane. At the next anniversary, which we are told is to be held in Concord, a more central part of the County, we hope that former efforts will be revived, not only in the show of animals, but especially in the exhibition of household manufactures—a branch of industry in which our female friends are peculiarly interested, and of whose skill and patient industry there cannot be a doubt, and to whose patriotic appeals are never made in vain.—*A. H. Statesman.*

BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Bristol County Agricultural Society, held its annual exhibition in Taunton, on the 3d inst. There was no great display of manufactures; and a less number of domestic animals were presented for premiums than on some former occasions. After attending to the ordinary business of the Society, a procession was formed, and proceeded to the Universalist meeting-house, where an appropriate and able address was pronounced by ROLAND HOWARD, Esq. of Easton, the President of the Society. A copy of the address has been requested for publication. The Society dined at the Taunton Hotel, and at the appointed hour assembled at the vestry of Rev. Mr Hamilton's meeting-house, where the reports of the sev-

eral Committees were read and premiums awarded, and the officers of the Society and Committees for the ensuing year appointed. We shall publish the reports of the Committees next week, it being too late to publish them at length in this day's paper. The following Officers and Committees were chosen.

President. Roland Howard.

Vice Presidents. Pitt Clark, Otis Thompson, Roland Green, Horatio Leonard.

Recording Secretary. W. A. F. Sprout.

Corresponding Secretary. James L. Hodges.

Treasurer. Samuel L. Crocker.

Committee of Publication. James L. Hodges, Jacob Chapin, W. A. F. Sprout.

Manufactures. John C. Dodge, Geo. A. Crocker, Jabez Ingraham, James C. Starkweather, Otis Allen.

Farms and Mulberry Trees. Roland Green, Jacob Dean, Alfred Baylies.

Agriculture. Jacob Chapin, Elkanah Bates, Carni Andrews, Nathan Reed.

Domestic Animals. Horatio Pratt, Ebenezer Williams, Jesse Carpenter, John P. Dennis.

Working Oxen. Sydney Williams, Seth Hodges, Leprate Sweet, Edward Leonard.

Ploughing. Wm. A. Crocker, Benjamin Williams, Thomas C. Martin, Cromwell Leonard, Bernard Alger.—*Taunton Sun.*

Middlesex Agricultural Society.—At a meeting of this Society on the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year ensuing, viz: *President,* Benjamin F. Varnum of Dracut. *Vice Presidents,* Abner Wheeler of Framingham, and Abel Jewett of Pepperell. *Corresponding Secretary,* Josiah Bartlett of Concord. *Recording Secretary,* John Stacy of do. *Treasurer,* Cyrus Stow of do.

PEACH TREES.

The present is a suitable time for calling the attention of Horticulturists to the propriety of frequently heading down peach trees. This should be repeated as often as once in four or five years, for several reasons; first, by repeated headings the branches are more upright, and not so subject to be broken by the weight of fruit as when they have extended horizontally the same or a greater length; secondly, young or thrifty shoots produce the finest fruit, both in size and flavor; and, lastly, an upright growing top has a more ornamental appearance, than when the horizontal limbs have become ill shapen and stunted. We say the present is a suitable time for calling the attention of Horticulturists to this subject, because some of the evils of neglecting this practice are more common than in most seasons, viz. the breaking down of the branches. Perhaps there never was a season since the settlement of this country, when so many trees were broken by being overloaded with fruit. Next spring, many peach orchards will require heading from necessity, or rather cutting away the broken limbs will amount to the same thing; but it is to avoid a repetition of it that we now invite attention to the subject. Another advantage is, that, when trees are throwing out young wood, it is a favorable time to change the fruit of such as are not good, by budding, which it would be difficult to do upon old wood. Never reject an old stock as long as it will send out young wood by heading, for it will produce fruit sooner than young trees; and never reject a tree because the fruit is bad, when it can be so easily changed.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society.

ON THE POTATO.

By T. A. KNIGHT.

Mr Knight is convinced by the evidence of experiments, "that the potato plant, under proper management, is capable of causing to be brought to market a much greater weight of vegetable food, from any given extent of ground, than any other plant which we possess." There is no crop, he says, "so certain as that of potatoes; and it has the advantage of being generally most abundant, when the crops of wheat are defective; that is, in wet seasons." The following observations are extremely interesting:—

"I think I shall be able to adduce some strong facts in support of my opinion, that by a greatly extended culture of the potato for the purpose of supplying the markets with vegetable food, a more abundant and more wholesome supply of food for the use of the laboring classes of society may be obtained than wheat can ever afford, and, I believe, of a more palatable kind to the greater number of persons. I can just recollect the time when the potato was unknown to the peasantry of Herefordshire, whose gardens were then almost exclusively occupied by different varieties of the cabbage. Their food at that period chiefly consisted of bread and cheese, with the produce of their gardens; and tea was unknown to them. About sixty-six years ago, before the potato was introduced into their gardens, agues had been so extremely prevalent, that the periods in which they, or their families, had been afflicted with that disorder, were the eras to which I usually heard them refer in speaking of past events; and I recollect being cautioned by them frequently not to stand exposed to the sun in May, lest I should get an ague. The potato was then cultivated in small quantities in the gardens of gentlemen, but it was not thought to afford wholesome nutriment, and was supposed by many to possess deleterious qualities. The prejudice of all parties, however, disappeared so rapidly, that within ten years the potato had almost wholly driven the cabbage from the garden of the cottagers. Within the same period, ague, the previously prevalent disease of the country, disappeared; and no other species of disease became prevalent. I adduce this fact, as evidence only, that the introduction of the potato was not injurious to the health of the peasantry at that period; but whether its production was, or was not, instrumental in causing the disappearance of ague, I will not venture to give an opinion. I am, however, confident, that neither draining the soil (for that was not done,) nor any change in the general habits of the peasantry, had taken place, to which their improved health could be attributed. Bread is well known to constitute the chief food of the French peasantry. They are a very temperate race of men; and they possess the advantages of a very fine and dry climate. Yet the duration of life amongst them is very short, scarcely exceeding two thirds of the average duration of felix in England; and in some districts much less. Dr Hawkins, in his *Medical Statistics*, states, upon the authority of M. Villermé that, in the department of Indre, "one fourth of the children born, die within the first year, and half between fifteen and twenty; and that three fourths are dead within the space of fifty years. Having inquired of a very eminent French physiologist, M. Dutrochet, who is resident in the department

of Indre, the cause of this extraordinary mortality, he stated it to be their food, which consisted chiefly of bread; and of which he calculated every adult peasant to eat two pounds a day. And he added, without having received any leading question from me, or in any degree knowing my opinion upon the subject, that if the peasantry of his country would substitute (which they could do) a small quantity of animal food, with potatoes, instead of so much bread, they would live much longer, and with much better health. I am inclined to pay much deference to M. Dutrochet's opinion; for he combines the advantages of a regular medical education with great acuteness of mind, and I believe him to be as well acquainted with the general laws of organic life as any person living; and I think his opinion derives some support, from the well known fact, that the duration of human life has been much greater in England during the last sixty years, than in the preceding period of the same duration. Bread made of wheat, when taken in large quantities, has probably, more than any other article of food in use in this country, the effect of overloading the alimentary canal; and the general practice of the French physicians points out the prevalence of diseases thence arising amongst their patients. I do not, however, think, or mean to say, that potatoes alone are proper food for any human being; but I feel confident, that four ounces of meat, with as large a quantity of good potatoes as would wholly take away the sensation of hunger, would afford, during twenty-four hours, more efficient nutriment than could be derived from bread in any quantity, and might be obtained at much less expense."

Mr Knight then proceeds to give an account of the result of his experiments in raising new varieties of potato from seed, and in growing crops in different soils and situations. He raises new varieties from seeds chiefly by the aid of artificial heat, by which means he obtains, within the first year, a specimen of the produce.

"In raising varieties of the potato from seeds, it is always expedient to use artificial heat. I have trained up a young seedling plant in a somewhat shaded situation in the stove, till it has been 4 ft. and 5 ft. high, and then removed it to the open ground in the beginning of May, covering its stem, during almost its whole length, lightly with mould; and by such means I have obtained, within the first year, nearly a peck of potatoes from a single plant. But I usually sow the seeds in a hot-bed early in March, and after having given them one transplantation in the hot-bed, I have gradually exposed them to the open air, and planted them out in the middle of May; and, by immersing their stems rather deeply into the ground, I have within the same season usually seen each variety in such a state of maturity, as has enabled me to judge, with a good deal of accuracy, respecting its future merits. I stated, in a former communication, two years ago, that I had obtained from a small plantation of the early ash-leaved kidney potato, a produce equivalent to that of 665 bushels, of 80 pounds each per acre; and my crop of that variety, in the present year, was to a small extent greater. By a mistake of my workmen, I was prevented ascertaining, with accuracy, the produce, per acre, of a plantation of Lankuan's potato; but one of my friends having made a plantation of that variety, precisely in conformity with the instructions given in my former communication to this Society, I requested that he would

send me an accurate account of the produce; which I have reason to believe he did, for its amount very nearly agreed with my calculation upon viewing the growing crop about six weeks before it was collected. The situation in which this crop grew was high and cold, and the ground was not rich; but the part where the potatoes to be weighed were selected was perfectly dry, and afforded a much better crop than the remainder of the field, which was planted with several different varieties. I calculated the produce of the selected part to be 600 bushels per acre; and the report I received, and which I believe to have been perfectly accurate, stated it to be 628. If this produce be eaten by hogs, or cows, or sheep, (for all are equally fond of potatoes,) I entertain no doubt whatever that it will afford twenty times as much animal food as the same extent of the same ground would have yielded in permanent pasture; and I am perfectly satisfied, upon the evidence of facts, which I have recently ascertained, that if the whole of the manure afforded by the crops of potatoes above mentioned be returned to the field, it will be capable of affording as good, and even a better crop, in the present year, than it did in the last; and that as long a succession of at least equally good crops might be obtained as the cultivator might choose, and with benefit to the soil of the field. Should this conclusion prove correct, a very interesting question arises, viz. whether the spade husbandry might not be introduced upon a few acres of ground surrounding, on all sides, the cottages of day laborers, to and from every part of which the manure and the produce might be conveyed, without the necessity of a horse being ever employed. A single man might easily manage four statute acres thus situated, with the assistance of his family; and if nothing were taken away from the ground, except animal food, I feel confident that the ground might be made to become gradually more and more productive, with great benefit to the possessor of the soil, and to the laboring classes, wherever the supply is found to exceed the demand for labor."

From the New Hampshire Spectator.

DISEASE IN HORSES.

MESSENGERS EDITORS—You will much oblige the subscriber by publishing in the N. H. Spectator an account of the sickness, death, and post-mortem examination of two valuable young horses; and I wish the editor of the New England Farmer, to give some information through his valuable journal what he supposes was the cause of their death.

On the morning of the 12th inst. on going into my stable I found one of my horses had not eat the hay put before him the night before: I offered him water, which he tried greedily to swallow, but in the attempt the most of it was returned by the nose. The horse would take hay into his mouth often and try to masticate it, drop it out and take in more, and thus continued without being able to swallow any—his cheeks and lips were swollen, and there was a discharge of saliva from the mouth. I supposed he had an attack of horse distemper, and paid but little attention to him for that day. On the morning of the 13th the horse appeared very weak and feeble; I had him bled about 4 pounds, and soon after he was unable to stand up; respiration became laborious and hurried, and he was in great agony, kicking and

flouncing about on the ground until past midnight of the 14th, when he expired.

In the morning of the 15th my 2d horse refused to eat his oats. The night before he eat six quarts, with a small handful of salt, and cleared his crutch of hay: I harnessed him into my gig and drove him a short distance to a watering place and offered him water, which he readily offered to drink, but could swallow only in small quantities, the remainder running from the nose. I immediately returned home with him, called on my neighbors, one of whom is a farrier, who administered a short time after some aloe for physic, being obliged to be absent myself. They found the horse so exceedingly distressed in attempting to get down the aloe, and the sweat flowing so copiously and dropping so freely from him in various places, they desisted, and did not put down but half prepared, which was four ounces. He was soon after this dead. At two o'clock, P. M. I returned home, four hours after taking him out of the harness, and found he was scarcely able to stand upon his feet—respiration was now hurried, and he was much distressed at every breath. One pint of linseed oil, and three wine glasses of spirits turpentine was put down, a part of which he ejected from the stomach. Various things were tried with a view to evacuate the bowels, such as saleratus with milk and molasses; strong decoction of tobacco, and spirits turpentine, was used for injections, and repeated, together with a repetition of the linseed oil and turpentine, but all to no purpose; he stood upon his feet until within an hour of his death, and died at 1 o'clock, P. M. the 16th inst., 16 hours after the harness was taken from him.

The post-mortem examination of the first that died showed the stomach, liver and bowels to be in good condition, only one hot found. On opening the chest the lungs were found in a high state of inflammation, as was the wind-pipe and throat, and the greatest engorgement of the blood vessels of the lungs I ever witnessed in man or beast before. A coagulum of blood was found in the substance of one lung as large as a pullet's egg; and the air cells full of frothy mucus—this dissection took place fifteen hours after death.

The other horse was examined six hours after death, and the discoveries were similar to the first, except the lungs were not so greatly engorged with blood, and no extravasation but deposits of lymph in various places in the substance of the lungs.

The horses had been fed about ten days previous to their first being sick, upon old potatoes, very thickly covered with sprouts, some of them rotten, and considerably dirty, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks per day. The first had not eaten any for two days previous to being sick, and the other not for five days. They had also been fed for ten or twelve weeks previous to eating potatoes, on rye two years old, a little musty, and corn of the first quality, ground together, equal parts from four to six quarts per day, generally wet up with water. These horses had been accustomed to labor in a gig each one every alternate day.

My barn stands upon a gentle acclivity, underneath of which is my stable, the ground of the upper end reaching nearly to the eill. In very wet weather water runs in so as to cover two floors, and reaching nearly to the others. After the frost was out of the ground last spring, I dug

and drained my stable, since which there has been but little water standing under the stable floors. The manure made is deposited behind the horses in the stable, and the deposit from the family is with the horse manure, mingled with it, the necessary being above. Underneath these floors are considerable quantities of decaying vegetable matter, and in the stable is this fermenting pile of manure.

J. B. MCGREGORY.

P. S.—The first horse had gin and molasses, pepper, camphor, and laudanum given pretty liberally. All the medicine given both horses appeared to distress them very much, and I think instead of being of any benefit, hurried the termination of their lives.

Not professing to be skilful in Farriery, we should be glad to receive, and would thankfully publish any remarks from correspondents acquainted with diseases of the above description and their remedies.—Ed. N. E. F.

From the Family Directory — By J. and R. Benson.

MADDER RED ON WOOLLEN.

To dye one pound of yarn or flannel, it will require the following articles:

Three ounces of alum, 1 ounce cream of tartar, 8 ounces of madder, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of stone lime.

Use the same proportions to dye any number of pounds.

1. Prepare a brass or copper kettle with about five gallons of water; bring the liquor to a scalding heat, then add 3 ounces of alum that is powdered, and one ounce cream of tartar; then bring the liquor to a boil and put in the woollen and boil it for two hours. It is then taken out, aired and rinsed, and the liquor emptied away.

2. Now prepare the kettle with as much water as before, and add to it 8 ounces of good madder, which should be broken up fine, and well mixed in the water before you put in the woollen. When you have warmed the dye as hot as you can bear the hand in it, then enter the woollen and let it remain in the dye for one hour, during which time the dye must not boil, but only remain at a scalding heat, observing to stir about the woollen constantly while in the dye.

3. When the woollen has been in one hour, it is to be taken out, aired and rinsed.

4. Add to the dye half a pint of clear lime water, which is made by slacking about half an ounce of lime to powder; then add water to it, and when settled, pour the clear part into the dye and mix it well. Now put in your woollen, and stir it about for ten minutes, the dye being only at a scalding heat. It is then to be taken out and rinsed immediately.

N. B.—Should you wish the red very bright, add about a quarter of an ounce or nearly half a table spoonful of the aqua fortis composition at the time of putting in the madder.

To Preserve Common Watermelon Rinds.—The following receipt was obtained from the ladies of the family of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. of York, Penn.

"Scrape all the soft from the inside, and the dark green from the outside; cut it in any form you fancy, and throw it into cold water until you boil some alum water, into which put it, and let it boil two hours and a half; then put it into cold water again, and boil some strong ginger tea; in which it must be boiled two hours and a half; then put it into cold water till your syrup, (which

must be pound for pound) is made and strained, then lay in the rind, boil it two hours and a half, or longer, if the green is not handsome. Put it into glasses the next day.—*Am. Farmer.*

Seed Wheat.—Mr J. Lake, of Greece, Monroe Co. N. Y., advertises from 800 to 1000 bushels of White Bald Indiana Wheat, which he considers the best sort now in use. The growth is similar to the old kind of red chaff, but fills much better. Some farmers are acquiring a reputation, and consequently an income, for a superior breed of sheep, others for that of cattle; some are known for their success in rearing fine horses; others as having much improved breeds of swine; some again, by great pains, obtain excellent grain, which sells for a good price, and others originate superior varieties of fruit. How wide is the field before the enterprising and thoughtful farmer!—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Many of our readers may correct mistaken ideas relating to diet, from the following report to the Minister of the Interior in France, by Percy and Vanquelin, on the relative proportions, per cent of nutritious properties in different articles of food.

Turnips and greens,	8 per ct.
Carrots,	14 "
Potatoes,	25 "
Butcher's meat,	35 "
Bread,	80 "
Broad Beans	89 "
Peas	93 "
Lentils, a kind of half peas,	94 "

[*Newport Herald.*]

English Herring are again in our river, after an absence of several years. They are now taken plentifully a few miles below this place, we understand, and are very far. It is remarked by some of our oldest Fishermen, that these fish are found to penetrate farther up our salt water rivers and bays, during cold and unproductive seasons; a circumstance that would lead the philanthropist to admire the universal beneficence of Providence in supplying from one element, the annual deficiency of another.—*Wisconsin Laborer's Jour.*

Jerusalem Artichoke.—On most of our farms there are gullies and other spots, inaccessible to the plough. If these are planted with the Jerusalem Artichoke, and suffered to remain unmolested for three years, they will furnish for many years after, a good range for store hogs in winter. The rooting of the hogs will serve to spread, and not to eradicate them, as the smallest piece will grow, and the summer season will recruit them or many years.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Legible Writing.—Some persons write legibly, excepting their own names; yet names are the parts of a writing which ought to be most plainly written. Names, like the arithmetical digits, are not to be determined by the context, in the manner that other obscure words may be discovered.

Lavater said a man could be known by his, hand writing; and an inherent fondness for airs, is often exhibited in the flourishes of a signature which though hard to counterfeit, is harder to read. An affectation of obscurity is one of the least tolerable kinds.—*Gen. Farmer.*

More hearts pine away in secret anguish, for unkindness in those who should be their comforters, than for any other calamity in life.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, October 17, 1832.

ISABELLA GRAPES.

We have recently seen a very successful specimen of the culture of this variety of a valuable production. Mr JOHN LEE, No. 8, Milton Place, Boston, has a vine of that species, which may be considered as a rival of that of Mr Bradlee, of which we have recently given some notices. Within a very limited space, Mr Lee has succeeded in raising 700 fine clusters, which can scarcely be surpassed. The plant, which gives this abundant product, is inclosed in a small box, and its roots have access to the soil beneath. The box is furnished with rich loam, and supplied with food for plants, consisting of soap suds, and other liquid manures. The vine, which, if we remember correctly, is only three years from the slip, is spread over a large extent of the south side of the wall of the house in which Mr Lee resides, occupies very little room, which could be applied to any other purpose, and is very ornamental. The grapes of the Isabella variety, though not quite so delicious as some foreign sorts at the first taste, soon become favorites: and the peculiar tang, like that of some other flavors, which we do not at once admire, becomes at length agreeable to the palate, and even preferable to the sweet but insipid products of some celebrated foreign vineyards.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

WORCESTER COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

The annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures took place in this town on Wednesday last. The weather was unfavorable, being rainy and uncomfortable. A large number, however, of the "substantial yeomanry" of the county assembled on the occasion, seemingly determined in spite of the weather to have a holiday of it.

The exhibition of neat cattle was equal and in some respects superior to that of former years. The exhibition of young stock was of a high character. We noticed several lots of heifers and steers, which for symmetry of shape were worthy of the farmers of the county, and this we consider sufficient praise for any one. The team of working oxen exhibited by the farmers of this town was in fact an imposing spectacle. One hundred and thirty yokes were paraded in a line and driven through the street.

The exhibition of domestic manufactures with the exception of the products of the dairy did not strike us as being of a very high character. The samples of butter and cheese were worthy of the reputation which this county has ever maintained for productions of this kind. The number of entries at the Ploughing Match was unusually large, and the competition very spirited.

Of the address by WALDO FLINT, Esq. of Leicester, we have heard but one opinion expressed. It was the production of a scholar and a gentleman. It was well written and appropriate for this festival, and had not the fault which most have on such occasions, that of being so long as to make us wish it shorter, but was peculiarly well adapted for the occasion.

We subjoin a list of the Committees together with the reports of a portion of them on the sub-

jects which were submitted to their examination. The chairman of the several Committees was selected solely with reference to making out the report, not having any voice in the decision, except when the committee happened to be equally divided.

REPORT ON THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

Your Committee are aware that more complaints have heretofore been made against the Committee on the Ploughing Match than against any other. This has probably arisen from the deep interest felt by numerous competitors in this part of the Show, from the arduous and difficult duty of deciding between numbers who have performed their work, from outward appearances, nearly in the same manner, many of whose defects are cut and covered; but more than from either or both of the before mentioned causes, from a want of attention, either in the Committees or the competitors, to the different character or kinds of ploughing as adapted to the different kinds of cultivation. By some of our antiquated farmers the same plough has been used, and in the same manner for all kinds of land and for every course of cultivation. But every farmer will be convinced, by very little reflection, that if his object is to plough upon the furrow, as is practised in some parts of the country, or if he wishes to sow upon the furrow of sward ground after rolling down, which is an approved mode of culture on many of our best farms that he ought to use a different plough and use it in a different manner from what he would if he intended his ground should be pulverised and ameliorated by the frosts of winter, or that the grass and weeds should be destroyed by a summer sun. In one case he would turn his furrows flat—in the other he would leave them open and exposed to the elements. Your Committee, with a due regard to these different objects in the use of the plough, have proceeded to the execution of their duties.

Twentyone entries for ploughing were made—only eighteen of which appeared on the ground. Ten with two yoke of oxen each and eight single teams.

The Committee have pleasure in stating that, in their opinion, the work, as a whole, has never been better done.

The teams varied in the time of their work, from thirtyeight minutes to an hour.

For double teams your Committee have awarded as follows:

To Timothy H. Meriam of Grafton, the first premium of Ten dollars. In awarding this premium the Committee were unanimous—his cattle were of two and three years old—he finished his work first and it was decidedly the best.

To Marshall Pratt of Oxford, they award the second premium of Six dollars.

To Waldo Putnam, of Sutton, they award the third premium of Four dollars.

Between Mr Pratt and Mr Putnam the Chairman was obliged to decide—and as his judgment is not entitled to much confidence, they may consider themselves, the one as not gaining and the other as not losing any of their well deserved reputation as farmers, by his decision.

For single teams your Committee have unanimously awarded to Leonard Wheelock, of Grafton, for his plough eight dollars and to himself as ploughman, four dollars.

To John McLellan of Sutton they have awarded the second premium—for his plough six dol-

lars and to himself as ploughman, three dollars.

The third premium they have awarded to Joseph Dudley of Sutton—for his plough five dollars, and to himself as ploughman, two dollars.

The fourth premium they have awarded to Elbridge G. Wheelock of Milbury—for his plough four dollars, and to himself as ploughman, one dollar.

The fifth premium they have awarded to Horatio N. Har of Worcester—for plough and ploughman, three dollars.

There was much handsomer ploughing by others than those to whom premiums have been awarded, but several who might otherwise have been entitled to premiums did not plough sufficiently deep to entitle them to the rewards of the Society. All of which is respectfully submitted by

REJOICE NEWTON, Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Milch Cows and Fat Cattle.

The Committee on Milch Cows and Fat Cattle, report, that they found in the pens, six fat oxen for premium; one owned by Israel Putnam of Sutton, aged 7 years—weight, 2537 pounds.

A pair owned by Wm. Eager of Northboro', aged 6 years—weight 2150 and 2025.

One by John Boyd of Shrewsbury, age 7 years—weight 2000.

One by Rejoice Newton of Worcester, age 7 years—weight 1975.

One by Moses G. Cheever of Princeton, aged 5 years—weight 2125.

The Ox belonging to Mr Putnam was altogether a fine animal, and considering his age, weight, and keeping, the Committee think the owner entitled to the first premium of \$20.

The pair owned by Mr Eager were mostly grass fed, and considering that fact, the Committee regarded them as very fine oxen, and recommend, that the second premium of \$15 be awarded to the owner for his red ox.

The third premium of \$10 your Committee think should be awarded to Mr Cheever for his fine grass fed red ox.

The oxen of Mr Newton, and Mr Boyd, were fine animals, but the Committee can recommend for them no premium to the owners, except the honorable need of being good husbandmen.

The Committee found upon the ground fifteen Milch Cows. Five of them belong to Charles Preston of Charlton, Levi Lincoln, George Moore, Silas Bailey, Jona. Gleason of Worcester, were entered for exhibition only, and the Committee cheerfully award them the thanks of the society for the interest which they have thus gratuitously given to the show.

Of the ten Milch Cows offered for premium, the Committee are sorry to state, that there were five unaccompanied with the certificates of the product of milk and butter, absolutely required by the rules prescribed by the Trustees: and in rewarding the premiums the Committee were obliged to lay them out of the case. These were fine animals and under different circumstances would have had strong claims on the bounty of the society.—They belonged to Chester Morse of Southbridge, Elisha Flagg, Willard Brown, Daniel Goulding of Worcester, and Samuel Daman of Holden.

The cows accompanied with certificates satis-

factorily correct, were those of Thomas B. Eaton, Nathl. Stowell and Joel Marble, Jona. Knight, Ephraim Childs of Worcester, Wm. Eager of Northborough.

For the best Milch Cow not less than four years old, and from a stock of not less than five cows the Committee recommend the society's first premium of \$15, to be awarded to Mr. Eager for his red cow, 1-8 Durham breed.

The second premium of \$10, to Mr. Eaton.

The third premium of \$8 to Messrs Stowell and Marble.

The fourth premium of \$6 to Mr. Knight.

The Committee beg leave to commend to the special and favorable regard of the Society, the interests of the dairy and the dairyman. They need not say that good butter and cheese are necessary for good living—they are rather necessary in order to live at all. Come what may, we must have these articles—and that too fresh from the dairy. We may import almost everything, but save us from imported butter and cheese. The dairy too, is worthy of the first consideration, as a source of unfailling income to the farmer. Your Committee believe that there is no class of agriculturists in the county whose thrift is so marked and sure as that of the dairy-men of Barre, N. Brainerd, Westboro', and other grazing towns. Their farms are a source of income of two, four, and six hundred dollars a year. And nothing but a policy which would depopulate the Commonwealth, can deprive them of their well deserved living.

IRA BARTON.
LOVETT PETERS.
DANIEL BACON.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 1832.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

By Enoch Bartlett, Esq. Roxbury, Golden Pippin, and two other varieties of Apples. By J. Vila, Esq., a basket of very large Apples, of an oblong form, called the "Lodington," better adapted for culinary purposes than for the table.

By Nathan Barrett, Esq. Concord, native purple Fox Grapes; the berries of very large size.

By Dr S. A. Shurtleff, Boston, a good specimen of Isabella Grapes, and fine St Michael Pears.

For the Committee, E. M. RICHARDS.

FLOWERS.

Mr George Thompson exhibited specimens of the following Dahlias; named Rex Rubrum, Scarlet Turban, Cocinea, Camelliaflora, Bright Yellow, George IV., Black Prince, Lady Margaret, Flora Perfetta, Royal Purple, and President Adams. Mr J. A. Kenrick exhibited also, a variety of fine Dahlias—list not furnished.

JONATHAN WINSHIP, *Chairman.*

OMISSION.

The following toast, given at the late Anniversary Festival of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was accidentally omitted in our notice of the proceedings on that occasion.

By J. C. GRAY, Esq. *The Gardener and Florists who have contributed to this day's exhibition.*—May we always honor the merit which is displayed in good fruits, and in striking colors.

Fruit Trees, &c.

FOR sale at the Nursery of William Kenrick, in Newton, near Boston, a most extensive variety of the best kinds of Fruit Trees and Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, &c. Green House Plants furnished when ordered. All written orders will be duly received by the daily mail, and promptly attended to; or if left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, 50½ North Market Street, Boston, or any of the other Agents, they will receive immediate attention.

The location of this Nursery is 6½ miles from State Street in Boston, and a mile and a half due west of Brighton meeting house, and very near the great western road.

TREES, &c., are delivered in Boston, without charge for transportation; and when ordered for distant places, by land or sea, they are faithfully packed in clay, or moss, and mats, and duly labelled.

The new Catalogues furnished gratis to all who apply; or they may be had on application to J. B. Russell, Seedsman, Boston, or any of the other Agents. Oct. 17.

A valuable Milk Farm at Auction.

ON Thursday, October 25th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. will be sold by public auction, that very valuable estate known as the Nichols' Farm, situated on the Salem Turnpike, about one mile from Court street, in Salem.

Said farm consists of from 220 to 240 acres, of which about 60 acres are mowing and tillage land, with a valuable peat meadow, an Orchard containing about 200 apple and pear trees of the best kind. The buildings, which are in perfect order, consist of a dwelling-house, 3 barns, wood-house, with corn-barn, and a pigery.—The produce has been about 80 tons of hay, 2000 bushels of potatoes, and various other articles of provender for stock. It yields about 15,000 gallons of milk a year, for which, (in consequence of its being much nearer than any other milk farm to the town,) there is a regular and constant demand.—The rocks, of which there is an inexhaustible supply, are generally in demand, and afford a very profitable employment for the teams when not otherwise engaged.

In fine, the above named place may with propriety be said to be one of the most valuable farms in New England, and well worthy the attention of farmers or others who wish to make a profitable investment; and the terms of payment will be made convenient to the purchaser.

Sale to be on the premises, where the conditions will be made known. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

N. B. The Stock, Farming Utensils and Produce will be sold at some future day, of which due notice will be given, unless disposed of at private sale.

Sept 26. GEO. NICHOLS, Auct^r.

Lead.

SHEET Lead, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO., No. 1 City Wharf. Boston, Oct. 16th, 1832. if

Merino and Saxony Sheep.

FOR Sale, Two Hundred fine Sheep, partly full Blood Merino, and partly mixed with imported Saxony Sheep. They have been kept for years in the vicinity of Boston, and are warranted pure. Inquire of Messrs Thomas Lord & Co., State Street. 3t

Double Pink Roots.

FOR sale at the New England Seedstore, No. 50½ North Market Street.

An assortment of the finest Double Pink Roots, of different colours, selected by an amateur, originally from the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. Some of the sorts have produced flowers the past summer 2½ inches in diameter, and are considered equal to any cultivated in the vicinity of Boston. They are now in fine order for transplanting, are packed in moss for safe transportation any distance, and are offered at the low price of 25 cts. per root. Also, a few large Double Crimson Peony roots, packed in moss, at the same price.

Hartford County Agricultural Society.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Hartford County Agricultural Society will be held at the State House, in the city of Hartford, on the 24th day of October inst., for the choice of Officers of said Society; and for the transaction of any other business which may legally claim the attention of the Society.

CHARLES A. GOODRICH, Pres.

Hartford, Oct. 6.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	105 00	107 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	120 00	125 00
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	11 00	11 50
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime, . . .	"	6 25	6 37
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	12	14
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	6	8
skimmed milk, . . .	"	3	4
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	barrel	6 59	6 87
Genesee, . . .	"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	6 12	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	85	99
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	93	85
Rye, . . .	"	1 00	1 20
Barley, . . .	"	60	70
Oats, . . .	"	42	55
HAY, . . .	cwt.	50	62
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	10 00	11 00
Hops, 1st quality, . . .	"	20 00	25
LIME, . . .	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at, . . .	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	1 00	1 25
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	11	11
TALLOW, tried, . . .	cwt.	8 50	8 75
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	50	55
Merino, mix'd with Saxony, . . .	"	55	65
Merino, 3/4s, washed, . . .	"	42	45
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	38	40
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	33	35
Native, washed, . . .	"	32	33
Native, unwashed, . . .	"	50	52
Native, pulled superfine, . . .	"	40	42
1st Lambs, . . .	"	40	42
2d, . . .	"	32	33
3d, . . .	"	27	28
1st Spinning, . . .	"	40	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	00
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	9	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6	61
VEAL, . . .	"	7	10
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	10
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	12	14
hump, best, . . .	"	25	28
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	16	18
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	92	92
Indian, retail, . . .	"	50	62
POTATOES, . . .	"	50	62
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	2 00	4 00

Trees.

As the best season for transplanting Trees, especially for *Orchards*, is approaching, the subscriber offers for sale, at his Nursery, an assortment of Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, and Apple Trees, of the most approved qualities, of extra size, and in healthy and flourishing condition. Gentlemen desirous of a few Trees for their enclosures, or a supply for an Orchard, of early bearing, may find an abundance which have either blossomed, or are now in fruit. These may be transplanted with little extra hazard. Also, Horse Chesnuts, Catalpas, Thorn Acanthias, the seed of which he gathered at Mount Vernon, from a tree overshadowing the tomb of WASHINGTON,—together with 6000 White Mulberry Trees, Altheas, and other ornamental shrubbery. O. FISKE.

Worcester, Sept. 26.

Sweet Potatoes.

For sale at the Horticultural Garden in Lancaster, Mass., by the subscriber, One Hundred Loads of Sweet Potatoes, red, white and yellow, of excellent quality. Price \$1.00 per bushel, or \$2.00 per barrel.

JOSEPH BRECK.

Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 2, 1832.

Straw Wanted.

A few Tons of Barley or Oat Straw, suitable for Beds, wanted at the House of Industry, South Boston.

Miscellany.

HARD TIMES.

BY HANNAH MORE.

We say the times are grievous hard,
And hard they are, 'tis true!
But, drunkards, to your wives and babes
They're harder hard by you.

The drunkard's tax is self-imposed,
Like every other sin;
The taxes after their cost
Not half so much as *Gin*.

The state compels no man to drink,
Compels no man to game;
'Tis *Gin* and gambling sinks him down
To rags, and want, and shame.

The kindest husband changed by *Gin*,
Is for a tyrant known;
The tenderest heart that nature made,
Becomes a heart of stone.

In many a house the harmless babes
Are poorly clothed and fed,
Because the craving *Gin-shop* takes
The children's daily bread.

Come, neighbor, take a walk with me,
Through many a London street,
And see the cause of poverty,
In hundreds that we meet.

Behold the shivering female there,
Who plies her woful trade!
'Tis ten to one you'll find that *Gin*
That helpless wretch has made.

Look down those steps, and view below
You cellar under ground;
There every want and every woe,
And every sin, are found!

Those little children trembling there,
With hunger and with cold,
Were by their parents' love of *Gin*,
To sin and misery sold.

Look through the prison's iron bars!
Look through that dismal grate,
And learn what die misfortune brought
So terrible a fate!

The debtor, and the felon, too,
Though differing much in sin,
Too oft you'll find were thither brought
By all-destroying *Gin*.

See the pale manufacturer there,
How lank and lean he lies!
How haggard is his sickly cheek!
How dim his hollow eyes!

How amply had his gains sufficed,
On wife and children—pent!
But all must for his pleasure go;
All to the *Gin-shop* went.

See that apprentice, young in years,
But hackneyed long in sin!
What made him rob his master's till?
Alas! 'twas love of *Gin*.

That serving man! I knew him once,
So jaunty, spruce, and smart!
Why did he steal, then pawn the plate?
'Twas *Gin* ensnared his heart!

But hark! what dreadful sound was that?
'Tis Newgate's awful bell!
It tolls, alas, for human guilt!
Some malefactor's knell!

Oh, woful sound! Oh, what could cause
Such punishment and sin?
Hark! hear his words! he owns the cause,
"Bad company and *Gin*."

And when the future toll is fix'd,
Of darkness, fire, and chains;
How can the drunkard hope to 'scape
Those everlasting pains?

Bonaparte.—What a vain thing was his ambition! Who can hope to attain half what Napoleon won? Yet what did even he win? He ennobled his family—but it has sunk back into obscurity. He heaped up treasure—but his enemies have scattered it. He allied himself to the Royal Family—but his wife soon forgot him. He created his son a king—but this son died a mere subject. His power was first on the earth, and his name carried terror in the sound—but his arm lies powerless in the grave, and his name is rapidly passing into oblivion!

The objects of his ambition were different of attainment, unsatisfying in their nature, and brief in their duration.

How much nobler is that ambition which seeks the distinction of being just, merciful, peaceable and useful! How much rather would we enjoy the reputation of a *Franklin*, a *Howard*, or a *Wolfe*, before, than to attain to the glories of a *Bonaparte*, an *Alexander* or a *Cæsar*!

How much more enviable is the skill and industry which makes "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," than the talents of the warrior, which spread misery all around, and add no happiness to his own lot. Yet the "bubble reputation" is sought "at the cannon's mouth" by men who claim to be great; while the sure and certain road to happiness, quiet industry, with contentment and a good conscience, is passed by untrodden and almost unseen.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

Extraordinary Madness.—There is at present a man who believes himself dead ever since the battle of Austerlitz, where he received a serious wound. His delirium consists in that he can no longer recognise his own body. If he is asked how he is, he says, you ask how *Père Lambert* is, but he is dead, he was killed at the battle of Austerlitz; what you now see is not him, but a machine made in his likeness, and which has been very badly made. This man has frequently fallen into a state of immobility or insensibility which lasts for several days. Neither sinapisms nor blisters ever cause the slightest pain. The skin has been frequently pinched, and pierced with pins, without his being aware of it. Does not this man offer a remarkable example of delirium manifestly influenced by want of sensibility in the skin, and want of well marked modification of visceral sensibility?—*London Medical and Surgical Jour.*

Sagacity of an Elephant.—I was one day feeding the poor Elephant (who was so barbarously put to death at Exeter Change) with potatoes which he took out of my hand. One of them, a round one, fell on the floor, just out of the reach of his proboscis. He leaned against his wooden bar, put out his trunk, and could just touch the potato, but could not pick it up. After several ineffectual efforts, he at last blew the potato against the opposite wall, with sufficient force to make it rebound; and he then, with difficulty secured it.

Somebody, we know not who, sends us occasionally a conundrum. We received one yesterday from the unknown manufacturer, in the following form:—

"*Crack's Last*.—Why is the sun like bread? Because it rises from the (yeast)."

That is pretty well done, and we will return the compliment in kind to our correspondent, as thus:

Why is the moon like a Welsh rabbit? Because it is made of green cheese.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1832.

NO. 15.

Agriculture.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

This Festival was celebrated on the 17th inst. with the accustomed exhibitions of lookers-on, and things to be looked on. The day was one of the finest of our beautiful autumns, and the concourse of spectators was large and respectable. The Ploughing Match and the trial of strength of the Working Oxen were of the first order. The number of animals exhibited was less than on some former occasions, but those which were shown were indicative of improvements in their respective races. There were some first rate Swine, but their number was small.

The exhibition of Manufactures was few and mostly of such as were the product of household industry, and the skill and taste of the fair females of New England. Since the establishment of the great semi-annual sales of Manufactures by the New England Society, not much has been expected to be exhibited at Brighton, of cotton and woollen goods. It will be recollected, that a portion of the most efficient action of the Society is exerted in a way, that makes no appearance at this festival. We mean the encouragement given to the general care and cultivation of entire farms. This part of the show of the Society must be sought and will be found, all over the Commonwealth. The report of the Committee on Farms is to be made in December.

One proof of the excellence of the Show is found in the fact, that every premium proposed to be paid on animals was awarded.

After the announcement of the premiums, an exceedingly interesting and judicious discourse was delivered by the Hon. JAMES RICHARDSON, of Dedham. It was replete with sound and ingenious observations, well arranged and digested; and would with a little more force of utterance, have produced great effect. It will be found on perusal, in the closet, every way worthy of its respectable author.

A large company sat down to a bountiful and well served table, in Mr Murdock's fine hotel. The Hon. P. C. BROOKS acted as President of the day, in the absence of the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, the President of the Society, who was unable to attend from ill health. Several distinguished strangers were present, among them Hon. James Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y. Dr Spurzheim, and Mr Audubon. There was a fine show of grapes and other fruit upon the table, and very fine specimens of premium butter. Among the fruits presented for the dessert, were fine St Michael Pears, and Gloria Mundi Apples, from his Excellency Governor Lincoln. Superior Grapes, from Hon. John Lowell; Melons, Peaches, Grapes, from Benj. Guild, Esq. Apples from Gorham Parsons, Esq., John Prince, Esq., and Luke Fiske; Grapes and Apples from J. P. Bradlee, Esq. Grapes, Apples, and Melons from Hon. P. C. Brooks. Grapes from the Hon. R. Sullivan; Brown Beurre Pears from W. H. Gardiner, Esq. Flowers from Messrs Winship, Thompson, and several others. Among the decorations of the hall, we noticed some Dahlia's disposed very tastefully, on branches of ever-

green. A number of animated toasts were given from the chair, and the entertainment passed off with great spirit.

The following were the articles of American manufactured silk, which were exhibited by Jonathan H. Cobb, of Dedham, and for which a premium of twenty dollars was awarded.

1. Four pairs of silk hose.
2. Two hundred yards of furniture binding.
3. Suspender webbing and one doz. suspenders.
4. Five pieces of silk handkerchiefs.
5. One piece of Florentine of silk warp and cotton filling.
6. Ten patterns silk vestings.

We are happy in the revival of the Brighton Cattle Show, which was intermitted last year. It is true that the growth of the County Societies, and their Cattle Shows, have taken away the peculiar interest formerly possessed by the exhibition at Brighton. This, however, is no reason why the latter should go down. And as it furnishes an additional opportunity for the exhibition of fine animals who have taken premiums at the County Shows, and thereby increases the rewards of enterprise and skill proposed to the husbandman, we see strong motives for its continuance with unrelaxed spirit.

The following are among the toasts given at the dinner:—

Our Cattle Shows. An exhibition of stable stock, which unlike fluctuating stocks, secures the interest without endangering the principal of the farmer.

Agriculture the root, Commerce the branches, and Manufactures the fruit, of every healthful and independent State; without the perfect action of all three, the tree of the republic decays, dries up, and becomes fit only for fuel.

Our brethren the Horticulturists. By their fruits ye shall know them.

The Union, a goodly tree, known by its rich fruit; it has withstood the tempest from abroad, may the worm of Nullification never bore into the wood, nor the dry rot of *Fido* prey upon the heart.

The liberties of this great people—They can never be preserved, but by the principles upon which the nation was founded—the union of general interests and the partial sacrifice of local ones.

The Governor of Massachusetts. A Worcester farmer, he may be proud to cultivate a soil that considers him one of her noblest productions.

The Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, Thomas L. Winthrop. He adorns an honored name, like Governor Endicott's pears is as good now as it was two centuries ago.

Harvard University, sprung from the precious seed sown by our fathers, its branches have covered the land, and its fruits have refreshed the people.

The Supremacy of the Judiciary. It is the only check against despotism. Without it the people have no security for their rights, the Constitution no power, the Union no strength, the law no efficacy.

The Address from the Orator. An elegant, edifying and intellectual production. The fruit of a deep soil well cultivated.

The Senators of Massachusetts in Congress, Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee and Daniel Webster—the

corruptions of the Capitol have taught no guile to our Nathaniels, nor its "roaring Lions" affrighted our Daniels.

The Delegation of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives—conspicuous for Integrity, Ability and Unanimity—with a representation of such weight, we can well afford a loss in number.

Our Senator in Congress—a New Hampshire Farmer—though he generally manages more by the voice than the goad, he can upon proper occasion take even the bull by the horns.

The Representative of Middlesex in Congress—as a Working Man, he represents the Farmers—as a Literary man, he represents the Scholars—as a Statesman, may he long represent us all.

Mr Everett upon the announcement of this toast, in a brief, but a very happy manner, after alluding to his Colleagues on his right hand and on his left, laid aside his political relations and assumed those of his Constituents and Agricultural friends, and following the address of the Orator, who had taught that success would certainly follow industry and economy, and of course if a farmer suffered, it was attributable to his own negligence, gave the following.

The Farmer, responsible for the consequences of his own acts; if he will employ a vicious horse, he must not complain if he kicks his owner, overturns the market cart, and jumps the pasture fence.

Our Clergy—may the seeds they scatter in the furrows of time, produce the fruits of an immortal harvest.

The State of Louisiana—a thrifty scion prosperously engrafted on the noble stock of the good old thirteen, she has calculated the value of the Union and found it inestimable.

The Genesee County—nature furnished it the richest of soils, and New England peopled it with some of the worthiest of her children.

Our scientific Countrymen, and distinguished guest, John James Audubon—the American Ornithologist—the flight of the Eagle is not beyond his reach, nor the tenants of the poultry yard beneath his notice.

Our honored guest, Dr Spurzheim—he reveals to us the secret import of our bumps—we greet him with a bumper!

The Navy of the United States, rooted in the hearts of the people like the oak on the mountain's side.

The Anniversary festivals of our Agriculture Societies—engaged in a generous competition for the good of Society—they draw kindly together in the great public team.

By the venerable Dr Thacher of Plymouth—The rich inheritance derived from our forefathers—may we ever cherish their memory, and their institutions be perpetuated to the latest generation.

The two late exhibitions at Worcester—both shows were perfect of their kind. The first in body, the last in mind.

By the editor of the New England Farmer—the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Though its branches, like everything human, must yield to the effects of time, may its trunk outlast the oak, which endures for ages; and every limb be ingrafted with thrifty and vigorous scions, chosen from the best stocks which the country can furnish.

The New England Farmer, with a neat orchard, and a neat wife, and the knack of keeping both in full bearing.

The President of Hort. Society being called upon by the chair, after some pertinent remarks, gave the following toast.

Edward Winslow,—the pilgrim founder of our stock of cattle. The farmers of New England perpetuate his beneficent gift by their herds upon a thousand hills.

By Col. Jackson, a revolutionary officer. Agriculture and Commerce—may they be united as long as the earth yields its increase, and the sea floats the American colors, and the liberty and independence of our country endures.

After the sixth toast was drunk, his Excellency the Governor made his acknowledgments to the company, and proposed a toast in the following terms.

The true object and end of Agricultural Associations—the encouragement of practical men to useful and profitable improvements.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

FAT CATTLE, BULLS, AND BULL CALVES.

The committee, consisting of John Lowell, Lewis Barnard of Worcester and Aaron Kingsbury of Roxbury, ask leave to report, that the show of fat cattle was fully equal to the average of the same description of animals heretofore exhibited at the Brighton shows. If they were not equal in bulk to the celebrated Magnus and Martinus, they were as heavy, as the English graders ever wish to exhibit. The lightest animal in the list weighed over 2000 lbs. live weight. It has long been the avowed principle of the Society, not to give any preference to weight simply, but to consider it as only one of the elements by which the premium was to be decided. Form, proportion of valuable pieces, smallness of offal, profitable fat, cleanness in feeding, or the superior disposition of the animal to acquire fat, have been justly deemed in England, and in this country, to be the most important points. It is to Bakewell, we owe this judicious mode of valuing animals. It is to him, we owe the maxim, that it is not the *largest* but the *best* animal, who will give the greatest amount of valuable food, with the least expense, which merits premium. In pursuance of this principle, the committee awarded to William Eager of Northborough the first premium of 25 dollars for his best ox weighing only 2012 pounds, while we gave no premium to his mate who weighed 2070. There could be here no favoritism because both animals belonged to the same person.

The second premium for fat cattle, being 20 dollars, we awarded to Ichabod Stow, of Stow.

The third premium for fat cattle, being 10 dollars, we awarded to William Wetherbee of Marlborough.

The Bulls offered for premium were numerous, no less than 12 in number, and were many of them very respectable as to their points and promise. Perhaps we should have thought them excellent, if the full blooded bull from Admiral and Annabella had not been exhibited. He was so decidedly superior, and attracted such universal attention, that it was not possible not to perceive, that the race of pure blood is very superior (at least) for males.

The committee awarded the first prize for Bulls

to Roswell Conyers of New Braintree, 20 dollars. The second they awarded to William Worthington of Dorchester, 10 dollars.

The Bulls of Mr Shurtliff, Mr Chamberlain of Westborough, and Mr Howard were highly worthy of notice and we are indebted to these gentlemen for the patriotism in showing what a fine stock the state possesses.

The committee regret, that they cannot say as much in favor of the Bull Calves. They were some of them very pretty, but not so superior as to be the subjects of premium. For the first time in 12 or 15 years, this society is obliged, in compliance with its settled principles, to withhold, altogether, its premiums for bull calves. To what is this falling off to be attributed? to very *indolent causes*. When the fine animals of improved breeds were first imported they remained in the vicinity. Amateurs took the advantage, and raised fine bulls—but in the long run, animals cannot, and will not be raised within sight of the city smoke, and as no man from the interior could afford to send a bull calf, instead of being the best, they will be hereafter the worst description of stock at Brighton.

The noble exhibition of the Hon. John Welles and of Ezekiel Hery Derby, of pure, nearly pure, and variously mixed European breeds, gave the highest interest to the show. If skeptics doubted before, most assuredly, the public had no doubts on this occasion. The general voice settled the point. There was nobody to trumpet them. The committee did not notice them till they had completed their other duties, yet with all the aid of the marshes, it was (after three hours) very difficult to get at them, such was the concourse of admirers. Whence this universal eagerness? was it because they were in *high condition*? No, because with the exception of Mr Derby's bull Young Cona, they were not so. No, it was the beauty of their forms. Such was the declared conviction of my respectable colleagues, Mr Barnard and Mr Kingsbury, men of great experience, the one a vender, the other, as a purchaser of stock. It is not our business to compare the stock of Mr Welles and Mr Derby, there are many reasons why we should not do so. Unquestionably the best animal on the field was Mr Derby's full blooded short horned bull. But Mr Welles had no fall of his stock of equal age with whom the other could be compared. The females of the two stocks were more easily compared and it would require a very nice judgment to decide between them. There is no question that both stocks are invaluable to this growing country. Col. Jaques, with his usual spirit and patriotism, very essentially contributed to the interest of the show by the exhibition of the fine full blooded horse Sportsman, of the Eclipse race—by his noble and powerful Roman, Canadian stallion, and by Mr Sprague's invaluable present to his country, of a full blooded Arabian stud horse.

JOHN LOWELL, per order.

The Committee on Domestic Manufactures, respectfully report.

That no articles were presented to them for which a premium had been offered by the Society. They, therefore, as a compliment to the industry, ingenuity, and public spirit of those who had sent articles for reward or exhibition, recommend several *gratuities*. The articles of silk manufacture were by far the most important in the prospect of

permanent benefit to the country, from the enterprise and experiment. They were entered by J. L. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, the indefatigable and successful promoter of the culture of silk, from the rearing of the worm to the finish of the loom. Among the articles, were substantial silk stockings of American manufacture, as well as the raw material as the fabric. Silk furniture binding, suspenders, webbing, handkerchiefs, and also flannel, a fabric of silk and cotton. The palm leaf hats and straw bonnets, were of beautiful workmanship, and in fine taste; this delicate and useful manufacture has already attained great perfection. A rich and gorgeous shawl comb, made to order for South America, of the value of fifty dollars, was offered for exhibition by Mr Isaac Davis, the manufacturer, as a specimen of skill and ingenuity in that branch of industry. The house made woollen socks, were remarkably well woven, of the softest wool. There were indeed, proofs of labor and perseverance highly commendable, from children of six years old, to those whose years often render them helpless—from those whose leisure allowed them to make heavy hearth rugs with their fingers, to those whose duties in the chambers of the sick had given them only the "watches of the night," for the exercise of their industry.

The following are the gratuities recommended.

For one pair of Rose Blankets, Mrs Stephen Fay, New Braintree, \$2; Silk Hose, with other useful articles of Silk manufacture, Jonathan H. Cobb, Dedham, \$20; Bed Quilt, as a proof of industry, Mrs Thomas Lilley, \$2; Fancy Piece of Needle work, Amelia H. Stimpson, Cambridge, \$1; two do. do. on Satin, Anna Maria Stimpson, do. \$1; Head Chain, Sarah Eliza Dodge, Brighton, \$2; two pair woollen Socks, John White, Barre, \$2; Carpeting, Alexander Marsh, Southboro', \$3; do. Mory Adams, N. Chelmsford, \$2; do. Sally A. King, Rutland, \$2; Walps, Wm. Darling, Brighton, \$2; Palm Leaf Hat, Eleanor Hemenway, Barre, \$3; 1200 cocoons Silk, Eliza Morgan, Framingham, \$2; Straw Bonnet, Mrs. J. Rice, Framingham, \$3; three Ladies' Capes, John A. Kimball, Ipswich, \$2; Hearth Rug, wrought with the fingers, Mrs. Phoebe Weston, Lowell, \$5; Rug, Lucy Breed, Lynn, \$2; Lady's Indispensable, head work, Mrs. Cyrus Warren, Concord, \$3; Lace Veil, Mrs. Margaret S. Wright, Bedford, \$3; Needle-work, Miss Nickerson, Boston, \$3; Straw Bonnet, Flaxton Miers, Medfield, \$3.

Respectfully,

BENJAMIN GUILD,
ROBERT WATERSTON. } Committee.

The Committee on Sheep and Swine have attended to that duty, and ask leave to report,

That they found the Swine few in number, but good in quality—that the show of Sheep was small, but those of the Dishley and South Down breeds were good, of genuine blood, and they award as follows:—

To Enoch Silsby for the best Dishley Ram, the premium of \$20.
To Enoch Silsby for the best Dishley Ewe, the premium of \$20.
To Samuel Jaques for the best South Down Ram, the premium of \$20.
To Samuel Jaques for the best South Down Ewe, the premium of \$20.
To John Mackay for the best boar, 2 years old, the 1st premium of \$12.

To John Mackay for the next best Boar, 11 mo. old, the 2d premium of \$8.
 To George M. Barrett for the third best Boar, 5 mo. old, the premium of \$5.
 To John Mackay for the best Sow, 4 mo. old, 1st premium of \$12.
 To Isaac Robbins for next best Sow, the 2d premium of \$8.
 To John Mackay for the next best Sow, 2 years old, the 3d premium of \$5.
 To Isaac Robbins for the best Pigs, the 1st premium of \$10.
 To John Mackay for next best Pigs, the 2d premium of \$5.

Per order,

L. THORNTON, *Chairman*.
 BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF.

The Committee on Working Oxen, award the following premiums,

1st. To Silas Couant of Concord, \$25. 2d. Royal T. Marble, Sutton, 20 dolls. 3d. Sherman Barrett of Concord, 15 dolls. 4th. Paul Learned, Watertown, 12 dolls. 5th. George M. Barrett, Concord, 8 dolls. Respectfully submitted,

LUKE FISKE, for the Committee.

The committee on Butter and Cheese report,

That they have awarded the first premium on butter, of \$20, to Luther Chamberlain of Westborough; second premium of \$15, to Stephen Hastings of Sterling. There were two kegs of butter, (entry No. 9,) of very excellent quality, but too much salted.

First premium on old cheese, of \$20, to Daniel Hunter of New Braintree; second premium of \$15 to Hollis Tidd of New Braintree.

First premium on new cheese, of \$10, to Roswell Converse of New Braintree; second premium of \$5, to Luther Hunter of New Braintree.

For the greatest quantity of butter and cheese made between the 15th of May and the 1st of October, premium of \$20 to Luther Chamberlain of Westborough—2626 pounds of butter, and 5420 pounds of cheese, from twentyseven cows.

The committee on Ploughing Match of two yoke of oxen, report,

That they award the first premium of \$15, to T. H. Merriam of Concord; \$8 to Otis Merriam, ploughman; \$4 to T. Merriam, driver. Second premium, \$10, to Charles Howard of Hingham; \$5 to Mr. Fearing, ploughman; \$3 to J. Cushing, driver.—Third premium of \$6, to A. H. Wheeler of Concord; \$3 to A. H. Wheeler, ploughman; \$2 to J. Jepson, driver.

The joint committees of two and one yoke of oxen award to Charles Howard, of Hingham, \$10 for the best plough on the ground.

Per order, JOHN PRINCE.

Committee on single teams award as follows, viz. First premium to Samuel Hoar, of Lincoln, plough \$15; S. Hoar, ploughman, \$8; driver, \$4. Second premium to T. P. Merriam, of Concord, plough, \$10; T. P. Merriam, ploughman, \$5; Royal T. Marble, driver, \$3. Third premium to Abiel H. Merriam of Concord, 14 years old, plough, \$6; Abiel H. Mer-

riam, ploughman, \$3; Samuel Blood, 10 years old, driver, \$2.

GORHAM PARSONS,
 JOHN CHOATE,
 MOSES NEWELL.

Brighton, Oct. 17, 1832.

AMERICAN WILD HORSES.

Lewis and Clarke, speaking of the horses found to the west of the Rocky Mountains, say, that they appear to be an excellent race, lofty, elegantly formed, active and durable; many of them appear like fine English coursers; some of them are pied, with large spots of white irregularly scattered, and intermixed with a dark brown bay; the greater part, however, are of an uniform color, marked with stars and white feet, and resembling in fleetness and bottom as well as in form and color, the best blooded horses of Virginia. The natives suffer from them to run at large in the plains, the grass of which affords them only winter subsistence: their masters taking no trouble to lay in a winter's store for them, notwithstanding they will, unless much exercised, fatten on the dry grass afforded by the plains during the winter. The plains are rarely if ever moistened by rain, and the grass is consequently short and thin. The natives, excepting those of the Rocky Mountains, appear to take no pains in selecting those of the male horses for breed; and, indeed, those of that class appear much the most indifferent. Whether the horse was originally a native of this country, or not, the soil and climate appear to be perfectly well adapted to the nature of this animal.

Horses are said to be found wild in many parts of this extensive country. The several tribes of Shoshonees who reside towards Mexico, on the waters of the Multnomah river, and particularly, one of them called Shabobah, have also a great number of mules, which the Indians prize more highly than horses. An elegant horse may be purchased of the natives for a few beads and other paltry trinkets, which, in the United States, would not cost more than one or two dollars. The abundance and the cheapness of horses, will be extremely advantageous to those who may hereafter attempt the fur trade to the East Indies, by the way of Columbia river and the Pacific ocean.

VEGETABLES.

In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. not a cabbage, turnip, or other edible root, grew in England. Two or three centuries before, certainly, the monasteries had gardens with a variety of vegetables; but nearly all the gardens of the laity were destroyed in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Harrison speaks of wheaten bread as being chiefly used by the gentry for their own tables; and adds, that the artificer and laborer are "driven to content themselves with horse corn, beans, peason, oats, tares, and lentiles." There is no doubt that the average duration of human life was at that period not one half as long as at the present day. The constant use of salted meat, with little or no vegetable addition, doubtless contributed to the shortening of life, to say nothing of the large numbers constantly swept away by pestilence and famine. Till lemon juice was used as a remedy for scurvy amongst our seamen, who also are compelled to eat salted meat without green vegetables, the destruction of life in the navy was something incred-

ible. Admiral Hosier buried his ship's companies twice during a West Indian voyage, in 1726, partly from the unhealthiness of the Spanish coast, but chiefly from the ravages of scurvy. Bad food and want of cleanliness swept away the people of the middle ages, by ravages upon their health, that the limited medical skill of those days could never resist. Matthew Paris, a historian of that period, states that there were in his time twenty or thirty hospitals for lepers in Europe.—*Working Man's Companion*, No. XLII.

The Course of Trade.—It is a well established principle, that every new facility for transportation, to and from a place, in one direction, generally increases the amount transported in other directions. This principle has been well illustrated in the case of the Canal from this town to Providence. Although the goods brought up the Canal are many fold greater in amount than all that were brought to town before it was constructed, yet we are satisfied, from pretty careful observation, that the amount of transportation, by wagons, from Boston, the present season, is greater than it ever was before the Canal was made. And, we are perfectly convinced, that the increased facilities for business in this vicinity, which will be afforded by the Rail Road, when that shall be in operation, will, in turn, add to the amount of transportation on the Canal, and render that stock more valuable than it would be without the Rail Road. Such are the mutually beneficial effects, which well devised schemes of improvement produce on each other.—*Mass. Spy*.

Durable Fence.—Deacon Winslow Marston, has on his farm a kind of fence which for durability and beauty can hardly be exceeded. On each side of the road adjacent his dwelling, are rows of large button-wood trees, set ten or twelve feet asunder. Into these, when young, cedar rails were inserted as into common posts. As the trees increased in size, the wood formed closely around the ends of the rails and firmly secured them in their places. We have nowhere else seen this experiment tried on so large a scale. It is certainly a durable and cheap fence, because it will require no repairs at least for one generation, and is moreover constantly increasing in value. Were our roads lined with this kind of fence, it would add not a little to the beauty of the country, and the comfort of the traveller.—*Barnstable Jour.*

New Brunswick.—A gentleman extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Sussex Vale, called on us this morning, and communicated the very gratifying intelligence that the crops in all parts of King's County, but particularly in the Valley, are most luxuriant, and truly encouraging to the husbandman. He represents the wheat crop as never having been more abundant or of a heavier and better quality; the potatoes, oats, barley, &c., will also, it is anticipated, yield good crops. The hay, except on clayey grounds, is very heavy, and nearly twice as abundant as last year.—*Acadian Record*.

The English Agricultural Report for August, states that during the early part of the month, the greater part of the wheat in the Southern districts was cut and carried, but that during the last ten days, there had been heavy rains, which had materially injured every description of corn that was exposed.

From the Genesee Farmer.

STOCK.

MR. EDITOR—I am a little surprised that the subject of cattle, and farming stock generally, has not been oftener discussed in the pages of the Farmer. There is, perhaps no one article of husbandry, in this country, which needs improvement more than domestic stock, particularly horned cattle—and yet how few herds of prime cattle do we see in the yards of our farmers. One reason may be, possibly, that this being mostly a wheat growing country, it is considered of less consequence to raise fine cattle, than in such parts of our country as are devoted more exclusively to stock; but I imagine the same rule will apply to one who keeps three cows, or oxen, as to him who keeps fifty. I will assume, however, that those breeds of cattle which yield the greatest return for the amount of labor and expense bestowed, are the best for the farmer as well as the villager; and, therefore, that if we are not already possessed of the best kinds known, they ought to be introduced into this region, if it can be done at a reasonable expense.

I am not one of those who believe every new breed of stock, or kind of grain, or new invention in machinery, to be an improvement. Far otherwise; so much so as to be rather sceptical on these matters. But I do believe the ordinary cattle kept on the farms, with but few exceptions, in Western New York, to be of an inferior and ordinary kind. It is useless to describe them, for if Jacob's peeled rods had been set before them for the last fifty years, a greater diversity of color, shape, size and character, could hardly have been produced. I am not about to recommend any particular breed, as superior to all others, nor to condemn any one as inferior to the rest; for I freely confess that it is a subject which I do not fully understand, having had less acquaintance with the improved foreign cattle, as they are termed, than those of my native state. Much has been written on the excellent qualities of the Durham short horn, the north Devon, Hereford, Holderness, Alderney, &c, and each have had their advocates, as experience, interest or fancy might dictate.

In my own estimation, the best breed of cattle decidedly for all purposes that I have seen, are the fine red cattle of Old Hampshire and Worcester counties in Massachusetts. The cows are clean limbed and well formed, and usually good milkers; the oxen large, exceedingly active, and of quick growth, very hardy, and remarkably handsome. From what particular breed these cattle originated, I am unable to say. They doubtless sprung from excellent English stock, and have been improved continually by judicious selections from among the same, and perhaps slightly crossed with different breeds. That this breed is capable of improvement, may be very true; yet I have known bulls sold from an ordinary drove of cattle, for fifty to seventy-five dollars, to a farmer to turn on to the farm, and of nothing more than the common breed of that country.

I confess that I am not altogether pleased with many of the foreign cattle that I have seen. The Devon, although highly recommended by many, appears to me a lank, awkward and unprofitable animal, although these very qualities might render them valuable when mixed with some others. They have, in my opinion, too long legs, and they are too crooked also, and I should think not strong

for labor, although they may be quick and light travellers. I have never known that the cows were extraordinary for milk. Instances have however been given of superior cows and oxen of this breed.

The Holderness, Alderney, and some others that have been imported, I am not particularly intimate with; but those which I have seen, if pure blood, have not sufficiently commended themselves to my partiality to believe them the best.

Of the short horned Durham, there appears to be two kinds: one of the "Champion" stock, imported by Gen. Van Rensselaer; the other of the "Wye Comet," owned by John Hare Powel, Esq. of Philadelphia, both of which are figured in the 3d vol. of the Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture. I have seen many of those like the "Champion," and although superior and very fine cattle, I am inclined to think the cows are not more than ordinary milkers. The steers and bulls that I have seen, appear also to be heavy boned, running to oil, and of course less profitable to the butcher. I lately saw a very superior stock of Durham cattle in Dutchess county, consisting of about twenty cows, several calves, and a bull; all fat, sleek, large and handsome; but was informed that the cows were not more than ordinary milkers, although some of them were of celebrated names, and had been purchased at very high prices. There were two or three native red cows among them, that were I to choose for profit, I should select in preference.

The "Wye Comet" I never saw. But Mr Powel imported a remarkably fine red bull last year of the same breed, and two cows which I saw that were very superior milkers. These differ from the first named in being deeper in the body, shorter legged, broader on the chest, back and hips, and of a more docile appearance. The udder of the cow is placed forward, the navel is large, and they are not inclined to take on so much fat while in milk as others. The finest animal that I have ever seen of the last described, except Mr Powel's, is the young "Admiral," owned by Mr Jenkins of Canandaigua. He is now three years old, his color almost white, with red spots, and of most perfect proportions. His weight must be from fifteen to eighteen hundred pounds. I hope for his own and the public's benefit, that Mr Jenkins will send a description and pedigree of that beautiful animal to the Genesee Farmer. Such remarkably fine cattle ought to be extensively known.

Were I to say which of the foreign kinds of cattle I prefer for all useful purposes, I would answer the short horned Durham, of the "Admiral" stock. I believe them to be the best milkers and the most profitable for beef. I doubt whether they will make superior working oxen, and do still believe that the best Massachusetts cattle can receive little improvement from any foreign kind, except a cross from the Durham. My opinions, however, I advance with some hesitation, and I have thrown out these hints more for the purpose of eliciting the opinions of others, than as intending to instruct. Were it in your power, I should be pleased to see the prints of the two animals of which I spoke in the "Memoirs," inserted in the Farmer, as they give most excellent ideas of what constitute fine cattle.

The proper selection of stock is an important subject to the farmer, and their attention cannot be too earnestly turned to it.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FATTENING HOGS ON SWEET APPLES.

MR. EDITOR—I have long believed, that almost a literal hog factory could be established, and that the manual labor necessary to be employed in it would be small. The hilly part of our state, it seems to me, is remarkably well adapted to such an establishment. Lands are cheap, and it is a great fruit country—especially for apples.

Here, then, is my plan. I would select some rolling, or rather steep lands. On these, at a proper width, I would plant sweet apples, and between the rows might be peach trees, which would probably perish by the time the apple trees would need their room. My apples should be all sweet, or very nearly sweet. They should be selected from the largest trees and best bearers. The delicacy or insouciance, and size of the fruit, should form only secondary considerations. Quantity and sweetness would be my main object. I would aim at a complete arrangement, as to time of ripening, from the earliest ripe to the latest, so that my hogs should at each period have plenty of good ripe fruit. I would plant a large quantity of winter fruit, which I would keep in caves to winter upon. Stock hogs, I suppose, would do well on apples left under the trees till Christmas, after which they would have to be fed till the coming of clover, with which my orchard should, except when ploughed for the benefit of the trees, be covered. When I ploughed, I would sow with oats or barley, and renew the clover. Such is my theory. I have been reflecting on it for some years, and have not yet had it in my power to make any satisfactory experiments. A friend of mine had two acres of well grown trees of natural fruit, chiefly sour. He was going to cut it down, alleging that his grafted orchard afforded sufficient fruit: that he had tried turning his apples into both cider and brandy, and that he could make nothing by either. I told him my theory. About the last of July he put in twenty-five hogs, thirteen of which were of pretty good size, the others shoats and pigs. The lot had on it little or no grass. No slop or feed was given. At the end of two months and a half, the hogs were in fine order, and one of them being killed, the meat was esteemed delicious. My friend has given up cutting down his trees.

I wish some good farmer, who has sweet apples to spare, would put up four pigs of the same litter in two pens, and two in each pen; that he would weigh and set down the weight of each; that he would give two of them corn and water, and two of them ripe sweet apples and water, and nothing else; that he would measure and keep an account of both the apples and the corn fed to them; that after a proper course of feeding he would kill all four, weigh and set down the weight; that he would salt the meat and smoke it; and that after having its quality inspected, tasted and tried, he would publish the whole.

Notwithstanding my present imperfect knowledge, I have planted a number of sweet apple trees, and am preparing to plant more, both with reference to this object and the making of apple molasses. Are there apples of superior quality for these purposes in the State of New York, or elsewhere? and if so, how can I obtain grafts grown there in Belmont county, in the State of Ohio? Valuable winter sweet apples, growing on

ULMUS.

large, thrifty trees, and good bearers, are especially desirable.

ELI NICHOLS.

Loydsville, Belmont Co. Ohio, Sept. 14, 1832.

From the Long Island Star.

ISABELLA WINE.

It has become generally known, among my friends and acquaintance, that last season I made a quantity of wine from the Isabella grape; in consequence of which I have had numerous applications within two or three weeks to furnish the receipt by which I made the wine. I have only refrained heretofore from publishing it from the knowledge of my own inexperience in the matter; I would now refer inquirers to that excellent work of Mr. *Allum*, of Georgetown, D. C. and also to the translation of a French work of *Thibaut de Bernaud*, published by Mr. Canfield of New York, where full information may be found on the cultivation of the vine, and the manufacture of wine.

I feel it a duty, however, to give a statement of my process last season, which was successful in yielding me fifty gallons of excellent wine, from a grape which is becoming very plentiful among us, and which I had not known to have been fairly tested as a wine grape.

1. I gathered the grapes when well ripe and dry, but did not exclude green and unripe grapes, nor pick them from the stems.

2. Crush and bruise them in any way without breaking the seed. If the skin of the grape is only broken, it is sufficient, as the pulp will dissolve during the first fermentation.

3. Put the must (or pomace) into an open cask or vessel, (which I shall call a vat) and stir it well during the first day, keeping it covered over the top with a cloth.

4. The must will rise in the vat for three or four days, and when it has ceased to rise, the liquor must be drawn from the bottom of the vat as long as it will run.

5. Press the must in any convenient way, to extract the remainder of the juice.

6. Put it in a cask, which should be full, in order that the impurities may flow over by fermentation at the bung.

7. Put two pounds of sugar to each gallon of liquor, unless you choose to risk the possibility of your wine becoming vinegar.

8. Fill up the cask as often as it sinks below the bung.

9. After it ferments 8 or 10 days put in the bung and leave a very small vent by the side of it.

10. After remaining about two months, rack it off into a clean sweet cask, well scented with a brimstone match, burnt within. If it is not fine and bright, it would be well to *fine* it with the whites of eggs beat up with sand.

11. In the month of March it should be again racked off into a cask or bottles, and placed away for use.

The wine will be of a beautiful red color, and will at first appear sweet, but will gradually become sharper and still retain the delightful flavor, as well as odor of the grape. Mine has not yet attained a year in age, and I cannot tell what changes might be effected by time.

The Isabella grapes are very plenty this season, but by reason of the wet and cold, are much inferior in flavor to what they were last year, and are

not yet perfectly ripe. In a few weeks I shall probably make a greater quantity of wine than last season; and as some of my neighbors are also attempting the same, I hope to be gratified in hereafter giving our experiments to the public.

ALDEN SPOONER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1832.

From the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society.

CULTIVATION OF THE HORSE RADISH.

By JENS PETER PETERSON.

"In the autumn, when the roots are taken out of the ground, select all the small side roots from 9 to 12 inches in length, and as thick as a quill, or thereabouts; tie them in bunches, and preserve them in a place protected from the frost, during the winter. The planting is commenced in the beginning or middle of April. In dry weather, divide the ground into beds 4 ft. wide (some make them only 3 ft. wide.) These beds are with me raised a little with the mould out of the alleys, so that they are about a couple of inches higher in the middle than on the sides next the alleys. With a woollen cloth rub off all the lateral fibres from the roots above described, and also pare off each extremity, so that the wounds may be fresh; then plant them, by inserting them horizontally into the sides of the elevated beds, about a foot apart, and in a quincuncial manner, so that the bottom part of the root is about 6 or 7 inches below the surface, and the top, or crown end of the root, stands a little out of the side of the bed, remembering that the roots are to be inclined a little, so that their lower extremity is rather deeper than their upper. In the latter end of June, or some time in July, cut off with a sharp knife all the lateral fibres of each root, which is done by placing the foot on the lower extremity, and carefully lifting the root out of the ground as far as may be necessary. This operation is performed two or three times every summer. When the operation is over, replace the roots as before, and cover them with mold. The roots or fibres which are left at the end of the main root, and not disturbed (for the operation must be done carefully,) are sufficient to nourish the plant. In the third year the roots have attained their full size. Laying the roots horizontally has this advantage, that they are easily taken out of the ground without breaking; while cutting off the side roots makes the main root grow straight and thick. It is advisable to plant a bed every year. To keep the ground clear of weeds need not be mentioned."

METHOD OF FORCING CHERRIES.

By BENJAMIN LAW.

"I put the cherry trees into my houses, giving them but very little water at the close of the year, by which I find them better prepared for blooming strongly in the spring. Their pots have a capacity of from two quarts to two gallons, according to the size of the plants; but the soil in which they are planted is by no means rich; for I have observed that highly manured soil is apt to make the shoots too luxuriant, and to cause them to gum. When I begin to force, I continue to water but sparingly, and take care to admit, both by night as well as by day, as much air as the weather will permit; this is particularly necessary: for there is nothing which is so much calculated to render the cherry impatient of forcing, as alternate ventila-

tion in the day and confinement at night. I open my back lights, in almost any weather, close to the trees. In frosty weather, I increase my fire as much as may be necessary to enable me to continue to give air without actually allowing the temperature to fall to 32°. In this manner I proceed very slowly, until the blossoms are all set; at which time, if the forcing has been well conducted, the foliage should be a deep green, firm, and perfectly well formed. I subsequently raise the temperature, at first, to 45°, and afterwards gradually to 70°; increasing the moisture of the atmosphere at the same time, and always taking care to keep the ventilation as abundant as I possibly can. By this means I find the crop of cherries certain and abundant, without the use of tan, leaves, or any bottom heat."

Commerce of Boston.—The whole number of foreign arrivals during the year 1831, was 766. The number of foreign clearances during the last year, was 679.

The number of foreign arrivals from Jan. 1st to Sept. 30, this year, is 828. The number of foreign clearances during the same time this year, is 720.

Revenue of Boston.—From October 1, 1830, to December 31, 1830, \$882,404 58
Jan. 1, 1831, to March 31, 1831, 930,027 17
April 1, 1831, to June 30, 1831, 1,213,559 52
July 1, 1831, to Sept. 30, 1832, 1,898,523 07

Total, \$4,924,514 34
From Oct. 1, to Dec. 31, 1831, \$1,185,482 24
Jan. 1, to March 31, 1832, 1,234,196 05
April 1, to June 30, 1832, 1,310,934 19
Oct. 1, to Sept. 30, '32, estimated at 1,625,000

Total, \$5,457,612 48
Showing an excess over the last year of \$533,038,14.—*Post.*

Cattle.—We understand that oxen for the stall have been sold in this vicinity at from \$4.50 to 5.00 per hundred. Farmers who have good cattle intend to get \$5.00, but feeders do not intend to give quite so much. Thirty or forty 3 and 4 years' old steers from Vermont, fit for the butcher, were recently disposed of in Hatfield and other towns at about \$4.00 per hundred. We are informed that ordinary beef for barrelling brings \$3.50 in Albany.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Spontaneous Combustion.—Some few days since some persons in the western part of this town made a large tent, for use at camp meetings, &c. It contained about 100 yards of cotton cloth filled with oil, &c, to make it proof against rain. Before it was entirely dry, it was rolled up one evening and laid in a building. The next morning it was found on fire, and the greater part of it consumed. Spontaneous combustion often originates in oil and cotton, oil and wool, and sometimes oil and wood.—*Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.*

Benjamin Thompson, Esq. of Hingham, has sent to the office of the New England Farmer, a sun-flower, measuring in circumference three feet four inches. Its diameter in a right line is between thirteen and fourteen inches, and the diameter across the face of the flower is sixteen inches.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, October 24, 1832.

BLACK SEA WINTER WHEAT.

Extract of a letter from E. MARVIN, Esq. a distinguished farmer in Chataigne county, N. Y. to the editor of the New England Farmer.

"The best and largest harvested wheat I had this season was sown in January. This has invariably been the case with the Black Sea wheat in this section of the country. Wheat that will bear late sowing escapes three important accidents: it will not be thrown out of the ground by frost, nor killed by deep snows, and no insect can find a home in the stalk or root during the winter; so that if the spring is favorable, there is nothing to prevent its coming forward with a strong and rapid growth. We usually have, as you do on the sea-board, three or four days in January in which the frost is out of the top of the ground; I then sow my Black Sea Wheat, and prefer it to a crop of spring wheat."

Mr RUSSELL has just received a few bushels of this valuable grain from Mr MARVIN—for sale at the New England Farmer office. It is well cleaned from all foul seeds, and has a very plump kernel.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1832.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples. By Dr Fiske of Worcester, a very large Red Apple of a fine and rather sweet flavor, name unknown; from his late father's farm in Brookfield. Also, a very beautiful dark red apple of handsome size and very sweet—a native fruit. *Holland Pippin*, called *Quince* Apple at Worcester, very large. By E. Bartlett, Esq. Vines Press, *Royal Pound*, a very large, oblong apple, ribbed at its sides, of a green color, but not in eating. By John Mackay, Esq. of Weston, *Mackay Sweetling*, a large globular formed apple, of a fine straw color and very beautiful; of a very pleasant and slightly acid taste. Also, *Maiden's Blush*, *Holland Pippin*, R. I. Greening, *Botheins*, *Roxbury Russetings*, all very fine specimens; and may very justly compete for the premium. By R. Manning of Salem, from a native tree in Middleton, a beautiful apple of handsome size and flat form; striped with red on a yellowish ground; of a sweet and fine flavor.

By Mr Vile, specimens from his country residence, Bedford, of a yellow, round, and very handsome apple, of medium size, with a blush next the sun—name unknown—not in eating.

By Mr Thomas C. Hayward of Windham, Conn. *Pound Royal*, an apple cultivated during the last fifty years in that section of the country; an apple of a large size and globular form; of a green color and good flavor; a middling bearer and keeps from November to February.

By Rev. G. B. Perry of East Bradford, very beautiful apples, (name unknown) of small size, but of fine flavor.

By ———, *Pomme d'Api*.

Pears. By E. Bartlett, Esq. *Coppinmount*, very fine; *Lewis*, not in eating; *Marie Louise*, and *Bartlett Pears* of the second crop.

Quinces. By E. Vose, Esq. of Dorchester, *Orange Quinces*, of very large size, and beautiful appearance.

At this meeting, Mr Nathaniel Faxon of Boston, was admitted as a member.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

ABSTRACT OF PREMIUMS,

Awarded by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, at their Cattle Show, at Bridgton, Oct. 17th, 1832.

Ploughing Match.—Two yoke Oxen—first Plough, T. H. Merriam, Concord, \$15, and as driver, \$4; ploughman, Otis Merriam \$8. Second Plough, Charles Howard, Hingham, \$10; ploughman, Mr Peering, \$5; J. Cushman, driver, 3. Third Plough, A. H. Wheeler, Concord, \$6, and as ploughman, \$3; J. Jepson, driver, \$2.

One yoke Oxen.—First Plough, Samuel Hoar, Lincoln, \$15; as ploughman, \$7, and as driver, \$4. Second Plough, T. P. Merriam, Concord, \$10, and as ploughman \$5; Royal T. Marble, driver, \$3. Third Plough, Abiel H. Merriam, \$4, and as ploughman \$3; Samuel Blood, driver, \$2.

To the Plough deemed best of all used at the Ploughing Match, Chas. Howard, Hingham, \$10.

For the best Bull, above one year old, Rowell Convers, New Braintree, \$20; next best, William Worthington, Dorchester, \$10. (The committee did not think any of the Bull Calves offered for premium, of such superior qualities as to merit any of the premiums.) For the best Cow, not less than three years old, James Osborn, Snow, \$25; next best, William Watts, Concord, \$15; next best, William Bright, Watertown, \$10. For the best Heifer, (having had a calf) Oliver Cook, Brighton, \$15; next best, Nathaniel Clapp, Dorchester, \$10; next best, Moody Moore, Waltham, \$5. For the best Heifer, (not having had a calf) Lewis Holbrook, Sherburne, \$12; next best, B. Sharpleff, Jr. Chelsea, \$1; next best, E. H. Derby, Medford, \$8; next best, Vernal Barber, Sherburne, \$6. For the best Ox, (fitted for slaughter) Wm. Eager, Northbrook, \$25; next best, Ichabod Hoy, of Snow, \$20; next best, Wm. Wetherbee, Northbrook, \$10. For the best pair of working oxen, Silas Count, Concord, \$25; next best, Royal T. Marble, Sutton, \$20; next best, Sherman Barrett, Concord, \$15; next best, Samuel Learned, Watertown, \$12; next best, George M. Barrett, Concord, \$8.

For the best Dishley Ram, E. Silsby, Boston, \$20; do, do, Ewa, do, do, \$20. For the best South Down Ram, S. Jacques, Charlestown, \$20; do, do, Ewa, do, do, \$20. For the best Boar, not exceeding 2 years old, John Mackay, \$12; next best, do, \$8; next best, George M. Barrett, \$5. For the best Sow, J. Mackay, \$12; next best, I. Robbins, \$8; next best, J. Mackay, \$5. For the best pigs, I. Robbins \$10; next best, J. Mackay, \$5.

For the best Butter, L. Chamberlain, Westboro', \$20; next best, Stephen Hastings, Sterling, \$15. For the best Cheese, not less than one year old, Daniel Hunter, New Braintree, \$20; next best, Hollis Tidd, do, \$15; for the best Cheese, less than 1 year old, R. Convers, New Braintree, \$10; next best Luther Hunter, do, \$5. For the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese made between May 15 and Oct. 1, from not less than four Cows, the quantity of Butter and Cheese and the number of Cows to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show of not less than 20 lbs. of each, and the mode of feeding, if anything besides pasture is used, Luther Chamberlain, West-

boro', \$20. [Mr C. made 2626 lbs. Butter and 5420 lbs. Cheese from 27 Cows, within the time specified.]

Inventions.—For a Patent Threshing Machine, Samuel Lane, \$20; Road Machine, Ira Draper, Saugus, \$10; Mud shoes for horses to travel on marshes, do, \$5; Improvement in enlarging Barns, S. Chamberlain, \$10; Machine for Saving Bees and Preserving Honey, Rev. J. Barbour, \$20; Improved Steam Stove, T. G. Fessenden, Boston, \$10.

HORSES WARMED, AND MEAT ROASTED BY MEANS OF HOT WATER.

Truly this is the age of invention and improvement. Our meats roasted by hot water! What next? The Providence Journal says:—

We find in the English Gardener's Magazine, the much deserved description of an improved method of heating hot-houses. The inventor is Mr A. M. Perkins, son of Mr Jacob Perkins, the celebrated "steam impeller," who has won so much for the credit of American invention and science in London.

The improvement is a plan for heating hot-houses by the circulation of hot water in hermetically sealed tubes, of small diameter. However favorable this plan may be for heating hot-houses, the advantage for that class of structures are as nothing compared to those which it offers for heating dwelling houses and all kinds of manufacturing uses. Water may be circulated, under ordinary circumstances of attention to the fire, at from 300 to 650 degrees. It is found that 300 degrees will be sufficient. Mr Perkins is constructing for his farm an oven for roasting by water. This will lead to beneficial changes in domestic arrangements. Water at 500° or, at least, water at 330° for the purpose of cooking, and for heating reserve cisterns of cold water, or masses of metal or masonry, for various domestic purposes, including warming rooms, heating baths, laundries, &c, may at no distant time, be circulated by companies in the same manner as gas; and, in London, instead of one fire for every room, as at present, there may be only one in a parish, or in every square of an acre in area.

Wool.—At New York last week, the increased activity had been continued, notwithstanding the reluctance to pay the present prices; the market was better supplied, the arrivals from the country being more free. At Philadelphia, the few sales reported were of the finer descriptions at something higher prices; these descriptions were in good request, but the coarser kinds were dull of sale. Public sales are advertised of 120 bales Spanish and 50 bales Portuguese, on the 13th at Philadelphia, and a few bales Saxony lambs and Sheep on the same day at New York. A London date of 31st August, says—"The first of a series of sales of Colonial and other Wools took place yesterday, and was fully attended by the manufacturers and others. The Australian were generally of improved quality, and much spirit was displayed at the sale. Of Australian 28 bales were put up, and lower qualities sold at 1s 4d to 1s 9d; better fleeces 1s 10d to 2s 3d, and some fine samples realized 2s 4d to 2s 7½d, the last lots being exceedingly good. The sale went off briskly. The German and Portugal Wools fetched good prices also.

Trees, &c.

MRS. PARMENTIER, at the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. two miles from New York, offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, &c. Trees, Grape Vines, Ornamental trees and Shrubs—Green-house and Heilbrach plants.

Also, the *Morus multiflorus*, or true Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished.

Orders for Boston, may be sent to Mr. John B. Russell's Agricultural Warehouse, No. 503 North Market Street, Boston. Orders by mail will be carefully attended to.—
Brooklyn, Oct. 15th, 1862. 4t

Pear Seedlings for Sale, &c.

PEAR SEEDLINGS of vigorous growth and promising appearance, raised within six miles of Boston, in fine order for nurseries—the largest size are from 18 to 24 inches in length, the whole plant, price \$10 per thousand; the second size from 12 to 18 inches in length; price \$3 per thousand. They will be suitably packed as wanted, for transportation to any distance. Orders accompanied with the cash, will be immediately attended to.

Black Sea Wheat.

JUST received a few bushels of the celebrated Black Sea Wheat, described by Mr. MARVIN in this week's New England Farmer, and raised by him near Lake Erie; price \$3 per bushel. It is thought this will prove a valuable acquisition to New England; the seed is of remarkably fine appearance, wholly free from small grains on mixture with other seeds, and we think cannot fail to give satisfaction. Farmers are requested to call and examine it.
Oct. 24

White Mulberry Trees.

SIX hundred White Mulberry trees, of fine size and appearance, for sale, of large and thrifty growth, 4 years old from seed. Inquire at this Office, or at the Farm of Elizabeth Wales in Dorchester. 3t^o Oct. 25.

Fruit Trees, &c.

FOR sale at the Nursery of William Kenrick, in Newton, near Boston, a most extensive variety of the best kinds of Fruit Trees and Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, &c. Green House Plants furnished when ordered. All written orders will be duly received if by daily mail, and promptly attended to;—or if left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, 503 North Market Street, Boston, or any of the other Agents, they will receive immediate attention.

The location of this Nursery is 6½ miles from State Street in Boston, on a mile and a half drive west of Brighton meeting house, and very near the west western road.

TREES, &c. are delivered in Boston, without charge for transportation; and when ordered for distant places by land or sea, they are faithfully packed in casks, or moss, and mats, and duly labelled.

The new Catalogues written gratis to all who apply; or they may be had on application to J. B. Russell, Seedman, Boston, or any of the other Agents. Oct. 17.

Lead.

SHEET Lead, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pipes, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO., No. 1 City Wharf, Boston, Oct. 10th, 1862. 4t

Merino and Saxony Sheep.

FOR Sale, Two Hundred fine Sheep, partly full blood Merino, and partly mixed with imported Saxony Sheep. They have been kept for years in the vicinity of Boston, and are warranted pure. Inquire of Messrs. Thomas Lord & Co., State Street. 3t

Double Pink Roots.

FOR sale at the New England Seedstore, No. 503 North Market Street.

An assortment of the finest Double Pink Roots, of different colours, selected by an amateur, originally from the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. Some of the sorts have produced flowers the past summer 2½ inches in diameter, and are considered equal to any cultivated in the vicinity of Boston. They are now in fine order for transplanting, are packed in moss for safe transportation any distance, and are offered at the low price of 25 cts. per root.

Also, a few large Double Crimson Parony roots, packed in moss, at the same price.

Trees.



As the best season for transplanting Trees, especially for Orchards, is approaching, the subscriber offers for sale, at his Nursery, an assortment of Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, and Apple Trees, of the most approved qualities, of extra size, and in healthy and flourishing condition. Gentlemen desirous of a few Trees for their enclosures, or a supply for an Orchard, of early bearing, may find an abundance which have either blossomed, or are now in fruit. These may be transplanted with little extra hazard. Also, Horse Chestnuts, Catalpas, Thorny Acacias, the seed of which he gathered at Mount Vernon, from a tree overshadowing the tomb of WASHINGTON, together with 6000 White Mulberry Trees, 3½ ft. and over ornamental shrubbery. O. FISKE.
Worcester, Sept. 26.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 503 North Market Street, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS: (Double and single,) dark blue, pale blue, red, rose colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rose eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12½ to 81 each.

TULIPS: Splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed; 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen; assorted, with the colors marked on each; (our assortment of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put many sorts as low as \$8 per hundred; an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS: Assorted, of the most splendid colors and showy flowers, large roots; 25 cents each, (extra fine roots.)

JONQUILLES: Sweet scented, finest roots 12½ cts each, \$1 per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS: Fragrant, white with citron cups, extra sized roots, 12½ to 25 cents each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS: Fragrant, of all colors, 12½ cts each, \$1 per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS: Of all colors, 6½ cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LARGE GLADIOLUS or SWORD LILIES, 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising large white fragrant Lilies, 12½ cents each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price; Matagón, or Turk's Cap Lilies, same price.

The above roots are of the same superior character as those sold by us the last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells one inch and eight tenths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Veterinary Pump.

MAWS Improved Veterinary Pump, for Administering Clysters to Horses, Cattle, Dogs, &c. Also, for Injecting and Extracting from the Stomach.

By means of this Instrument any quantity of fluid may be injected with any requisite force, and without the necessity of once removing the Pipe until the operation is completed. When the animal is restless, as is usually the case in Gripes and Inflammation of the Bowels, the length and flexibility of the Elastic Tubing affords great facility and security, as the operator may stand at a considerable distance, or even in an adjoining stall.

For sale by Eben. Wight, Druggist, 46 Milk Street. Oct. 4

Sweet Potatoes.

For sale at the Horticultural Garden in Lancaster, Mass, by the subscriber, One Hundred Bushels of Sweet Potatoes, red, white and yellow, of excellent quality. Price \$1.00 per bushel, or \$2.00 per barrel.

JOSEPH BRECK.

Lancaster, Mass. Oct. 2, 1862.

Straw Wanted.

A few Tons of Barley or Oat Straw, suitable for Beds, wanted at the House of Industry, South Boston.

3w

Durham Short Horn Bull.

A fine animal four years old, full blood, progeny very promising, for sale, if applied for soon at this office,

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	105 00	107 00
pearl, first sort,	"	120 00	125 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	112 00	115 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime,	"	6 25	6 37
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	barrel	12	14
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 50	6 87
Genesee,	"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 12	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	85	90
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	82	85
Rye,	"	1 00	1 12
Barley,	"	40	70
Oats,	"	42	55
HAY,	cwt.	50	62
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	"	10 00	11 00
Hogs, 1st quality,	"	20 00	25 00
LIME,	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
Pork, clear,	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, northern,	"	1 00	1 25
Red Clover, northern,	"	85	11
TALLOW, tined,	cwt.	8 50	8 75
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	ton	30	55
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	53	65
Merino, 3/4s, washed,	"	42	45
Merino, full blood,	"	38	40
Merino, quarter,	"	35	35
Native, washed,	"	22	33
Native, pulled superfine,	"	50	52
1st L. m.	"	40	42
2d,	"	32	33
3d,	"	27	28
1st Spinning,	"	40	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	10	00
Pork, fresh, best pieces,	9	10
whole hogs,	6	64
VEAL,	7	10
MUTTON,	3	10
POULTRY,	9	12
BUTTER, kee and tub,	12	14
Lard, best,	25	28
EGGS, retail,	16	18
MEAL, Rye, retail,	92	
Wheat, retail,	75	
POTATOES,	50	62
CIDER, (according to quality,)	2 00	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1862.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 2140 Beef Cattle, 8750 Stores (including about 500 unsold last week), 3250 Sheep, and 2125 Swine, (including about 700 Swine before reported.)

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—We quote extra at \$5.35, a 5.50; prime at \$4.84 a 5.25; good at \$4.25, a 4.75. Barrelling Cattle—Mess at \$4, No. 1, at \$3.50, a 3.75.

Stores.—Two year old at from \$11 to 15; yearlings at from \$6 to 10.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$15, 19, 23, and 27.

Sheep.—Sales were effected in lots at \$1.50, 1.75, 1.84, \$2, 2.47, and 2.25. Wethers, \$2, 2.25, 2.62, and \$3.

Swine.—We noticed one lot of about 150 old hogs, more than half sows, taken at 3c.; one lot of 400 shoats, more than half shoats, at 2½c.; one lot of 30 to close, half barrows, at 3c.; two small selected lots barrows, very prime, at 4½c.; one lot of 50 selected, half barrows at 3½c.; at retail 4c. for sows and 5c. for barrows.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—In Market this week, 1000 Beef Cattle, 5000 Sheep and Lambs. Sales slow, and no variation in last week's prices. A large proportion of amount of stock remain over. Live Swine in demand, and sell quick. Beef Cattle, \$5 a 6.50; Sheep, \$2 a 5; Lambs, \$1.25, a 2.75; Live Swine, 3 a 3½.—Daily Adv.

Miscellany.

English Songs and other small Poems. By Barry Cornwall.—This a volume filled, even to overflowing with exquisite things. No living writer has been visited by more delicate fancies, and delightful thoughts, and tender sentiments, than Barry Cornwall. We could half fill our paper with prettinesses, of almost every kind and degree, from the volume; but we must restrict ourselves to a few. There is nothing in Horriek more exquisite than the following.—*London Literary Gazette.*

SPRING.

When the wind blows
In the sweet rose-tree,
And the cow lows
On the fragrant lea,
And the stream flows
All bright and free,
'Tis not for thee, 'tis not for me;
'Tis not for any one here, I trow:
The gentle wind bloweth,
The happy cow loweth,
And the merry stream floweth,
For all below!
O the Spring! the bountiful Spring!
She shineth and smiteth on everything.

Where comes the sheep?
To the rich man's moor.
Where comes the sheep?
To the bed that's poor,
Peasants must weep,
And kings endure;
That is a fate that none can cure;
Yet Spring doth all she can, I trow:
She brings the bright hours,
She weaves the sweet flowers
She dresseth her bowers,
For all below!
O the Spring, &c.

From the Newburyport Herald.

REV. L. WITHINGTON—ON COMMON SCHOOLS.

The form of our school houses has had no considerable influence in sinking the character of our schools. Whoever has travelled through our country towns must have noticed certain ambiguous huts, of which he has doubts, whether they were pens erected for certain greedy animals, whom we feed to eat, or walled or they are seminaries of learning. They seem to be contrived by certain ingenious architects to be inconvenient as possible, and certainly Robert Fulton never hit his object better. The seats are narrow, the children crowded, the air close, though the windows are broken, the desks uneasy, the floor ripped up, the plastering falling, the floor broken, the room smoky, in short, a place for nothing, and everything out of its place. I have heard a very respectable man say, that he had known bad habits of the body, such as stooping and distortion contracted in these rooms of torture, fit for the purposes of the inquisition. Even in larger towns there is a miserable parsimony in erecting these edifices. You can see the ghost of a dollar sitting on every lintel and door post. If anywhere we should consult comfort, it is in these seminaries of our children. How can you expect a child

to sit three hours, without moving, on a hard oak board four inches wide? It is perfect torment, and yet in some school houses this is expected. Besides, as squalid poverty injures the morals, so a miserable school house injures the mind. The best printed books and the best built houses should be reserved for the young. Nor let any one object that it is fanciful to attribute so much to the make of a building. Some of the most important results in politics, have come from causes equally trifling in appearance. It was the size of a house that made two branches in the British legislature; and has handed down to us and to all posterity the important doctrine of a check in legislation: of the concurrence of two bodies being necessary to passing a law.

There has been also a great want of attention on the part of parents to the instructors; and on the part of the instructors to the parents. There should be a close intimacy and a perfect co-operation. I would advise every parent to get acquainted with the school master, and every schoolmaster to visit the parents of his pupils; it would prevent a world of difficulties. It is astonishing what credulity there is, even in some strong minds, (this strong man's weak point,) in believing the tales and misrepresentations of their children. A boy is corrected, and goes home under the deepest excitement, to tell his story. It is sure to have calumny enough; if not a large quantity of positive lies. Parental partiality gets the better of reason, and the instructor is condemned before he is heard. It is true, all parents know that children are partial and prejudiced creatures. They are all ready to confess it in general terms; yet, when it comes to their own case, they are almost as childish as the children themselves. "True, children are not to be trusted; but my little Tommy—I never caught him in a lie in my life. He speaks the truth, I dare say—it is incredible that Tommy should lie." Yes, very incredible, that an exasperated boy, who has deserved twenty whippings before he has received one, and deserved twenty more since that one for connected faults, should not do what men never do—no, not the coolest—be an impartial witness in his own cause. There ought to be a complete partnership between masters and parents respecting government.—They ought to consult one another, support one another, and never divide their strength. Tell your child that he has not deserved one correction; and it is ten chances to one, but that he will so behave as to receive a dozen more.

What are you thinking, my man? said Lord Hill, as he approached a soldier who was leaning in a gloomy mood upon his firelock, while around him lay mangled thousands of French and English; it was a few hours after the battle of Salamanca had been won by the British. The soldier started, and after saluting his General answered—I was thinking, my Lord, how many widows and orphans I perhaps have this day made, for one shilling.

A gentleman espying a number of mischievous little rogues in the act of carrying off a quantity of fruit from his orchard, without leave or license, bawled out very lustily, "What are you about there, you rascals!" "About going," said one, as he seized his hat, and scampered off at double quick time.

Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries.
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, in offering their *New Catalogues with reduced prices*, desire to state that their Fruit Trees are of large size and vigorous growth, and cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction by their superiority. They are therefore well calculated to repay in part the losses occasioned by the last severe winter. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, can also be supplied of the largest size, and the collection of Herbaceous Flowering Plants, is a concentration of the beautiful and interesting, and unrivalled in extent. The collection of Roses has been made an object of great attention, and comprises above 600 splendid varieties; 100 of which are Chinese, and other distinct varieties. The Red Moss Roses, as well as others, are strong and vigorous, and the whole are put at very low prices. The assortment of Ferns, includes not only those found in Europe, but also many others imported direct from China, or originated by ourselves. Of the Chinese Mulberry, or *Morus multinervis*, there are several thousand thirty trees of good size, and the price is reduced to \$65.00 per 100,—\$35.00 for 50,—\$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen. Of the Dahlias, the collection is particularly brilliant, and comprises above 300 varieties, the most choice that could be selected from the five largest collections of Europe, and the great stock on hand, enables us to fix the prices very low.

Many of the Flowering Shrubs and Roses are so large, that several plants may be readily propagated from one, the finest specimens being selected for orders from the great stock on hand. Where a number of Roses, Paeonies, and Dahlias, are desired, a considerable discount will be made. Of Grape Trees, about 80,000 are now ready for delivery, combining all the choicest Table and Wine Grapes, among which, there is a large number of the famous Syrian grape, and many thousand of the Isabella and Catawba, at reduced prices by the 100 or 1000. Of the Camelia Japonica, or Japan Rose, about 100 varieties have been greatly increased; and these, and other Green House Plants, are now offered at such low prices, that this can no longer form an objection. Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and as every invoice of Trees, &c. has their printed heading and signature, it is particularly enjoined on all who do not apply direct, to insist on the above proof of origin, without which no articles are guaranteed. Those persons who are not conversant with the different varieties of fruit, can obtain the Treatise on Fruits, which contains descriptions of about 800 varieties, and the Treatises on the Vine and on Horticulture, from Lord & Hobbs, and other vendors in London; and the best course for persons at a distance, is to call on their local bookseller to send for them. The vendors of Garden Seeds who desire quantities imported from Europe, suitable for retailing, can be furnished with a Catalogue containing the low price at which we will import them. A credit will be given where desired, and every communication will meet with prompt attention and the accustomed despatch.

For Sale.

A full Blood Alderney Bull and Heifer, two years old last spring; the Heifer in Calf by a full Blood Alderney Bull, to come in June next. Apply at this Office.
Oct. 9, 1832.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at 50 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but time who may within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. REES, by L. R. BUTTS, by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. REES, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNTON & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORNTON, 317 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRITH, 35 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Marford—GOODWIN & CO. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport—FENEZEK STODDARD, Bookseller.
Portland, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller.
Augusta, Me.—WM. MANN.
Halsfax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq.
Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1832.

NO. 16.

Communications.

—FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

MR FESSENDEN:—

SIR—Perhaps some of your readers may derive benefit from my experience in the cultivation of that most delicious of fruits, STRAWBERRIES; the usual method of cultivating this plant, whether the aim be quantity or quality, I think should be abandoned, for I am fully satisfied from my own experience, that the practice of planting strawberries in beds of from four to five feet in width, and permitting the original plants to produce others from their runners or offsets, and thus letting the bed become completely overrun with vines, will be found (at least my experience has taught me so) less productive than keeping them in separate bunches or hills as originally planted. I have two beds of this fruit in my garden; one is not more than 20 by 20 feet, and the other is a few feet larger. The first contains 370 plants—2 placed in each hill; the hills at equal distances of about 15 inches—planted in the spring of 1831, from runners of the previous summer, and in 1832, yielded me, I say it with truth and soberness, upwards of one pint from each hill! These are the Globe Hawthois. The second bed was set out last fall, and although the quantity produced was so great, yet they were of superior flavor and very large; these are the Scarlet berry. My method of planting and cultivation is this:—

The beds were first dug in with old stable manure, the plants placed 2 in each hill as before stated, about 15 inches distant. As fast as the runners or offsets appear they are taken off close to the old plant—the beds kept clean of weeds during the summer, and in the month of September all the old plants are cut off with a pair of shears close to the ground, and the bed is then dug near a spade deep, taking care not to injure the roots. I protect them during winter by placing hog manure all round the plants, say about three inches deep, and then hoe dirt over the manure to prevent the action of sun and rain. In the spring the manure is removed, and the leaves, the growth of September and October of the previous fall, are all taken off close to the ground; for if left, (when the plants are kept in hills) they are apt to rot the summer's growth of stocks. In the early part of April they begin to shoot forth anew—the bed is then dug as in the fall, and a handful of raw (wood) ashes put round the roots of each plant. The plants thus treated grew by the month of July during the past summer, to the circumference of half a bushel; and the berries on the plants of each hill 15 inches apart, nearly met each other, so that it required great care in walking between them. I plucked two quarts from this bed which averaged three inches in circumference. The second bed was managed as the first; but the Scarlet are less productive in their nature than the Hawthois, and being the first summer of their bearing, a large yield could not reasonably be anticipated; strawberries raised in this way are at least double the size of those propagated in beds

where the plants are suffered to send off their runners, and they (the former) all attain a good size, which is not the case with the latter; hence the quantity is as much or more, on the same space of ground, and the flavor is far superior, inasmuch as the sun has full action on all the berries, and the plant is ten fold more luxuriant and strong in consequence of the direct action of the summer sun and rain on its roots.

G. K. B.

Frankfort, Pa. Oct. 1832.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS.

MR EDITOR—On looking over some old pamphlets lately, I have found one entitled an *Address to Farmers*, printed at Newburyport, nearly forty years ago. It is written in a plain, concise style, and is replete with valuable suggestions on the subject of agriculture and good husbandry. A manuscript note on the 3d title page, says it was written by the late Rev. NATHANIEL FISHING, of Salem. Among the subjects discussed, the following I think well worthy republication in the New England Farmer. The Character of a Complete Farmer; the Importance of Manure; Labor Exchanging Work; the Advantages of an Orchard; the Management of Cider; Keeping a Day Book; Contracting Debts; Clothing and Diet; Engaging in Law Suits; Good Neighborhood; Education; Remarks on the most approved methods for the management of Tilling, Mowing, and Pasture lands, &c. I would suggest the propriety of copying one or two of the above essays weekly till finished.

THE CHARACTER OF A COMPLETE FARMER.

A complete farmer is a most careful, industrious and frugal, as well as reputable and useful man; and unless carefulness, industry and economy are united in the character, it will be an imperfect one. Although a Farmer cannot live without labor, by labor alone he never can grow rich and reputable. Much depends upon his *laying out and performing certain kinds of labor in the times and seasons when they ought to be performed*. If he will not cart out his summer dung, nor plough those lands in the fall, which he means to feed in the following spring—if he will not put his seeds into the ground early, and as soon as the season will admit—if he will not attend to his fences and see that they are sufficient—and if he will not cut his grass when it is ripe and do everything necessary to secure it in good order; he will be perpetually hurried from one kind of labor to another and every one will be slighted: his flax will not be well coated, nor his grain properly filled out; his corn will be shortened for want of being well hoed, and his grass will become dead, and dry away in the field. Let every kind of labor, therefore, be performed in due season. A complete farmer is also a man of great carefulness and solitude; without care, the severest labor on the best of farms, will never produce riches nor plenty. If the farmer will not milk his cows in season—so that they are properly tended—go to the mare in the right time for the next year's profit; and that his dairy is neatly and carefully managed, be not labor without ceasing, will have a small, poor breed of cattle, and never enjoy a fulness of good butter, and cheese. It is care which makes a flock in-

crease and grow to a good size, which brings forth the profits of a dairy, and which fills the house of the farmer with good things. If he will not carefully inspect his fields and meadows, and see that his fences are in good order, his grass and his corn will be crop by his cattle; and if he will not gather and put them up carefully and in due season, he will have a short and mouldy crop. If he mows, rakes, and fodders his cattle in a careless slovenly manner, his flock will be pinched through the winter, and become poor and lousy in the spring—poor oxen too poor to do the labor of the season—poor cows, with little or no milk, and wretched calves and poor horses, too feeble to draw, and too weak to ride with safety. If his swine, poultry and stock in general, and if his carts, rakes and tools of all kinds, are not carefully attended to, the farmer never can grow rich and respectable. It is *attention* which gradually collects from various sources, and covers the soil with manure; it is attention which causes the hills, fields and valleys to yield their increase, and advances and completes the most beneficial improvements.

There is a third virtue without the practice of which, the farmer can never attain to wealth and independence: I mean *economy*. Without this, both labor in raising, and care in preserving the fruits of the earth, are absolutely thrown away. Economy is an excellent virtue in any man; it is indispensable in the affairs and profession of a farmer. And of this he should never be unmindful when he looks into his barn, his cellar, or his garret, or even his pastures; to say nothing of his fields, mowing lands and meadows. But farmers, as well as other men, are too apt to forget, that in their pursuits after riches, almost everything depends upon economy joined with care and industry.

A frugal, industrious man, blessed with but a common share of understanding, will undoubtedly succeed and advance his interest, beyond whatever he expected, when he first set out in life; provided no singular providential evil should overtake him. More is gained by saving than by hard labor. A farmer therefore whose utmost profits are small and slow, as he cannot grow rich suddenly from his profession, should be a rigid and steady economist. He should consider the saving he may make in everything; in his fuel, tools, clothes, meat, drink, and pocket expenses; above all in his time, which is equal to so much money in hand. Every day that his neighbor runs down to market on his horse, with a pound or two of butter and a few eggs, if he stays at home and keeps steady to his labor, he gets two, if not three days the start of him. While his neighbor wastes his time and spends his money by this imprudent and trifling pursuit, he saves both time and money, in dressing and improving his lands, and which demand all his attention. There is no leisure hour to be found on a farm from early in the spring, till late in the fall. Through all that whole period, a good farmer knows how to spend every hour profitably on his lands. He can have no time to pass in idleness—in chatting with people as they pass by—in making needless visits—in attending courts, horse races, taverns, and the like. By these means the public is annually deprived of

many thousands of bushels of potatoes, corn, tons of hay, &c, and individuals themselves become poor, and fall into the worst of habits — into idleness, gaming, drinking, &c.

There is no kind of economy in the farmer, which will not be well rewarded. Early rising will contribute to his health, and preserve his fields from the inroads of unruly creatures, which commonly begin their trespasses just as the day begins to dawn. Close mowing and careful raking, will enable him to winter one cow extraordinary. Feeding his hogs by weeds and other vegetable substances, will enable him to pay his shoe-makers. Scraping his door and barn yards, after rains and showers, will clothe his boy. Saving his early apples, and which are commonly lost entirely, will pay his tailor; his poultry well attended, will pay his maid. His calves will pay all his taxes, and some part of his hired labor, if proper care be taken of them. In fine, let a farmer who possesses only fifty acres of good land — who owes no man, and who has a common blessing on the labors of his hands, strictly attend to the management of his affairs, live a life of patient industry, and practise agreeable to the principles of economy, and I think he may live well — may be excused the hardest of labor; leave his hoe and spade to the next generation, by the time he has been fifty years, when most men begin to think of comfort, ease and independence.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW REPORTS.

The Committee on Inventions and Improvements, report as follows:

That Mr Lane, from the State of Maine, entered for premium a machine moved by horse power, for clearing grain from the straw; this machine and apparatus is believed the best, (all things considered) to produce a rotary motion by the action of a horse or other animal, that is at present known. It is compact, occupying about nine feet by three feet, and in height about two feet below where the horse treads. The horse, mule or ox, or any animal used for the moving power, steps on an endless chain, made of round iron bars, about eighteen inches long, and supported at the ends by iron wheels moving on a plate of iron; the machine for clearing the grain from the straw is attached to the horse power by a leather belt; it appeared to clear all the grain from the straw, at the rate of about ten bushels the hour; in addition to the advantage of despatch it has over other machines in clearing the grain from the straw, it is compact and portable, — will answer for a town, and when taken for a single farm, the horse power can be applied with ease to the grain cleaner, the apple grater for cider, the corn sheller, the turning lathe and grind-stone, by removing and applying the belt. It has been used in the State of Maine, and is approved and highly recommended.

The Committee award to Mr Lane a premium of \$20.00.

Mr Ira Draper of Saugus, entered for premium, a road former and machine, for removing earth with facility and despatch, filling and levelling deep ruts, particularly in light soil. The Committee had not an opportunity of seeing the machine in operation, but examined the principle on which it was constructed, and the manner in which it was designed to perform the work; in addition to the opinion they formed of it, from the opportunity they had of examining it, they were influenced

by the full and very strong recommendations in written certificates from the Selectmen, Surveyors of roads, Contractors for repairing turnpike and other roads in Saugus, Chelsea, Reading, Andover and Medford, with an estimate of a saving of fifty per cent, in many instances, as stated in figures by two persons.

The Committee award to Mr Draper for his machine for repairing roads, \$10.00.

Mr Draper also entered for premium, mud shoes, to be used on horses' feet in wet, soft, marshy ground, by the use of which, horses, in light wagons, with suitable wheels as to width, can remove hay with much greater despatch, than in the usual mode with carts and oxen, and not poach or cut up the ground. They were recommended as having been used to great advantage, in certificates from Mr Oliver of Saugus, and Mr Joseph Harris of Chelsea.

The Committee award Mr Draper for his mud shoes, \$5.00.

Samuel Chamberlain of Westborough, entered for premium, an improved method of enlarging barns, by dividing the building lengthwise in the centre, removing the two parts asunder, and filling the space by continuing the pitch of the roof, and boarding up the ends, and splicing the beams at ends and in the centre; by this method, if the situation will admit of it, more cubic feet of room is obtained, and at much less expense, than by adding to the building, or by increasing it on either or both sides. Mr Chamberlain produced a certificate of actual expenses incurred in altering and enlarging a barn upon his plan, which so far satisfied the Committee of the economy and advantage of it, that they awarded to Mr Chamberlain \$10.00.

Mr J. R. Newell, of the Agricultural Warehouse, entered for the Rev. J. R. Barbour of Newbury, an apparatus invented by him for removing bees with great facility from one hive to another, without destroying the bees, injuring the honey, or the young bees or maggots that are in the cells, and they can be transferred to the new hive without difficulty, and the colony increased if desired. The whole apparatus fit for use, is with Mr J. R. Newell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, who will explain the manner in which it is to be used, and furnish any person (who may be desirous of purchasing) at a reasonable rate; the Committee had satisfactory evidence of its having been used to great advantage in repeated instances, and award to Mr J. R. Newell for Rev. Mr Barbour, \$20.00.

Mr C. Willis entered for premium, in behalf of T. G. Fessenden, Esq. (the inventor) a patent portable apparatus for warming apartments by steam and hot water, which is described to the Committee by the inventor as follows: "This apparatus consists of a hollow iron cylinder, standing perpendicularly on short legs, within this cylinder, are a grate, an ash pit, and a fire place, with proper doors to admit fuel, take away ashes, &c, &c; directly over the fire place, and also within the cylinder, is a boiler; and over the boiler two or more flat cylindrical vessels, fitted with tubes, leading from the boiler, and from one to the other, to receive steam and yield heat to the air of the room: the tubes forming the channels of communication between the boiler and receivers, terminate within the latter, two or three inches above their bottoms, by which means water is retained in the lower parts of the receivers, while their upper parts are heated by steam, the extra steam not condensed in the receivers, is carried off by a small tube leading

into the smoke pipe." Mr Fessenden considers the principles of this invention to consist in forming an easy and portable apparatus, which furnishes convenient modes of arresting and detaining much of that heat produced by fire for warming apartments, which in common stoves is suffered to escape through the stove pipe and chimney. This is effected by exposing as large surfaces of water, inclosed in proper metallic vessels, as is conveniently practicable, to the action of the heat of the fire place, distributing the caloric thus detained, within the apartment to be warmed, and condensing and bring back to the boiler the steam thus arising, without the appendages of valves, syphons, &c, &c, heretofore thought indispensable in heating by steam. The inventor gave a further explanation of the advantages arising from the use of his stove, and showed certificates from scientific and very respectable gentlemen, that had given it a fair trial, and expressed themselves in such strong terms of its usefulness, that the Committee have no hesitation in awarding to Mr Fessenden \$10.00.

Mr Alpheus Smith of Lowell, entered for premium a plough plane, which the Committee thought of excellent workmanship, and the addition of screws for adjusting an improvement.

Mr Samuel Durfee of Providence, R. I. entered for premium a door fender, and notwithstanding its merits, the Committee do not award a premium.

Mr A. Foote entered for premium a revolving steam washer; he was too late to come within the established rules of the Society, to be entitled to an examination for premium, the Committee notwithstanding, looked at his certificates, which were numerous, and respectable vouchers from other States, and many towns in the State, of its usefulness, both as to its performing the wash better, in much less time, and at far less expense than in any other mode in common practice. Mr Foote gave the Committee a minute description of his machine, and the principles on which it operates. It was thought ingenious and combining several old principles advantageously, without introducing a new invention. The machine has been used at the public house kept by Mr Brigham, in Elm St. Boston; and Mr Brigham's certificate is very full in recommending the machine after a careful trial, as superior to any as yet introduced for washing clothes. Mr Foote wishes the public may be referred to Mr Brigham, at which place Mr Foote resides at present.

Mr J. R. Newell, of the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, also placed in the Hall of the Society for exhibition only, many useful implements of husbandry, of a form and finish that do great credit to our country, with many articles in common use of such workmanship, as commanded the attention and approbation of visitors, and was gratifying to the Committee, who consider themselves bound to notice particularly, the fine assortment of ploughs highly finished and improved in construction, one of which was entered at the ploughing match in competition with all the ploughs on the field; for a new and distinct premium, on the merits of the plough, in reference to its construction, the two Committees on ploughing were unanimous in awarding the premium of \$10 to Mr Howard of Hingham, for his improved plough.

Mr Newell also exhibited a corn sheller, improved by Mr Willis from the best heretofore in use, that has reduced the price 50 per cent, and greatly increased its usefulness as a corn sheller.

Also, a threshing machine by Warren — it has its merits, and is reasonable in price.

Willis's improved green-house syringe, well calculated for throwing the liquid recommended as a wash to prevent grapes from mildew and blight.

A new patent paint mill, by Harris, which was considered by painters as an improvement.

A number of highly finished cast steel axes.

Ames's cast steel spades, and round pointed shovels; were of superior finish and workmanship.

Davis's patent pointed road scraper, was among the articles exhibited. Brass balls for the horns of cattle, were improved by going on with screws, and thereby fastened more securely.

Dr Thatcher's improved bee-hive and apiary, was also exhibited, and the merits are before the public. The Committee were amused and gratified by Mr Newell's distributing gratis, a few hints and wholesome advice to farmers and others. To save time, to be honest, just, industrious and economical, careful of implements, a place for everything and everything in its place; they were on a small paper neatly glassed and framed, and as dealt out by Mr Newell, without money and without price, are well worth preserving, and all will agree, the advice and instruction they afford deserving attention. When it is known that one of the Committee on Inventions did not attend as expected, another unavoidably detained till a very late hour, and the difficulty in forming a Committee in any season to award and report premiums, it will be unnecessary for the Committee to apologize for deficiencies or inaccuracies; and without attempting it, this report is respectfully submitted by

GORHAM PARSONS, } Committee.
DANIEL MOODY,
JACOB CLARK,

The Committee appointed to award premiums on Ploughs drawn by one yoke of oxen, attended to the duty appointed them and report as follows:

The ten competitors entered and took the lots assigned them agreeably to date of their several entries.

Lot No. 7, was ploughed by Samuel Hoar of Lincoln, ploughman and driver, and the Committee award him the first premium, \$15, plough, \$8 as ploughman, and \$4 as driver.

Lot No. 3, was ploughed by T. P. Merriam of Concord, as ploughman, Royal T. Marble driver; and the second premium is awarded to T. P. Merriam, plough \$10, to him as ploughman, \$5, to Royal T. Marble as driver, \$3.

Lot No. 4, was ploughed by Abiel H. Merriam of Concord, a lad 14 years of age, and the driver, Samuel Blood of Concord, 10 years old; the third premium was awarded to Abiel H. Merriam, plough \$6, to him as ploughman \$3, and to Samuel Blood as driver, \$2.

\$11

\$56

A part of each lot was unfavorable for ploughing, the surface unequal and in places gravelly, and with some small and loose stones; the Committee regretted that it was impossible for the ploughmen to perform as well as if the soil had been of a tenacious loam; and difficult for the Committee to form an opinion of the different performances:

some idea can be formed of the nature of the soil, when it is considered that although each lot was less than one quarter of an acre, yet the average time taken to perform the work was forty-five minutes; the largest number of furrows was twenty-two, and the smallest number sixteen. The Committee in awarding the 3d premium to the lads from Concord, endeavored not to let their feelings affect their decision, but if they did, it was in common with spectators and even of men competing with them.

The ploughs were generally of the modern construction, with cast iron mould boards, wheel and enter on the end of the beam, and although from different manufacturers, yet of approved construction. The plough of Mr Hoar, to whom the first premium was awarded, was the only plough without a cast iron mould board; his was of wrought iron, resembling in shape some of those of cast iron; it worked well, and Mr Hoar considered he had improved its form from those in use of cast iron. T. P. Merriam of Concord, had what he termed a dag cutter, attached to the beam of his plough, and entered it for premium; it is calculated for rough and bushy ground, and although he produced a certificate from a gentleman of respectability in the County of Middlesex, of his having used it to great advantage on his ground, yet as the Committee had no opportunity of testing it at the ploughing match, they do not award any premium. All which is respectfully submitted by

GORHAM PARSONS,
JOHN CHOATE,
MOSES NEWELL.

Report of the Committee on Ploughing with two yoke of Oxen, consisting of John Prince of Roxbury, Chairman, Ebenezer Heath of Brookline, and John Baker, 3d, of Ipswich.

Thirteen Ploughs were entered with the Secretary for this Match, ten of which only appeared on the ground, being the number of lots provided for them.

The lots contained one eighth of an acre. No time was limited, goodness of work being the object, and the furrows were directed to be laid flat; the fewest furrows were seventeen, and twentytwo the greatest number; the shortest time in performing was thirtyfour minutes, and the longest sixty-two.

The spot selected for the match was not a favorable one, to show good work; being very uneven, sward very tender and gravelly; the work, however, was as good as such a soil would permit.

After a very careful examination of the work, they unanimously agreed to award the first Premium,

To Timothy H. Merriam of Grafton,	\$15
Otis Merriam, Ploughman,	\$8
T. H. Merriam, Driver,	\$4

SECOND PREMIUM.

To Charles Howard of Hingham,	\$10
Fearing, Ploughman,	\$5
J. Cushing, Driver,	\$3

THIRD PREMIUM.

To A. H. Wheeler, of Concord,	\$6
do. Ploughman,	\$3
J. Jepson, Driver,	\$2

The ploughs were all of cast iron, and by six of the most approved manufacturers. The one by

Mr Charles Howard of Hingham was a superior implement, considerable improvements having recently been made by him, in making the mould board four inches longer than usual, and swelling the breast of the share, so as to make every part bear equally, by which means the plough runs more true and steady, was always free from carrying forward any earth, and was perfectly bright; and being made on mathematical principles, he informed the Committee he could make the different sizes always the same. The plough of Joseph Barrett, Esq. of Concord, made by Hitchcock, was also a fine implement.

JOHN PRINCE,
EBENEZER HEATH,
JOHN BAKER, 3d.

The duty of awarding a premium "To the Plough which shall be adjudged best of all those used at the Ploughing Match," devolved on the two Committees, and they agreed unanimously to award it to Mr Charles Howard of Hingham, for his new and improved plough, \$10.

GORHAM PARSONS,
Chairman of Single Teams,
JOHN PRINCE,
Chairman of Double Teams.

The Committee on Butter and Cheese, consisting of E. H. Derby, B. Guild, E. T. Hastings, and Mr Thord, report as follows:—

There were six lots of butter exhibited. They have awarded the first premium of 20 dollars, to Luther Chamberlain of Westboro', for three boxes of butter, which were put up in beautiful style for present use.

The second premium of \$15, to Stephen Hastings of Sterling, for two boxes of ditto.

There were two kegs of butter made by Nahum Hardy of Waltham, which the Committee thought were of very excellent quality, but a little over salted.

There were thirtyeight lots of old and new cheese exhibited. They have awarded the first premium of \$20, to Daniel Hunter of New Braintree, for cheese not less than one year old, and the second premium of \$15 to Ebenezer Tidd of New Braintree, for ditto.

The first premium of \$10, to Roswell Conners of New Braintree, for cheese less than one year old, and the second premium of \$5 to Luther Hunter of New Braintree, for ditto.

For the greatest quantity of butter and cheese made between the 15th of May and the 1st of October, from not less than four cows, the quantity of butter and cheese, and the number of cows, to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show, of not less than twenty pounds each, and the mode of feeding, if anything besides pasture is used. They have awarded the premium of \$20 to Luther Chamberlain of Westboro', who has made during the time, 2826 lbs. of butter, and 5120 lbs. of cheese from twentyseven cows. Samples of both butter and cheese were exhibited to the Committee.

A box containing one bushel of salt from Cape Cod, weighing 70 lbs. was exhibited by Samuel Chessman of Hyannis Port. The Committee pronounced the specimen very excellent, and regretted they had not the power to award a premium for the article.

E. HERSEY DERBY, Chairman.

Brighton, Oct. 17, 1832.

From the New Bedford Courier.

BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following Report was made at the late Exhibition of this Society.

The Committee appointed to examine and consider the claims for premiums for the best cultivated Farms, in the county of Bristol, submit the following Report:—

The Committee expected that among the many judicious farmers of the County of Bristol, there would this year be several competitors for the premiums on the best cultivated farms; but in this they are disappointed. Although the premiums are not so large as could be desired, yet as an accurate record of industry and management might be advantageous to the applicants, excite emulation, and extend useful information among those who do not cultivate to the best advantage—it was presumed that many would exhibit their agricultural enterprises and claim the premiums. Every improvement is important to the farmer, and by bringing the results before the country, many useful hints would probably be produced, and the general interests of agriculture be advanced.

Peter Thatcher, Esq. of Attleborough, is the only claimant, and on the first Monday in July last, the Committee attended to the services assigned them. This farm, situated in the east Parish of Attleborough, consists of 300 acres, 200 of which were, ten years ago, when it was purchased, under poor cultivation, and produced a very small profit. But by a judicious cultivation, (ploughing and manuring) where only three tons of hay were produced, now, forty tons of good English hay are made.

Of the 300 acres, about 100 are wood land, 100 pasture, 20 tillage, 30 low meadow, 40 English meadow, and 10 orcharding. Included in the above, are about 50 acres alluvial, 50 rocky, 30 clayey, and 20 wet and cold land. The whole is well fenced into convenient lots for the purposes desired, whether for pasture or tillage. About 100 cords of manure are used on the farm annually.

Upon calculation of five years past, the produce of the farm annually, on an average, is as follows: English hay, 50 tons; coarse meadow hay, 50 tons; Indian corn, 160 bushels—40 to the acre; Rye, 60 bushels—10 to the acre; Turnips, from 160 to 200 bushels per acre; Potatoes, 600 bushels—from 100 to 200 per acre; Winter apples, 50 bushels; Cider, 60 barrels; Culinary vegetables in profusion for family use; Beef, 2000 lbs. Pork, 1500 lbs. The stock consists of 3 horses, 4 oxen, 7 cows, 30 young cattle, 5 hogs, 50 sheep, three fourths merino.

As to rotation of crops, he plants first potatoes on sward well ploughed, spreading on the acre 5 cords of coarse manure, and putting as much more in the hills. The second year he plants the same with corn, observing the same rule as above stated, spreading 5 cords on the acre and putting a like quantity in the hills. The third year he sows down with spring rye and grass seed, as early as the state of the ground will admit. The ground is then made even by a heavy roller. Nearly a bushel of rye is sown to the acre, some clover, Rhode Island, or red top, but a good quantity of herds grass. He plants the blue potatoes, principally, believing them to yield best, and that they are best for the table.

His beef is principally made on grass and green corn stalks; and his pork, on boiled potatoes, pumpkins and meal.

His stock is the native breed with a little mixture of the Beckworth blood. The calves intended to be raised (which must be red) are in three or four days from the birth, taken from the cow and fed with new milk for a few days, then with milk porridge, and in a few weeks with a little dry meal. At the age of three months they are weaned, and left to take care of themselves in good pasture.

There are three barns on the farm. One, 30 by 70 feet, with a shed adjoining, 12 by 60. On the south is the barn yard, about four rods square, and within it a well of water. In this barn are wintered his horses, oxen and cows. The yard affords a large quantity of manure annually. In the autumn he carts out the manure, and uses it for his corn and grass. In the winter he feeds his cattle, more or less, in the yard, and in the spring the raw manure which is made in the winter's spread over it; he then carts in as many loads of loam, and covers the whole, to keep the strength of the manure from evaporating, and the cattle are yarded upon it during the summer. Thus about fifty five cords of excellent compost are annually made in this yard, part of which is appropriated for corn, and a part is spread on grass land, as stated above. One barn, 30 feet square, with a shed adjoining, 12 by 60 feet, is filled with the poorest hay produced on the farm. In this barn the young cattle are kept through the winter. The yard adjoining is warm, and the manure made is coarse (say about ten cords) and is used for potatoes. The other barn, 30 by 40 feet, is appropriated for the hay designed for sale.

The hog-pen, about three rods square, is an important source of manure. It is so situated and formed as to hold water, more or less, all the summer. It is cleaned out in the spring, and the manure appropriated for corn. After it is cleared, it is then filled with almost every material that will make manure, as old hay, straw, coarse manure from the stable, loam, brakes, bulrushes, bushes of one summer's growth, sea-weed, weeds of all kinds, &c. As these articles are worked into a smaller compass by the swine, similar substances are added, from time to time, through the summer. In this manner, more than thirty cords of rich manure are produced from the pen annually.

On the south side of the English meadow is a large watery swamp, the level of which is several feet above the level of the meadow. A dike has been dug through a rise of land on the north side of the swamp, by which means Mr Thatcher can throw the water over a considerable portion of his meadow to great advantage; thereby improving the quantity and quality of his grass.

There are about 500 apple trees on the farm, mostly in orchards and of different ages. Four hundred are natural fruit: the remainder are young fruit trees engrafted with the best of fruit. All the trees are in good condition, except a few injured by the last winter. They are well pruned. Mr Thatcher thinks that the best time for pruning is just before the sap starts freely. Every spring the younger trees are washed with equal parts of ley and soap; keeping the sward loose about their roots by chip manure or old pomace.

For several years past Mr Thatcher has taken up five or six acres of pasture land, and laid it

down immediately with winter rye and fine top, without manure. By this course he generally obtains six or seven bushels of rye to the acre, and much better pasture. His mowing land is laid down in the spring with summer rye, believing it to be far better than oats, both for the land and grass. Of summer rye he usually has ten or fifteen bushels to the acre. As to English turnips, he selects a piece of sward, where he intends to plant the next year, and after taking off the hay, turns it over with the plough, and puts on a considerable quantity of manure. Then the ground is made smooth with a light harrow, taking care not to bring up the sward. The seed is then sown thinly and harrowed in. By this course, a crop is obtained from 100 to 200 bushels per acre.

His improvements have been great in removing hedges, subduing bushes, planting little (say four acres to corn and four to potatoes) and manuring highly, and in bringing poor worn out land, which yielded little or nothing, to produce abundantly.

All the buildings are in good repair. The dwelling-house, which is 28 by 33 feet, stands on a rise of land, fronted by ornamental trees. Adjoining the house is the kitchen, the milk room, the cheese-room, the well-room, the wood-house, the chaise-house, the wagon-house, the farmer's work-shop, and cider-mill. It seems that Mr Thatcher has adopted the very important motto, "*one place for everything, and everything in its place.*" Order and method everywhere met the eye, and were the Committee permitted to step within the threshold, they could say, that there is the house of quiet, cheerfulness and plenty.

The amount of yearly produce, exclusive of supporting the family, &c, and sale of stock, is about \$850. The annual expenses of labor, &c, in cultivating the farm, with the taxes, are about \$270, leaving an annual profit of \$580 beyond the expenses.

The Committee were highly gratified to learn that this large farm had been managed for the last three years without the use of ardent spirits. Mr Thatcher is confident that without rum his laborers go through the business much better, do more work, and are more peaceable. He now hears no grumbling for the want of more of the stimulus, as was the case when that article was used. This, we think, puts to silence the clamor of some farmers, that laborers cannot be obtained without the poison. The practice of total abstinence from ardent spirits, wherever put in force, will invariably prove highly advantageous both to the farmer and laborer. In this thing, Mr Thatcher has taken elevated ground, on which every farmer ought to stand, and is worthy of all praise and imitation.

Although Mr Thatcher had no competitor, yet from the good judgment in the cultivation and management of his farm—renovating an exhausted and worn out soil, &c, the Committee with pleasure award him the first premium, the sum of fifteen dollars. By order,

ROLAND GREEN, Chairman.

October 3, 1892.

From the American Farmer.

SALT FOR CATTLE.

We are fully impressed with the idea, that a free and constant feeding of salt to cattle, is essential to their good condition, especially at a distance from salt water. The cattle on our stock

farm have nothing but ordinary pasture, but we take care to keep salt always within their reach for which purpose we invariably put some in convenient places in the barn yard, every alternate day, and this whether the previous supply has been exhausted or not, (that the rule may not be broken by forgetfulness.) It was feared that they would eat too much, but experience proves that they will only take the proper quantity however much may be laid before them. The effect is visible to every eye, in the high condition of all the animals, and particularly in the quantity and quality of the milk and butter of the milch cows. The salt gives tone to the digestive organs, and consequently insures a good appetite, and a uniformly healthful condition of the bowels. The result is a high and healthful condition of the young stock; and an increased quantity of rich milk from the milkers. The good appetite induced by it has another important advantage: it induces the cattle to eat much of the rank grass and herbage of the pasture, which would be passed over by more delicate appetites. We often see cattle in pastures far superior to ours, in very low condition; but in every case the answer to our inquiry, "do you give salt plentifully and regularly," is "Yes, I give them salt once in a while," or words to that effect. Now, this "once-in-a-while" practice won't do. They must have salt, regular and plentifully.

Water must also be within the reach of all animals at all times, and that of the purest quality. Some farmers, have no running water in their pastures, give their cattle water twice or thrice a day, by driving them to a spring, or pump, or stream. They may want water at these times, and may not, just as it happens; but they certainly do not get it at all times when they do want it. Of this we can judge by ourselves. Who could possibly do with water only at certain times and these times always the same? With the human species this would be insupportable. It is the same with all animals, and the whole benefit of water depends upon its being taken when the stomach calls for it. Water, of all substances that contribute to the support and nurture of animal life and health, is least capable of being regulated in its administrations by times and seasons. Animals that have free access to salt require water oftener than those that have no salt; but those that are salted irregularly require constant access to water more than any others, as their thirst is fitful in proportion to the irregularity of their salting.

Let those who have been careless in this matter, try the experiment of giving salt regularly and plentifully every other day, with constant access to pure water, and the improved condition of their stock in one month, will induce them to continue the practice hereafter. They will never again see their cattle licking one another, and filling their stomachs with "witch balls."

TURKISH CURE FOR FOUNDER IN HORSES.

Letter from Com. Porter, American Chargé des Affaires at Constantinople, to the Editor of the Sporting Magazine — on the curious treatment of Founder in Horses, by Turkish Veterinary Surgeons.

Ancient Chalcedon, Kadi Kiany, }
April 31, 1852. }

DEAR SIR—There are few sailors who are "judges of horse flesh," and I make no pretensions to that sort of knowledge. I am going, however, to relate what I have seen; if it is worth know-

ing, it is well: if not, it is the easiest thing in the world to throw this in the fire.

Some time ago I bought a very good horse at the bazaar, for which I paid nine hundred piastres, or fifty dollars. Some thought he was dear at that price, as you may for five hundred or six hundred piastres, buy here such a horse as no gentleman need be ashamed to mount: however, I was much pleased with my bargain. On my removal from Buyurdine to this place, the horse was rode very hard, and on his arrival at Top Tiana, a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles, was permitted to stand in a cold rain two hours, without being rubbed down or walked about; consequently he became foundered in the right fore leg, so that he could scarcely walk.

I sent for a Turkish farrier, the one who attends the sultan's horses. He immediately pronounced the horse foundered, and said he must be bled in the inside of the diseased leg. He put a nipper on his nose to keep him steady, then took up the left fore leg, and crossing it over the right, gave it to an attendant; he then struck his lancet into the vein a little above the fetlock joint, and took from it about three and half pounds of blood—the vein bled very freely. He now said, he had taken enough; he then went to the very opposite side of the leg, and striking his lancet into a vein above the knee joint, a single drop of blood exuded, and both that and the first opened vein ceased bleeding. There may be no novelty in this, but it certainly astonished me to find, that opening two veins in the same limb would stop both from bleeding; such, however, is the fact, for I witnessed it.

He desired that the horse should rest the next day, that he should then be rode with great violence until he was in a profuse perspiration, the diseased limb then to be rubbed with wet salt, (to which I added a pint of hot brandy) then rubbed dry, and walked about until cool and covered with blankets; the same process to be repeated next day, which was done, and all lameness from that time disappeared—the horse the third day after the first rubbing was perfectly well.

WHEAT.

Winter wheat has, in a great measure, ceased to be a subject of culture in New Hampshire.—Why it should be so we know not. It is allowed to be a hardier plant and less liable to the ravages of insects, than spring wheat; and we know not, that it is more liable than that, to rust or mildew. The last crop of winter wheat noticed by us in this State, (and that was several years ago) was more promising than any wheat we have since seen.

If then, there be any sufficient reason why the winter wheat has, to such an extent, gone out of culture, we hope some intelligent farmer to whom this reason is known, will communicate it to the public.

Would not some fair experiments, made in the culture of winter wheat in this vicinity, again bring it into favor? The great success attending its culture in Massachusetts, and in the State of New York, would seem to warrant our enterprising farmers to give it a trial, on a small scale, at least.

We have never understood that wheat was more liable to be destroyed by the frosts of winter than rye; and in the case detailed by Mr John Wilson, and copied into this number of our paper, the wheat produced double the quantity of the rye sown on the same quality of soil.—*Northern Farmer.*

Management of Swine at the South.—An extensive farmer in Twiggs county, has given us some additional particulars on this subject. He makes from 40 to 50,000 weight of bacon annually. His hogs roam at large till late in the summer. When his sweet potatoes and peas begin to get ripe, he has his hogs turned in upon them, one field at a time, and allowed to remain until pretty well cleared. They are then turned into another field, and so on. He never loses any of his hogs by this course—as often happens when fed upon peas alone—he thinks potatoes and peas preferable to either separate. A short time before killing, he puts them in pens and gives them corn. His hogs are the common breed. Has at this time about 350 head. He plants potatoes and peas in every field especially for this purpose.—*Southern Planter.*

Influence of Horticulture.—In all parts of our country, where Horticultural Societies have been formed, and a taste for gardening, as a necessary consequence, improved; new capabilities both of soil and climate, have been suddenly developed; and fruits and other horticultural productions, believed to be exclusively the growth of more genial climes, have been reared in abundance, and great perfection.

We would suggest to gentlemen of taste, and enterprise, that it is within their influence, to promote the formation of County Horticultural Societies; and would submit to them, whether by so doing, they might not greatly promote *practical horticulture*, and consequently the health, morals, and comforts of the community.—*Northern Farmer.*

Silk.—There may be seen at the Town Hall today, among the articles of American Manufacture, Silk in all its various stages of preparation, from the looms of Mrs Shaw in Belchertown. There are 1200 skeins of Sewing Silk of all colors and beauty; 350 sticks of Silk braid; 66 skeins of Silk from the floss or tow as it is called; 10 hanks of silk reeled upon the Italian reel, and many bundles reeled upon the American one; the difference is striking. There are also silk hose made from raw silk and the tow also, a very firm and neat article. Mrs Starkweather of Northampton, also has some beautiful specimens of silk hose wove in this town and bundles of raw silk for exhibition. The cocoons in their various stages may be seen there also. We rejoice to see public attention turning to this practically useful branch of business.—*Northampton Courier.*

Cranberry Fair.—The common lands on Sandy Neck in Barnstable, were lately opened to the inhabitants of the town for gathering cranberries. It is estimated by the Journal that as many as 200 men, women and children, were assembled in the bogs, and that on Monday and Tuesday not less than 250 bushels of this agreeable fruit were gathered. By a judicious regulation the picking of the berries is prohibited until they are ripe, and until a day is appointed for the purpose by the selectmen.

American nankeens are manufactured at Paterson, N. J. from the nankeen colored cotton, raised by Hon. J. Forsyth, of Georgia, a Senator in Congress. The cloth sells at Baltimore for two dollars per piece, and it is said to be finer than the India nankeen, and to grow darker and richer by washing.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, October 31, 1832.

FARMER'S WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

It now is, or soon will be a proper time to collect fallen leaves for littering cattle, hogs, &c. Our able correspondent, J. M. G. of Weston, Mass., in a communication published in our paper some years since, observed, "I have fixed my styes in such a manner as to have a small loft over them for leaves, with openings at the sides to draw out the leaves with a rake, and supply the hogs occasionally with fresh litter. I have also inclosed part of a shed in the barn-yard to store up a sufficient quantity of leaves to litter my cattle through the winter. The advantage is not confined to the mere addition of the leaves to the dung hill; it furnishes the means of preventing the waste of the urine of the cattle. When the floor is cleared in the morning, the leaves with which the cattle have been littered, the dung and the urine, should be well worked together with the shovel before they are thrown out; and being so compounded, the decomposition of the leaves will take place much sooner, and their addition to the dung become more valuable.

"It is customary to prefer green dung to any other for planting potatoes, and it answers very well for that crop; yet it is often too cloggy, and will remain sometimes in a lump in the hills, whereby the potato is less benefited. The addition of the leaves, if well worked together as above described, makes that kind of manure much better adapted and truly excellent for raising that crop, more particularly so, if on meadow ground, where cattle dung is apt to increase the wetness of the soil, whilst the leaves, rendering it better divided and lighter, give to the potato hill a greater aptitude to be penetrated and fertilized by the warmth of the sun."

Leaves, used as manure are very valuable for the purposes of gardening and for fruit trees. Forsyth says, "collect annually as many loads of leaves as you conveniently can, which make into hot beds, for late melons and cucumbers, and for early potatoes, &c.

It has long been a complaint of agriculturists that potatoes of the best quality can hardly be raised, excepting on what is called new land, or land lately cleared from the woods, which covered it in a state of nature. Such land we know has been manured with leaves and probably for centuries. It is then a very likely supposition that leaves applied as manure to old land may supply the kind of food most congenial to the potato; and give to fields, which have been long under cultivation, the power of producing as fine potatoes as those lands which have lately been cleared from the wood with which they were covered, whilst in their natural state.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

REPORT ON SWINE.

Committee:—James Draper of Spencer, Chairman. Lewis Barnard of Worcester, Luther Spring of Uxbridge, Nathaniel Lakin of Paxton, Jotham Bartlett of Northborough.

The Committee on Swine having attended the service assigned them, report:

They regret to say, that they do not find the

exhibitions of Swine equal to former years, but after a careful examination of the several animals exhibited they have awarded the following premiums:

To Messrs Heywood and Rice of Worcester, for the best Boar, (Bedford breed) the first premium of \$5.

To Samuel Banister of Worcester, for next best, the second do, \$3.

To Newell Rice of Worcester, for the best breeding Sow, (Bedford breed) the first premium, \$5.

To Samuel Banister of Worcester, for next best, \$3.

To Jones Estabrook of Worcester, for the best weaned Pigs, being 4 in number, the first premium, \$3.

To Newell Rice of Worcester, for the next best, being 5 in number, second do, \$2.

The whole number of Swine in the Pens, was fortythree, twentyone of which were for exhibition only. Capt. Lewis Bigelow of Worcester, exhibited a boar, 18 months old, but the Committee understood this animal drew the second premium last year, and as it was not entitled to the first premium, we were precluded from awarding any. Benjamin N. Childs of Worcester, also exhibited a Boar, 4 months old, for which he claimed no premium. Joseph Hinds, Esq. of West Boylston, exhibited a Sow, which came in strong competition for the second premium, but as the Committee thought that the Sow of Mr Banister, with the same keeping, would produce the most pork, they finally decided in favor of his animal. Benjamin F. Heywood of Worcester, also had a fine looking Sow, but not such as to claim a premium. The Committee noticed two fine looking Sows belonging to Stephen Salisbury, Esq. of Worcester, and one belonging to Mr Wm. Eaton of Worcester, which were deserving of commendation. We also noticed six fine looking Pigs belonging to Mr Eaton, but as their age was not mentioned to us, we did not feel at liberty to award a premium had they otherwise merited it. Mr Benjamin F. Heywood exhibited 7, and Samuel Banister 10 Pigs, for exhibition only.

Upon the whole, although the exhibition of Swine this year falls short of some of the last preceding years, yet it is such as to show much improvement since the establishment of this Society. The breeding and fattening of Swine is a business of great importance to the farmer. The flesh of this animal is not only an indispensable article for the supply of his own table, but furnishes one of the staple commodities for his market. Since the establishment of Agricultural Societies, there has been an entire revolution in this branch of agriculture. Formerly New England was overrun with a raw-boned, lank-sided race of animals, which devoured the substance of the farmer, and like Pharaoh's *lean kine*, "were still ill-favored and lean as before," and whose chief return to the owner was skin, bone, and bristles. But we think we may now congratulate the Society on the almost entire extinction of this race, whose very existence was a waste, and whose disgusting and uncouth appearance was a mere nuisance. We now generally find a small boned, well proportioned breed of Swine, whose handsome appearance and good qualities, abundantly compensate for the exchange. This has been effected by the selection of our best native, with a crossing of

the Bedford breed. The excellences of this breed are, that they are not gourmandizers, nor yet fastidious in their food; and while they eat but little, and that too, perhaps, of ordinary quality, they still fatten fast and yield pork of the first quality, and at a small expense. The fattening of swine, if judiciously managed, is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture. The farmer who supplies the market with his beef, his butter and cheese, or his wool, must possess his hundred, or his thousand acres; while the man with his single acre, with competent skill and economy, may profitably furnish his own pork, and often a surplus for the market: and even the poor man who only occupies land sufficient whereon to build a sty, may keep his own pig, who will live and thrive on the crumbs that fall from his master's table. No other animal can be kept at so small expense with the same profits, for he will grow and fatten on the offal or mere rubbish of the more substantial products of the farm, and thus turn to a profitable account, what would otherwise be thrown away, or become a nuisance to the family. Some slovenly farmers are in the habit of permitting their swine to roam at large through their pastures or perhaps in the highway. This ought not to be. The hog should be restrained entirely to his pen, with only a small inclosure attached. In this way he soon loses his roving propensities, grows contented and will fatten faster, with much less food; besides, with judicious management, he will furnish manure of the first quality sufficient to raise as much Indian corn or other grain, as he consumes in fattening. It is a well attested fact, that many who own no farm, and consequently buy all their grain and almost every material for fattening pork, have, nevertheless, furnished large quantities for the market and realized a good profit. If pork can be profitably made in this way, the farmer who carefully selects the best breed, who raises every aliment necessary for fattening; on his own farm; who adds thereto the wash of his dairy and his kitchen, and who replenishes and enriches his soil with the fertilizing products from the sty, may make the raising and fattening of pork, the most lucrative branch of husbandry.

Per order, JAMES DRAPER, Chairman.

WHEAT.

Important Discovery.—Last spring, we published some suggestions on the late sowing of spring wheat, as a means of saving it from the ravages of the little yellow worm, which some incorrectly, call the *weevil*. A number of our subscribers tried the experiment, and, so far as we have heard, with entire success. A farmer in Orange County told us that he sowed one acre of spring wheat, *ten days* later than the rest in the same field. The first sowed was seriously injured: the last not at all. Several, in several towns, made similar statements.

It has been observed, from the first appearance of this insect, that the earliest winter wheat was less injured by its attacks than any other. It is evident, therefore, that the time of laying the eggs is short. It is, probably, soon after the heads make their appearance. Before they are defended by the leaf which incloses them: and when they appear, most probably, the husk soon becomes so hard that the insect cannot pierce it, to deposit her eggs upon the kernel. We have, then, only to ascertain the time, as exactly as we can, in

which the injury is done, and have our winter wheat too forward, and spring wheat not forward enough, for the operations of the insect, and the damage is avoided. At present, sow your winter wheat as early as you can, and sow your spring wheat as late as you can and give it time to ripen.

Farmers, and all who find either pleasure or profit in anything made from wheat, would be greatly indebted to any entomologist who should make us better acquainted with the character and habits of this destructive insect.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 1832.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples.—By Dr Benjamin Shurtleff, from his farm in Chelsea, a sample of natural yellow sweet apples, of small size, which grow in clusters of from 10 to 20—very productive; the Committee have named them *Shurtleff's Sweet*.

By Mr Jonathan Warren, Weston, two good varieties of natural apples, called *Warren* and *Park's*.

By Thomas Williams, Esq. Chelsea, *Gloria Mundi*, or Monstrous Pippin Apples, very large and fair.

By R. Manning, Esq. Salem, *Osgood Favorite*, *Kilham Hill*, and *Hubbardston Vonsuch*, all very fine.

Pears.—By Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. Dorchester, *Duchesse d'Angouleme* pears; they fully sustained their very high reputation. Also, *Cuba tonatoes*.

By S. Downer, Esq. Dorchester, *Beurre Diep* pears.

By R. Manning, Esq. Seedling pears from Joseph S. Cabot, Esq. Salem, *Orange Bergamot* and *Holland Green*, the latter not worthy of cultivation.

Grapes.—By Elijah Vose, Esq. Dorchester, *White Chassalus*, *Large Frankenthal*, *Black Muscat* and *Violet Muscat* grapes—open culture—the specimens were very fine for this unfavorable season. By order of the Committee on Fruits, &c. E. M. RICHARDS.

SEEDS OF FRUIT TREES, FOREST TREES, &c.

Sow the seeds of cherries, peaches, and some other fruits, which are of a perishable nature as soon after the fruit is ripe as possible. If such seeds are kept till the next spring, they become dried through, and the vegetative principle is destroyed. Evelyn, an English writer of celebrity, says that sowing acorns, beech mast, ash keys, &c. in the autumn, when those seeds fall spontaneously from the trees, appears by much the most natural method; but the destruction made by the field mouse, both at the time of sowing and during the winter, has induced many gentlemen to prefer spring sowing to the autumnal one. When spring sowing is determined on, the acorns and other seeds must be carefully preserved during the winter; and in forming the magazines, care must be taken to keep the different sorts apart from each other.

Ploughing.—It is best that most tillage land should be ploughed in autumn. Fall ploughing saves labor and time in the spring; a season of the year when cattle are commonly weak, and the hurry of business presses on the farmer. But a soil which is sandy and light should not be disturbed by fall ploughing, but lie to settle down and consolidate through the winter.

Preserving Apples.—Dr T. Cooper in the *Domestic Encyclopedia*, says that apples may be preserved by putting a layer of apples, and a layer of dried fern, [brakes] alternately in a basket or box (the latter is considered best, as it admits less air) and cover them closely. The advantage of fern in preference to straw, is, that it does not impart a musty taste.

Correction.—At the Ploughing Match at Brighton, with two yoke of oxen, the first premium of \$15 was awarded to T. H. Merriam of Grafton, Mass. instead of Concord, as published.

Pear Seedlings for Sale, &c.

PEAR SEEDLINGS of vigorous growth and promising appearance, raised within six miles of Boston, in fine order for nurseries—the largest size are from 18 to 24 inches in length, the whole plant; price \$10 per thousand; the second size from 12 to 15 inches in length; price \$5 per thousand. They will be suitably packed as wanted, for transportation to any distance. Orders accompanied with the cash, will be immediately attended to.

For Sale.

A handsome Bull, part of the Holderness and part of the Admiral breed. He will be three years old next March, and will be sold cheap. Address ISAAC S. HOUGHTON, Roxbury, care of Daniel Weld & Son, 742 Washington Street, Boston. 4th Oct. 31.

Black Sea Wheat.

JUST received a few bushels of the celebrated Black Sea Wheat, described by Mr MARVIN in this week's New England Farmer, and raised by him near Lake Erie; price \$3 per bushel. It is thought this will prove a valuable acquisition to New England; the seeds of remarkably fine appearance, wholly free from small grains on mixture with other seeds, and we think cannot fail to give satisfaction. Farmers are requested to call and examine it. Oct. 24

White Mulberry Trees.

SIX hundred White Mulberry trees, of fine size and appearance, for sale, of large and thrifty growth, 4 years old from seed. Inquire at this Office, or at the Farm of Elizabeth Wales in Dorchester. 3rd Oct. 25.

Fruit Trees, &c.

FOR sale at the Nursery of William Kenrick, in Newton, near Boston, a most extensive variety of the best kinds of Fruit Trees and Grape Vines. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, &c. Green House Plants furnished when ordered. All written orders will be duly received by the daily mail, and promptly attended to; or if left with J. B. Russell, at his Seed Store, 504 North Market Street, Boston, or any of the other Agents, they will receive immediate attention.

The location of this Nursery is 64 miles from State Street to Boston, and a mile and a half due west of Brighton meeting house, and very near the great western road. MORUS MULTICAULIS, \$1 each; \$5 for six, or \$9 per dozen.

TREES, &c. are delivered in Boston, without charge for transportation; and when ordered for distant places, by land or sea, they are faithfully packed in clay, or moss, and mats, and duly labelled.

The new Catalogues furnished gratis to all who apply; or they may be had on application to J. B. Russell, Seedsman, Boston, or any of the other Agents. Oct. 17.

Veterinary Pump.

MAW'S Improved Veterinary Pump, for Administering Clysters to Horses, Cattle, Dogs, &c. Also, for Injecting and Extracting from the Stomach.

By means of this Instrument any quantity of fluid may be injected with any requisite force, and without the necessity of once removing the Pipe until the operation is completed. When the animal is restless, as is usually the case in Gripes and Inflammation of the Bowels, the length and flexibility of the Elastic Tubing affords great facility and security, as the operator may stand at a considerable distance, or even in an adjoining stall.

For sale by Eben. Wight, Druggist, 46 Milk Street. Oct. 11. *tf*

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings, . . .	barrel	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, first sort, . . .	ton	105 00	107 00
pearl, first sort, . . .	"	120 00	125 00
BEANS, white, . . .	bushel	112 00	115 00
BEEF, mess, . . .	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime, . . .	"	6 25	6 37
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, . . .	pound	12	14
CHEESE, new milk, . . .	"	6	8
skimmed milk, . . .	"	3	4
FLAXSEED, . . .	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, . . .	barrel	6 50	6 87
Genesee, . . .	"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria, . . .	"	6 00	6 50
Baltimore, wharf, . . .	"	6 12	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, Northern, . . .	bushel	85	90
Corn, Southern yellow, . . .	"	83	85
Rye, . . .	"	1 00	1 12
Barley, . . .	"	60	70
Oats, . . .	"	42	55
HAY, . . .	cwt.	50	62
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, . . .	"	10 00	10 00
Hops, 1st quality, . . .	"	20 00	25 00
LIME, . . .	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at . . .	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear, . . .	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess, . . .	"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, . . .	"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, . . .	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, northern, . . .	"	1 00	1 25
Red Clover, northern, . . .	pound	11	11
TALLOW, tried, . . .	cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, . . .	pound	50	55
Merino, mixed with Saxony, . . .	"	55	65
Merino, 3ths, washed, . . .	"	42	45
Merino, half blood, . . .	"	38	40
Merino, quarter, . . .	"	33	35
Native, washed, . . .	"	32	33
Native, pulled superfine, . . .	"	50	52
1st Lambs, . . .	"	40	42
2d, " . . .	"	32	33
3d, " . . .	"	27	28
1st Spinning, . . .	"	40	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, . . .	pound	10	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, . . .	"	9	10
whole hogs, . . .	"	6	6 1
VEAL, . . .	"	7	10
MUTTON, . . .	"	4	4
POULTRY, . . .	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub, . . .	"	12	14
lump, best, . . .	"	23	28
EGGS, retail, . . .	dozen	16	18
MEAL, Rye, retail, . . .	bushel	92	95
Indian, retail, . . .	"	70	72
POTATOES, . . .	"	50	62
CIDER, (according to quality,) . . .	barrel	2 00	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 2750 Beef Cattle, 1205 Stores, (including about 150 before reported,) 4030 Sheep, and 1350 Swine. 200 Swine were reported last week.

Prices. *Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were well supported, some qualities sold a little better. We quote extra at \$5.25, 3.50; prime at \$4.84, a 5.25; good at \$4.33, a 4.75. *Barrelling Cattle.*—Our quotations last week should have been a little higher. We quote today Mess at \$4.17, a 1.25, No. 1, at 3.75, a 3.84.

Stores.—Two year old at \$10.50, a 15; yearlings at \$6 a 10.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$17.20, 23, 25 and \$28.

Sheep.—The quality of Sheep was unusually good, and a large number was sold at some of our highest quotations; lots were taken at 1.62, 1.75, 1.92, \$2.2, 1.7, 2.33, and 2.50. Wethers at \$2.75, 3, and 3.50.

Swine.—One entire lot of 200 shoats were taken at 34c; two lots of 50 at 34c; one selected lot of 50 at 34c for sows, and 4 for barrows; one selected lot of 20 barrows at 44c; at retail 4 for sows at 44c, a 5c. for barrows About 700 not included in our number, and about half old hogs, were delivered on a contract today within a few miles of the market—price not known.

Miscellany.

From Mrs Hale's Magazine for September.

THE HARVEST MOON.

Bright planet of even!

The husbandman's blessing,

That gleams at the sheafing,

And shines at the dressing,

And makes glad the hearth.

Which then, and then only,

Re-echoes with mirth.

Bright candle of even!

That lights up the vale,

When the fairies are weaving

Their rings on the dale;

How many lay sleeping,

Who gazed on you last?

How many are weeping

Who think of the past?

The maiden is sighing,

Who loved to be held,

When the fern owl was crying,

Thy broad disk of gold;

The herdman is keeping

His watch by the dead,

And the widow is weeping

For those that have fled.

The wolf hates thy brightness,

The fox seeks his lair,

The swain seeks with lightness

The side of his fair;

The spaniel is baying,

And the wild swan and loon

On the calm lake are playing,

By the light of the moon.

On the wild waste of waters

The seaman rejoices,

And he thinks of the cotters

And the hum of their voices;

While the scenes of his childhood

Come rushing before him,

The hamlet and wild-wood,

And fond one that bore him.

Though many are weeping

For spirits departed,

Still many are keeping

Thy vigil light hearted.

Blest Parent of light,

Oh, grant me the boon,

To gaze with delight

On the bright harvest moon.

From the United States Gazette.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Speaker is regularly elected on the commencement of every new Parliament, or on the demise or resignation the member called to the chair; previously to which the mace is placed under, not upon the table. Sir Thomas Hungerford in 1376, (51st of Edward III.) appears to have been the first who obtained this honorable distinction.

The emoluments formerly did not amount to £3000 per annum, and in consequence of this, some held offices at the same time under the crown. But so sensible was the House of the inadequacy of such a salary, and so justly jealous of permit-

ting anything like dependence on the executive branch of the government to exist on the part of their chairman, that a few years since the sum was doubled.

At present, therefore, the allowance is liberal, as it appears to consist:—1. Of a house. 2. Of £1,000 equipment money. 3. Of 2,000 ounces of plate. 4. Of two hog-heads of Claret annually; together with an allowance of £100 for stationery; and 5. An income of £6,000 per annum.

The Speaker of the House of Commons takes rank next to the Peers of Great Britain, and has also the precedence at the Council table.

This branch of the legislature is in some respects regulated by him. During his absence, no business can be done, or any question proposed, but that of adjournment.

The Parliament, like the courts of justice, was formerly itinerant, being summoned, in ancient times, to meet at any place according to the exigency of the circumstances, or the will of the regency monarch. The Lords and Commons originally sat and deliberated, and voted in the same apartment. When the Legislature became stationary and separated, the former occupied the buildings adjoining to Westminster Hall, and the latter the Chapter House, until they removed to the place where they now assemble.

This is the ancient Chapel of St Stephen, in Westminster, originally erected by King Stephen in honor of the martyr of the same name. It was afterwards rebuilt by Edward I. and being consumed by fire, Edward III. restored it to its former state, and rendered it collegiate. Soon after this it was fitted up for the reception of the knights, citizens and burgesses, and has been usually denominated the "House of Commons." St Stephen's has since experienced many alterations and repairs, and has of late been rendered more comfortable.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

This officer is elected at the commencement of every new Congress. Formerly the speaker used to be elected at every session. He receives double the pay of a member of the House. Of course his compensation is 16 dollars per day; he has an elegantly furnished room in the capitol, set open for his reception. His stationery is found during the session of Congress, and his franking privilege continues throughout the year. He has also power to depute a member, by the rules of the House, to act as speaker pro tem. This deputing of a temporary speaker cannot be made to continue longer than a single day.

The Vice President of the U. States is the presiding officer of the Senate, and has a vote only in the single instance of the Senate being equally divided. He receives 5,000 dollars per annum; has a room assigned for his reception, and has the franking privilege and stationery during his continuance in office. He succeeds the President in case of his death, and the Speaker of the House succeeds to the Presidency in case of the death of the President and Vice President of the United States.

A Golden Rule.—Industry will make a man a purse, and frugality will find him strings for it.—Neither the purse nor the strings will cost him anything. He who has it should draw the strings as frugality directs, and he will be sure always to find a useful penny at the bottom of it. The servants of industry are known by their livery; it is whole

and wholesome. Idleness travels very leisurely, and poverty soon overtakes him. Look at the ragged slaves of idleness, and judge which is the best master to serve, industry or idleness.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 503 North Market Street, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS: (Double and single,) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rose colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rose eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12½ to \$1 each.

TULIPS: Splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed; 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen; assorted, with the colors marked on each; (our assortment of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put many sorts as low as \$6 per hundred; an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS: Assorted, of the most splendid colors and showy flowers, large roots; 25 cents each, (extra fine roots.)

JONQUILLES: Sweet scented, finest roots 12½ cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS: Fragrant, white with citron cups, extra sized roots, 12½ to 25 cents each; DOUBLE NARCISSUS: Fragrant, of all colors, 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS: Of all colors, 6½ cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LARGE GLADIOLUS or SWORD LILIES, 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12½ cents each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price; Matagou, or Turk's Cap Lilies, same price.

The above roots are of the same superior character as those sold by us the last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells one inch and eight tenths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Trees, &c.

MRS. PARMENTIER, at the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. two miles from New York, offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, &c. Trees, Grape Vines, Ornamental trees and Shrubs—Green-house and Herbaceous plants.

Also, the *Morus multicaulis*, or true Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished.

Orders for Boston, may be sent to Mr John B. Russell's Agricultural Warehouse, No. 503 North Market Street, Boston. Orders by mail will be carefully attended to. Brooklyn, Oct. 15th, 1832. 4t

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year by those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street. Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street. Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 85 Chestnut-street. Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer. Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street. Flushing, N. Y. WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN. Hartford—GOODWIN & CO. Booksellers. Springfield, Me.—E. EDWARDS. Newburyport.—EENEZER STEEDMAN, Bookseller. Portland, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller. Portland, Me.—SAMUEL COLMAN, Bookseller. Augusta, Me.—WM. MANN. Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND Esq. Montreal, L. C.—HENRY HILLOCK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1832.

NO. 17.

Communication.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN.—Last May, my father noticed that the bark of a thrifty young apple tree, of the inferior kind of Russeting, was dead to about six inches above the ground. He examined it carefully, and found the girdle entirely dead—but the tree put out as usual and was soon well filled with young fruit, which led to many subsequent examinations, both by himself and others, and not a particle of live bark or wood could be found upon the tree, in the space I have mentioned. The fruit went on to maturity, and was gathered as usual this fall, of good size and quantity. All the upper part of the tree appears as if in a state of healthy vegetation, though the leaves have fallen rather sooner than on other trees in the vicinity. That the entire tree will perish this fall, I suppose there can be no doubt. Whether this fact will present anything new in the phenomena of nature to your readers, I am ignorant, as I am not a horticulturist by practice or study—if it will not be a repetition of an old story, you will make such use as you please of the fact upon which you can rely.

Respectfully your friend and servant,

CHARLES H. LOCKE.

October 29, 1832.

P. S.—In many orchards in Billerica, apples are unusually abundant. My father has more, and finer fruit in his little orchard, than on any former year.

Remarks by the Editor.

We coincide in the opinion with our correspondent that the tree he mentions will eventually perish. But trees are sometimes stripped of bark, with little or no apparent injury. In such cases however, we have always understood that the decortication ought to take place in June, when the process is most easily performed, and nature can most speedily renew the covering, which is necessary to the continued existence of the tree.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, No. II.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MANURE.

Too much cannot be said upon the subject of manure. The vast importance of this article has not been sufficiently attended to by farmers in general, although it is the principal source of their riches. Without it, after all their care and labor, they can have but miserable crops of grass, flax, corn, &c. A man must plough, hoe, mow, rake and hire, more on poor, than on rich land and it will take a much greater number of acres to support his family comfortably. And it requires the same quantity of seed, is much harder to till, and is taxed the same as rich land; and after all produces not one half the profits. Every farmer, therefore, who wishes to reap the fruits of his labor and care; to improve his lands and increase his substance; and to live easy some future day, should carefully attend to the increase of his manure.

And here I would observe, that the hog-stye,

properly attended, will be found to be one of the greatest and richest sources of this important article. Almost any quantity may be obtained from it; provided the farmer will be as careful to feed the stye, as the swine confined in it. All kinds of weeds, potato tops, straw, pomace, broken peat, dressing of flax, butt-stalks, roots and vegetables of every kind, will soon become the richest of manure, when thrown into the hog-stye. Three or four swine in this way, will make twelve or fifteen loads in a year; the value of which, where dung is scarce and dear, will be four pounds at least. Several judicious farmers of my acquaintance, are persuaded that the greatest profits in keeping swine, arise from their styes. A small proportion of this manure, mixed with soil and rubbish, would be seen in a field of potatoes, or of Indian corn. And the quantity to be made in one stye, well supplied with weeds and other vegetable substances through the year, is almost incredible; some have said, that "forty loads" may be obtained in this way, from ten, or twelve swine, in one year only. And great quantities of excellent manure for dressing grass land, may be obtained by ploughing, or cutting up green sward two or three inches thick, by the sides of roads, walls, &c, and laying it in heaps, grass side down, for eight or ten months. A little lime mixed with it, would render it fit for use much sooner.

One would think, that a farmer who mows over three or four acres of land, naturally good, but worn down, and which yield not more than fifteen or twenty hundreds of hay—who cultivates as many acres of Indian corn, on a soil equally as good, but starved and exhausted, and which returns him sixty or seventy bushels only; when he looks into the fields of his neighbor, which are not better, if quite so good, in point of soil, but which are richly manured, and yield three times the crops yearly, must be convinced of the vast importance of manure; and of the amazing advantages to be derived from this great and capital article in the cultivation of the earth. The Chinese, who may be styled a vast nation of farmers, as agriculture is their most honorable and their principal employment, pay the greatest attention to it. The urine of families is all carefully saved; and the refuse of every kind of vegetable substance which the earth produces, through their labor and care, is made to contribute to reproductions. And, as very little can be done in the farming line, in the States of New England, without manure, excepting new lands, which from the general deluge have increased in richness, by the falling of leaves, and other substances scattered on their surfaces, it ought to be considered and attended to most carefully. And there can be no judicious farmer among us, who does not endeavor to obtain large quantities of this article, in proportion, if possible, to the proposed cultivation and improvements of the next year.

We read, that the lands of the rich man brought forth plentifully, but this was not merely because the possessor was rich; for, the lands of the wealthy, will be no more productive, than those of the poor, if they neglect to manure and cultivate them properly. The truth is, a plenty of manure,

and a judicious, seasonable cultivation, will soon put a new face upon almost any lands whatever. And if farmers in general would pay more attention to the increase of their manure, they would experience a decrease in their labors, and receive a much greater profit from them. A few acres of good land richly manured and highly cultivated would support their families comfortably. And there is scarcely any soil, but which, by these means, would give a prudent man a decent living. And that farmer in this state who will not give his attention to this subject, cannot reasonably expect any great profits from cultivating the earth, nor to become respectable in his profession.

From the New York Farmer.

REARING POULTRY IN MEXICO.

SIR.—I cannot embark for Campanchy without relieving myself by telling you not a cock and bull, but a cock and chicken story, which may be of service to those farmers who supply our markets with poultry.

The fondness of Spaniards for eggs and chickens appears to be inherited to the full extent by their American descendants, as at every Indian hut which I have stopped at in Mexico, I could get one or the other in default of everything else in the eating line. It is true they are not very scrupulous about the number of feathers which covers the *pollito*, nor of the days it has been free from the stable; but then you know you can eat the more of them and pay accordingly. But to return to my story. During the rainy season, the rivers of the state of Tabasco overflow the banks, and the little eminences become so many temporary islands, to which all terrestrial animals retreat for shelter. On these little mounds, too, the inhabitants place their huts, and it is fine sport to go hunting in a canoe from one islet to another all over the country. Monkeys, parrots, peccaries, snakes, in short, all animals of a tropical climate, may be found in the same congregation.

One afternoon, in the month of October, 1828, in company with the Vice-Governor of the state, I entered one of those huts aforesaid, to take some refreshment and rest, when I observed before the door a large cock with three or four dozen of chickens around him, engaged in all the occupations usually appertaining to the hen, and apparently very proud of his office. Neither man, woman, child, pig, nor hen would he suffer to molest his little ones in the slightest degree, and he would occasionally cock his eye up towards the birds of prey in the air with a menacing gesture, as much as to say, "and you too had better keep at a respectful distance from my spurs." The following was the account of this phenomenon given me by my companion, Col. Estrada.

"The cock is chosen to hatch the eggs, on account of his superior size, and to take care of the chickens, on account of his superior strength, while the hen is thus left to continue filling other nests. To qualify him to take her place, he is first rendered intoxicated by swigging him over and over in a hammock, under which tobacco is burnt to keep him enveloped in the smoke. As

soon as he becomes senseless and motionless, the feathers are stripped from his broad breast, and he is placed in a large nest with as many eggs in it as his body can cover, in the position taken by the hen herself while hatching. When he recovers from the stupor, the pressure of the warm eggs against his naked breast, seems to occasion an agreeable sensation, which detains him on the nest the full period of incubation. Why he confides his care to the chickens after they escape from the shell, is best known to himself, — but you see the fact before you, and the practice of thus substituting the male for the female is general in this country."

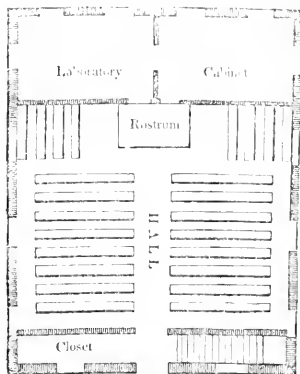
Now, Mr. Editor, all I ask of you and your readers is to try before you deny the truth of this story.

HENRY PERRINE.

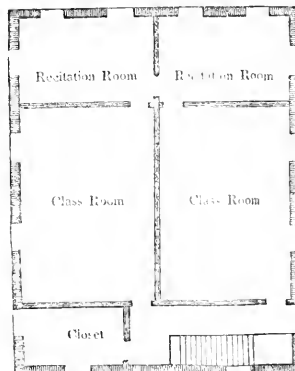
S. September, 1832.

VILLAGE LYCEUM.

First Floor.



Second Floor.



Every year and almost every day is placing these social and republican institutions upon a more permanent foundation. Experience is constantly bringing up new measures to increase their interest and extend their usefulness. And no two steps are probably more important, than the erection of commodious buildings, and a system of circuit teaching, each eminently calculated to aid the other, and both united capable of insuring complete success in any town or village in the United

States, where the two measures shall be adopted. A Lyceum building, furnished with apparatus, collections in natural and artificial productions, books, &c. could not fail to give interest to the instructions of a circuit teacher, who should use them in 6 or 12 towns in succession; and the aid of an experienced teacher, even if it was but once a fortnight, must render the personal and mutual efforts of his pupils in the use of their *intellectual tools*, doubly efficient and interesting.

Subjoined will be seen the plan of a Village Lyceum, representing the rooms in the first and second stories. On the lower floor, is the hall, or public lecture-room, the laboratory, and the cabinet; on the second floor, are two class-rooms, two recitation rooms, and a closet for depositing such apparatus, books, &c. as may be needed from time to time in the upper rooms.

Suppose that a circuit teacher was to spend half a day in giving instruction to a Lyceum, and especially in aiding the members to instruct each other. The first exercise might be a lecture on Astronomy, Geology, Geography, Geometry, Grammar, Arithmetic, or any other useful subject, to both sexes, and all classes and ages, who might be disposed to hear it. After this general lecture, the Lyceum might be dispersed into the several rooms, according to their classes, and pursue such subjects as they might severally think most expedient. Thus, Writing, Composition, Geometry, and Arithmetic, might be going on at the same time in the different rooms, the teacher having a general oversight of the whole.

Suppose that fifty-two half days in a year for ten years be spent in that way by a young lady or gentleman, commencing at ten years of age; and who can doubt but that in nine times out of ten they would procure a far better education, than they could in three years at an academy, at one-quarter of the expense?

If the citizens of any town or village should doubt their ability to procure these accommodations for social and practical knowledge, they are requested to turn to the fourth number of the Family Lyceum, or otherwise to examine the *economy* of such institutions, and they will find, that money thus invested will pay two hundred per cent in gold and silver, to say nothing about the profit, the pleasure, and the dignity of well cultivated minds and hearts.

A moment's examination must convince any one, that there is not a town or village in the United States, where a commodious Lyceum building would not be good property. In our older settlements, they are important, and easily procured; in newly settled countries, they are nearly indispensable, as some places for education and religious worship are necessary, and as it is difficult at the outset to procure all the public buildings which might be desirable.

A Lyceum would not only furnish accommodations for a system of circuit teaching, to be given once in one or two weeks, but it might be used for a daily school, and for religious worship on the sabbath; and through most of the western states furnish better accommodations than are at present provided.

It may be asked how these Lyceums can be erected? To this question the answer is short. Let fifty persons each take a share of twenty-five dollars; or a smaller number take fifty shares of twenty-five dollars each, and it would raise \$1,250,

which in a large majority of cases, would be sufficient. In the most newly settled places, where it might be difficult to raise even that sum of money, the labor, timber, and other stock, contributed by the citizens, might answer as a substitute. In one way or another, such a building may be procured without inconvenience in each of the five thousand towns in the northern States, and one at least in every county in all the states at the west and south. And however it may be procured, the history of every community since the first city was built by Enoch and called by his own name, proves that it would be for the pecuniary, no less than the intellectual and moral prosperity of those who might provide it for themselves and their posterity.

What portion of a community need fail of receiving instruction and entertainment from such a place of social and intellectual resort? Could not the farmer resort to it for special instruction in agriculture from his fellow laborers, as well as for a knowledge of general science by professional teachers? Might not mechanics also hold there special meetings? And might not each Lyceum be a Teachers' Seminary, where those living in the vicinity might meet, and aid each other in their responsible and dignified profession? Might not ladies resort thither once a week during the summer, and receive the water of life from the same fountain? And Mothers, too; where could they go to receive so much benefit from each other, in their dignified charge, their holy office, as at the Village Lyceum, where everything might be found calculated to enlarge and gratify those deathless spirits to which they gave existence, as they were fast budding for immortality? What man, what woman, what child, might not be made wiser, better, and happier, by such a fountain of knowledge? Of what town, village or neighborhood, will the citizens withhold their hands from a work, which will insure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of wealth, and the dignity and happiness of enlightened minds, and pure and elevated hearts.—*Family Lyceum.*

SILK IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

[Extract of a letter from JAMES WALKER, Esq. of Fryeburg, Me. to the Editor of the New England Farmer.]

By the information I have received in your paper, I have begun the cultivation of silk. I have reeled and made one small skein of sewing silk this season, and hope to make a few ounces the next. I do not claim to be the first in the state, but I am the first, I believe, in this vicinity. How profitable it will be, time only must determine. I find no insurmountable difficulties in the business.

I was the first that ever cultivated hops to any considerable amount in Massachusetts or New Hampshire, and there were as many observations made about the growing of hops when I began it on the farm where I now live, thirty-three years since, as there are now about silk. One of my neighbors frankly told me that he thought it was like making cornstalk molasses in the time of the old Revolutionary war, to stop the West India trade in that article. If I succeed as well in the silk business as I have in hops, I shall think my labor not lost.

[Extract of a letter from HENRY CORSE, Esq. of Montreat, to the Editor of the New England Farmer.]

"I am much gratified at the continued attention that horticultural affairs appear to receive in your

quarter, and as there has arisen some doubt, respecting the identity of two of our old favorite apples, the *Bourrasse* and *Grise*, I send you a poor specimen of each to settle the question; these varieties were much injured last winter; I had not over a dozen on five trees, and all our apples are uncommonly small and greatly deficient in flavor. I also send you one of my *Indian Prince* apples which will be found past its prime, but it is certain, that the tree is very hardy.

There is nothing, I believe, more fatal to most plants than too great a degree of moisture in the package—the scions that I received from the London Horticultural Society were packed perfectly dry, and of eighty-four varieties of pears and apples, I am not certain that but one has missed."

EFFECTS OF RAILWAYS.

The *Mechanic's Magazine* gives a copy of the statement of the balance-sheet of the *Liverpool and Manchester Railroad*, from the 1st July to 31st December, showing that the undertaking is going on with increased prosperity. To this statement it adds the following abstract from the evidence on the advantages of Railroads, given on the London and Birmingham Railway Bill, so scandalously thrown out by the House of Lords:—

"Before the establishment of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, there were 22 regular and about seven occasional extra coaches between those places, which, if full, could only carry per day 688 persons. The Railway from its commencement carried 700,000 persons in 18 months, an average of 1070 per day. It has not been stopped for a single day. There has occurred but one fatal accident in 18 months. The fare by coach was 10s. inside, and 5s. outside. By Railway it is 5s. inside, and 3s. 6d. outside. The time occupied in making the journey by coach was four hours; by Railway it is one hour and three quarters. All the coaches but one have ceased running, and that chiefly for the convenience of parcels. The mails all travel by the Railway, at a saving to Government of two-thirds of the expense. The Railway coaches are more commodious than others. The travelling is cheaper, safer and easier. A great deal of traffic, which used to go by other roads, comes now by railway; both time and money are saved, though the length of the journey may be often increased. The proportion of passengers carried by Railway over those carried by coach, has been as twenty-two to ten in winter, and eighteen to ten in summer. A regiment of soldiers has been carried by the Railway from Manchester to Liverpool in two hours. Gentlemen's carriages are conveyed on trucks by Railway. The locomotives travel in safety after dark. The rate of carriage of goods is 10s. per ton—by canal it used to be 15s. per ton.

"The time occupied in the journey by railway is two hours—by canal it is twenty hours. The canals have reduced their rates thirty per cent. Goods are delivered in Manchester the same day they are received in Liverpool—by canal they were never delivered before the third day. By railway, goods, such as wine and spirits, are not subject to the pilferings which existed on the canals. The saving to manufacturers in the neighborhood of Manchester, in the carriage of cotton alone has been £20,000 per annum. Some houses of business save 500l. a year in carriage.

Persons now go from Manchester to Liverpool and back in the same day with great ease. Formerly they were generally obliged to be absent the greater part of two days. More persons now travel on their own business.

"The railway is assessed to the parochial rates in all the parishes through which it passes; though only 31 miles, it pays between 3000l. and 4000l. per annum in parochial rates. Coal pits have been sunk, and manufactories established on the line, giving increased employment to the poor and thus reducing the number of claimants for parochial relief. The railway pays one-fifth of the poor rates in the parishes through which it passes; fresh coal mines sunk, owing to the facilities of carriage, and prices reduced. It is found advantageous for the carriage of milk and garden produce; arrangements about to be made for milk to be carried 15 miles at 1s. for ten gallons, i.e. less than one farthing per quart. Mr. Babbage observes, in his book on the Economy of Manufactures, 'One point of view, in which rapid modes of conveyance increase the power of a country, deserves attention. On the Manchester Railroad, for example, above half a million of persons travel annually; and supposing each person to save only one hour in the time of transit between Manchester and Liverpool, a saving of five hundred thousand hours, or fifty thousand working days of ten hours each, is effected. Now this is equivalent to an addition to the actual power of the country of one hundred and sixty-seven men, without increasing the quantity of food consumed, and it should also be remarked that the time of the class of men thus supplied, is far more valuable than that of mere laborers.'"

From the Hampshire Gazette.

CATTLE SHOW.

The exhibitions at the annual Show and Fair last week were not very different from those of preceding years. The reports of the committees which are to be published hereafter, will notice those things that deserve praise. The Hampshire Rangers from Amherst made a fine appearance. Mr. Lawrence, of Bechertown, delivered an excellent address. In the evening, Rev. Mr. White of Southampton, gave a judicious, discriminating address on music, and the performances of the choir under Mr. Lucas furnished a treat to the lovers of music.

PREMIUMS ON ANIMALS.

On Bulls.—Daniel Newhall, Jr. Conway; John Frink, Northampton; Elisha Clapp, Deerfield; Caleb Hubbard, Sunderland; Joseph Connable, Barnardston; Cotton Graves, Sunderland; James B. Arms, Deerfield.

Bull Calves.—Daniel Newhall, Jr. Conway; Theodore Burt, Northampton; Elisha Clapp, Deerfield; Lewis Stebbins, Springfield.

Milk Cows.—Daniel Stebbins, Northampton; W. W. Partridge, do.

2 years old Heifers.—Henry Sargent, Springfield; Charles P. Kingsley, Northampton; Lyman Kingsley, do.; Wm. A. Howland, Conway; Daniel Newhall, Jr. do.; Jonathan Strong, Jr. Northampton.

Working Oxen.—Milton Smith, Goshen; Daniel Newhall, Jr. Conway; Ira Clapp, Chesterfield; Ezekiel Wood, do.; I. C. Bates, Northampton; Daniel Williams, Goshen; Benjamin Ashley, West Springfield.

Cattle for Stall.—H. K. Starkweather, Northampton; John Fitch, Hatfield; Henry Shepherd, Northampton; George Cook, do.; Elisha Graves, do.; Henry Strong, do.

Sheep.—Eleanor Coleman, Southampton; Eleazer Judd, Westhampton; Roswell Hubbard, Northampton; F. C. Hunt, do.; Asahel Pomeroy, do.; Eleazer Judd, Westhampton.

Swine.—Consider Cole, Chesterfield; Samuel Wright, Northampton; Roswell Hubbard, do.; Theodore Wright, do.

Horses.—Davis Baker, Prescott; Medad Vin-ton, Amherst; Horace Cobb, Chesterfield; John Frink, Northampton; Salathiel Judd, South Hadley.

"The Yankees Forever."—Under this head, the *Journal of Commerce* mentions the fact, that Boston has given 5 or 6000 dollars to the Cape de Verd sufferers; Portland, 1800; Newburyport, 600; Salem as much; Bangor, 318; Hallowell, 300; Augusta, 171; and Gorham, 130. Charlestown also has contributed 7 or 800, and other towns near us in proportion. New York, it seems, has so far given a pittance of \$1000!

The vile Yankees! the sordid Yankees! the miserly, penurious Yankees! how often are those epithets applied in conversation by southern blood and chivalry; and how readily would New York award herself the palm of liberality over New England! God forgive us, if we do sometimes feel chafed at the cannibals on New England, so familiar to the lips of her southern libellers! and if we do sometimes show our deeds as an offset to this loud-mouthed detraction, we hope, it will not be reckoned as vain boasting. New England has always been in the very van of benevolence and philanthropy. Abused, libelled, despised and scorned as she is, she has done more for the holy cause of charity, than all the rest of the Union put together.—*Newburyport Herald*.

Wood Cutting.—An experienced agriculturist informs us that he considers it as an established fact, that the same forest land which produces sixty cords of wood per acre when cut once in twenty years, would produce ninety cords, if the wood were cut three times during the same period. He thinks that the rapidity of the growth of wood depends much upon the frequency of cutting; and that wood-land in general would yield a far greater profit, if cleared as often as once in six or eight years.—*Dedham Advertiser*.

Straw.—The Genesee Farmer recommends to spread straw upon land intended for corn, and plough it in. This may be done by a hand following the plough and raking it into the furrow, which should be deep. One ploughing to suffice. The effects of the straw are not felt very much till about the time of earing, when fermentation is powerful, and abundance of gases are evolved, which are taken up by the corn, and cause full ears of large kernels.

Steam.—Loads amounting to 100 tons have been propelled from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of thirty miles, in one hour and a half, on the Rail Road! It would take 100 horses a whole day to perform the same work.

Life of Man.—Man passes his life in reasoning on the past, in complaining of the present, and in trembling for the future.

CONCORD CATTLE SHOW.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

On Farms.—To Elijah Fiske of Waltham, 1st premium, \$25; Moses Whitney of Stow, next, \$15; Eli Rice of Marlboro', next, \$10; Abraham How, do, gratuity, \$5.

On Malberry Trees.—Micah M. Rutter of East Sudbury, \$25; Joel Fox, Jr. of Dracont, \$15.

Ploughing Match.—Double teams—James Barrett of Concord, \$17; Silas Conant of do, \$10; Sherman Barrett of do, \$7. *Single teams*—Jacob Baker of Lincoln, \$10; as ploughman, \$3; Cyrus Stow of Concord, \$6, as ploughman \$3; William Blood of Concord, \$4, as ploughman \$2.

On Working Oxen.—Sherman Barrett of Concord, 1st premium, \$10; Winthrop E. Faulkner of Acton, next, \$8; Silas Conant of Concord, next, \$6; Timothy Brooks of Lincoln, next, \$5; Samuel Hoar, 2d do, next, \$4; Stephen Patch of Concord, next, \$3.

On Fat Oxen.—Caleb Wetherbee of Marlboro', 1st premium, \$8; Ichabod Stow of Stow, next, \$5; Silas Holden of Acton, a gratuity of \$3.

On Milch Cows.—Wm. Waits of Concord, for best milch cow, \$12; Aaron Chaffin of Acton, next best, \$10; Peter Fletcher, next best, \$8; Sullivan Thayer of Marlborough, next best, \$6; Moody Moore of Waltham, best Milch Heifer under 3 years, \$8; Daniel Giles of Concord, next best, \$5.

On Fat Cattle.—James P. Barrett of Ashby, for best bull, \$12; Isaac H. Jones of Weston, next best, \$8; David Blood of Pepperell, 3 year old Steer, \$7; Jonas Goodnow of Frammingham, next best, \$5; James Brown of do, 2 year old Steers, \$6; Josiah Green of Carlisle, next best, \$4; Edward Rice of Marlboro', 1 year old Steers, \$3; Joel Conant of Acton, for best calf, \$5; Ichabod Everett of Billerica, next best, \$3; Lewis Holbrook of Sherburne, two premiums for 2 year old Heifers, \$10; Paul Adams of Concord, best 1 year old do, \$5; Phillip A. Mentzer of Stow, next best, \$3.

On Swine.—Jesse Mathews, of Lincoln, for best Boar, \$8; George M. Barrett of Concord, next best, \$6; John Mackay of Weston, best Sow, \$8; Tarrant P. Merriam of Concord, next best, \$6; George M. Barrett of do, for best pigs, \$6; Abishia Brown of do, next best, \$3.

On Butter.—Abner Wheeler of Frammingham, for the best firkin of butter, \$10; Michael Crosby of Bedford, next best, \$8; Eldridge Merriam of do, next best, \$5; Augustus Tuttle of Concord, next best, \$3; Abraham Prescott of Westford, next best, \$2.

Cider.—Jonathan Rice Marlboro', for best cider, \$8; Joseph Sanger, 2d, Sherburne, next best, \$2.

Broadcloths, Flannels, Carpets, &c.—Rock Bottom Company, for broadcloths, \$7; Zadock Rogers, Tewkesbury, plain cloth, \$6; Stephen Jones, Ashby, next best, \$4; Betsey Jewett, Pepperell, p. cee cassimere, \$2; for best flannels, \$5; Heath Fug, \$4; Wm. Adams, Chelmsford, best carpet, \$6; Mrs. Abram Prescott, Westford, next best, \$5; Martha B. Edwards, do, next best, \$3; Rebecca Penman, Carlisle, best coverlet, \$4; Sarah P. Loring, Grooton, next best, \$3; Polly Rogers, Tewkesbury, best blanket, \$3; Betsey Jewett, Pepperell, next best, \$2; Barshaba Fiske, Lincoln, next best, \$3; Lucy Stone, do, next best, \$2.

Straw and Grass Bonnets.—Mary Rice, Frammingham, Straw Bonnet, \$3; Ann Hartwell, Littleton, next best \$2.

Leather.—Benj. Dix Littleton, best sole leather, \$4; Peter Fletcher, Stow, best calf skins, \$8.

Boots and Shoes.—Otis Allen, Weston, 3 pair cow-hide boots, \$4; Robbins & Thurston, Concord, ladies' shoes, \$3; do, 3 pair ladies' boots, gratuity, \$2.

Fruits.—Thomas Wheeler, Lincoln, for Peaches, \$3; do, Winter Apples, \$3; Charles Wheeler, do, \$2; Warren Larrabee, Frammingham, do, \$1; Nathaniel S. Bennett, do, Grapes, \$1; Moses Whitney, Stow, for Egg Plums, \$1; Cyrus Wheeler, Concord, Watermelons, \$1; Henry Robbins, Apples, \$2; Abel Jones, Acton, Pippin Apples, \$2.50; Timothy Davis, Billerica, for Apples, \$1.50; Micah Leland, Sherburne, do, \$1.

The Committee on Manufactures have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following Report:

The County of Middlesex has been in former times almost exclusively devoted to agriculture, and her proximity to the great capital of the State has always given her a good market and rendered this interest valuable. It is only within a few years that she could be said to be a manufacturing county—now her manufactures are among the most valuable and perfect of any in the United States. Every year adds to the variety and value of her fabrics—new combinations of power applied to new purposes are constantly going forward; but how much farther her manufactures are to be extended and perfected will mainly depend on the policy of the Government in protecting domestic industry. A great change in the pursuits of the people of this county has taken place since the organization of this Society in 1819; one of whose principal objects has ever been the encouragement of Manufactures. It is not pretended, however, that the increase of manufactures is to be attributed to the small pittance which it has been the custom of this Society to offer for the best specimens of broadcloths, cassimeres, satinetts, flannels, cotton cloths, &c. No, the cause is rather to be found in the spirit of enterprise, and the desire to excel in manufacturing a good article in order to find the best market and to obtain the best profit—and we do not suppose a yard of cloth more has been made by our great manufacturing establishments, or that it has been better made in consequence of our premiums. But we say the change has been recent and rapid, and that it has been beneficial to the whole community. The farmer finds a better market, the mechanic and laborer better employment and better pay, and its good effects are unusually seen and felt.

Now there is in all communities a class of persons, to whom all change is unwelcome; no matter whether the change be for the better or for the worse, it is nevertheless a change and as such is to be deprecated. It was so in 1804, when water power was applied to the spinning of cotton. Previous to that time nearly all our cloths were household manufactures, in regard both to spinning and weaving; and it was supposed by our respected mothers that the spinning business would be endangered by this novel invention of spinning by water, and they viewed it as an evil omen. But 1816, when it was known that water power had been applied to weaving as well as spinning,

then it was that loud lamentations were heard; our mothers declared in the excess of their patriotism that the nation would be ruined; take away from us, said they, our spinning and weaving, you take our all, and little else remains for us and our daughters to do; like our friends of South Carolina, they were ready (if a convention had been called) to nullify water-looms by the hundred, and all for the good of the country.

This feeling was prevalent for years, and we think our mothers were in the right—and that, supposing the evil to be as great as they thought it to be, this feeling was dictated by the soundest principles of political economy, because industry is admitted to be wealth and the only substantial wealth of a community; and if you deprive society of its accustomed industry, you deprive them of their means of living. They erred, it is true, in placing too much reliance on spinning and weaving, and did not apprehend that there were other channels into which their industry might be profitably directed.

But the spinning wheel was not suffered to die without many a pathetic eulogy to its honored memory. Often have we heard our mothers lament the neglect and contempt with which this perverse generation treated them. Why, said they again, why do you not reflect that this same neglected animal carried the country safely through the war of the revolution; it supplied your armies with clothing, protected them against the colds of the north, and the heats of the south, and was under Providence the salvation of the country. And not only so, but the time was, when no dwelling-house was properly furnished without them—no daughter received her marriage portion without a large and a foot wheel—it was an honor to any fair damsel to have a spinning wheel and to know how to use it too; and such was the desire to let the world know that it was used, that it generally stood in the entry near the front door, so that all interested (the young gentleman, too, as he passed by) might take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Then the music of this much neglected instrument was highly extolled, it was far preferable to any heard in these degenerate days; they would give more to hear "Sweet Home" played on a spinning wheel, than all the piano-fortes in creation!—it was so solid and so thrilling withal, that it gave an impulse to all who heard it. But now, the poor spinning wheel is doomed to be packed away, neglected and forgotten, among the rubbish of old chairs, side saddles and panniers, in the garrets of our houses. But time has set all things right; the spinning wheel is not cared for in this generation—the fears of our good mothers have proved groundless—the government still stands, though rather shabbily administered—the sun rises and sets as usual—our elections, thanksgivings and new years' days, come and go just as they used to do twenty years ago—another generation has risen up who know not Joseph, and who think they have a perfect right to sneer at the spinning wheel because they live in a free country. But as we have before intimated, our attention is now to be directed to the promotion of household manufactures—and here we discover the skill and industry of our fair friends. Their attention has lately been turned to fine needle work, many beautiful specimens of which are annually exhibited at our Shows. We venture to predict that this branch of female industry will be

still more perfected, and that it will be a source of pleasure and profit. The opinions of society have changed for the better in regard to domestic manufactures—it is now unfashionable to sneer at everything that has not crossed the water. The work of our own hands is held in the highest esteem.—This is right—it shows the return of good taste. The manufacture of Palm Leaf Hats and Straw Bonnets, has proved a source of great profit to the community within the last three years: the latter will always be a manufacture of families. Water power we think cannot be here applied—and if the fair manufacturers will but keep the price at about eight dollars a bonnet, they will always continue to be fashionable. The shape may change—may change did we say—who ever knew a lady's bonnet to continue to be fashionable in the same form and shape for more than a month? No, the form and shape changes as often as the moon, and some of the late forms were about as much to be dreaded as the comet. But this is all right—it keeps the trade in motion and encourages the manufacture of them; and, as we are appointed to judge of these matters, we are determined to stand by the ladies as long as we can speak or write.

We have said that great changes have taken place within a few years. We take the liberty to predict that the time is soon to arrive when another great change will be effected. It will be a common occurrence in a few years to see a lady dressed in silk of her own raising, and it will be as common to see an orchard of mulberry trees, as it is now to see an orchard of apple trees. Why should it not be so? experiment has fully proved our soil and climate to be fitted for it—our enterprise and skill are amply sufficient to cultivate the tree, grow the worm, and manufacture the silk—and nothing need prevent us from being a great silk growing community. We ask of the ladies the liberty of giving them a little advice—we know your power—we know that you govern us, though we pretend to be the lords of creation—we now exert your influence. Let each of our friends, who happily have a partner, and the same advice will apply to those who have one in *expectation*, just tell him to set the mulberry tree and make a beginning before another Anniversary of this Society. If he wants information, tell him to buy one of *Cobb's Manual*, it costs but 25 cents, and to set himself about it in earnest and the work is half done.

Our limited time will not allow us to say much more. In regard to the present show, the number of entries has been less than common in some articles, and there has been more competition in others. We should be pleased to say a good word to every lady who has given in her mite to grace our show; all deserve credit for their ingenuity and taste, but to those to whom we have granted premiums or gratuities, we presume nothing need be said—but to those who are not so fortunate, we say, do not leave our exhibition because you have this day been unsuccessful, but persevere and you shall be rewarded.

DANIEL SHATTUCK, *Chairman.*

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Sixteenth Annual Cattle Show Exhibition and Ploughing Match of this Society took place at Hedley Lodge, near this city, on Thursday the 4th of October. The attendance was better than could

be expected from the state of the weather; but the prevalence of the storm, for the two preceding days, prevented any cattle or produce being brought from any great distance, and the show was very inferior. The samples of grain and garden stuffs, although some of them were good, showed the effects of an unfavorable season. Fruit was entirely wanting. Only seven Canadian and four European ploughs entered, all of which did good work, showing a general improvement in this operation of agriculture. The thinness of the show was relieved in some measure by the fine stock of cattle belonging to A. Anderson, Esq. and Mr Murray, farmer at Beauport; Mr Simpson of the Montreal Bank, has also sent his stock of Ayrshire cows of a very fine breed, and in some points superior to those previously in the country. Among Mr Anderson's stock was a dun-colored bull calf of five months and a half, of a mixed English and Ayrshire breed, which, for size and beauty, surpassed anything of the age previously exhibited. There were also some fine cows of the old Canadian breed, which, in many respects, maintained its superiority for general usefulness. Besides the taste and emulation which are naturally excited by the inspection of fine animals, those who assisted at the meeting had the opportunity of examining the improvements on Mr Anderson's farm, on which there are no less than thirty arpents in green crops this year, seven of which are turnips in drills, admitted by all to be equal to anything in that culture in Great Britain, and one hundred thousand plants of cabbages also in drills, all preparatory to grain crops, hay and rich pasture. Mr Anderson has also very extensively introduced live thorn hedges, which, it is now shown by experience, will do as well in this climate as in England. —*Mercury.*

PUTREFACTION.

Extract of a letter from Dr Waterhouse, published in the Boston Courier.

How many of us, blind mortals, are led by the nose into error! It is a common opinion that putrefaction, and the bad smell thence arising, will infallibly generate contagious or infectious distempers. If this were actually the case, what would become of tanners, curriers, butchers, glue and cat-gut makers—not to mention surgeons? The putrefaction of animal substances is less dangerous to human life than confined air, or the effluvia of any one body whatever; whether the body be a rose, a pink, a lily, or a dead rat. The nose is a faithful sentinel to the out-post of life; but neither that nor the other eyes, the eye, and the tongue, are infallible guards. I had rather sleep, after all, to the leeward of S——'s famous piggery, than in a canopied and curtained room, in which were placed pots full of the most beautiful and sweet smelling flowers our finest gardens afford. They have an effluvia, especially the yellow ones, pernicious to health and dangerous to life. Nor would I sleep in a close room, with several dishes of *chlorides* or *chlorine*; because, if it chanced away a stench, it may leave behind a poison.

PRESERVATION OF BACON.

Sir—In the Genesee Farmer of June 30th, I noticed an article on the preservation of bacon, by means of charcoal, which meets my views perfectly. Charcoal is certainly the best antiseptic that we know of, and I think if run through a tanner's

back mill, would be reduced about fine enough. An inch or two of the coal, laid in the bottom of a cask or box, and the hams laid on it in close order, then covered with charcoal, then another layer of bacon, covered in like manner, and so proceeding with layer after layer, covering each with charcoal, I think it will be perfectly secure against any rancidity, taint or worms.

R. M. W.
[N. Y. Farmer.]

Fine Cattle.—West-Chester is known to be one of the best cattle markets in the Commonwealth. We suppose not less than 1500 oxen and steers were at the yards of our neighbors within the last three weeks, and most of them disposed of satisfactorily. Among the number, were 186 from Madison County, N. Y., driven by Mr Alpheus Morse; 56 pair of which were working oxen; and we think a more just proportioned and improved drove have not visited any market for many years. They were principally if not entirely sold out, at the yard of William Reed, at the Green Tree; and at prices which will probably induce their proprietor to visit our market in future seasons. One pair five years old, were sold for \$130; and ten pairs at upwards of \$100 per yoke. When it is known that very fine cattle will command a superior price, it should, and will undoubtedly offer an inducement to those who raise stock, to select the best breeds. — *Village Record.*

The Mind Fever.—Of the causes of disease, anxiety of mind is one of the most frequent and important. When we walk the streets of large commercial towns, we can scarcely fail to remark the hurried gait and care-worn features of the well dressed passengers. Some young men, indeed, we may see, with countenances possessing natural cheerfulness and color; but these appearances rarely survive the age of manhood. Cuvier closes an eloquent description of animal existence and change, with the conclusion that "life is a state of force." What he would urge in a physical view, we may more strongly urge in a moral. Civilization has changed our character of mind as well as of body. We live in a state of unnatural excitement: unnatural, because it is partial, irregular, and excessive. Our muscles waste for want of action: our nervous system is worn out by excess of action. — *Thackeray, on the Effects of Arts, &c.*

Bricks for Green-house Flues.—At the Salamander Works in New York, are made bricks for the tops for the green-house flues, with a circular basin or hollow on the upper side, which will hold about a pint of water each. When the flue is heated the water is evaporated, furnishing, when the number of bowl bricks is sufficient, any required degree of moisture. We should suppose this method would answer, in a very considerable degree, as a substitute for watering green-house plants, and serve to equalize the temperature. — *N. Y. Farmer.*

Wm. Prince & Sons, have sent to the lucky editor of the N. Y. Commercial, a bouquet of 50 varieties of Dahlias, and promise to show him 300 varieties shortly. They say that this magnificent plant bids fair to rival in splendor and variety the Tulip and Rose. We like the comment of the Commercial on this present. He says, "people should always take good care of their editors, as well as clergymen." — *Daily Adv.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 7, 1832.

FARMER'S WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

It is now quite time to be preparing for the visitations of winter. You will, therefore, as soon as possible barricade your buildings against the intrusions of frost, and secure pleasant and comfortable winter quarters for yourself, family, domestics, cattle and all other animals dependent on you for subsistence and comfort. The only kind of *banks* with which farmers in general should have any dealings are those which serve to keep frost out of his cellar. Your doors should be listed, your windows wedged, and every crack and crevice made air tight, by which means you may not only save fuel, but avoid colds, coughs, and consequent consumptions.

You will, likewise, please to direct your attention to your stables, stalls and racks for cattle, &c. We will make some remarks on the subject of stables. "A stable," said Dr Deane, "should have an open and airy situation, and be as free as possible from mud and wetness. The floor should be built of pine planks, not on a level, but descending backwards, that the stale may not remain under the horses, so that they may remain dry and clean.

"As a horse is a cleanly animal, hen roosts, hog styes, and necessary houses should not be too near to his apartment. A stable should have windows to open and shut, that fresh air may be let in when the weather is hot, and it should be tight and warm in winter. Otherwise the great vicissitudes of heat and cold will do much hurt to the animals; and the more as being tied up, they cannot use much motion. Some of the windows should be glass, because horses are fond of light. And it is better for their eyes that they be not confined at all to total darkness in the day time."

A lofty stable is recommended by White, *Treatise on Vet. Med.* (p. 1.) fifteen or twenty, but never less than twelve feet high, with an opening in the ceiling for ventilation. The floor he prefers is of brick or lime-stone, inclining not more from the manger to the gutter than an inch in a yard. Some litter, he says, should always be allowed for a horse to staid upon, which should be swept away as often as is necessary. This with a pail or two of water, thrown upon the floor, and swept off, while the horse is at exercise, will keep the stable perfectly clean and free from offensive smells.

"The depth of a stable should never be less than twenty feet, nor the height less than twelve. The width of a stall should not be less than six feet clear. But when there is sufficient room, it is a much better plan to allow the horse a space of ten or twelve feet, where he may be loose and exercise himself a little. This will be an effectual means of avoiding swollen heels, and a great relief to horses that are worked hard. With respect to the rack and manger, White prefers the former on the ground [floor] resting three feet high, eighteen inches deep from front to back, and five feet in length. The rack he prefers being closed in front, though some farmers prefer it open, alleging that horses while lying down, will thus be enabled to eat if they choose. A close fronted rack, however, is better adapted for saving hay. The back part of the rack should be an inclined plane made of wood; should be gradually sloped towards

the front, and should terminate about two feet down. Such a rack will hold more than ever ought to be put before one horse. The advantages of this rack are numerous: in the first place the hay is easily put into it, and renders a hay loft over the stable unnecessary; which ought to be an inducement to the builder to make the stable as lofty as it ought to be, and render the ventilation unnecessary. All the hay that is put into this manger will be eaten; but in the common rack it is well known that a large portion of the hay is often pulled down upon the litter and trodden upon, whereby a considerable quantity is often wasted. It prevents the hay-seeds or dust from falling upon the horse, or into his eyes; and what is of considerable importance, though seldom attended to, there will be an inducement to the horse keeper to give the horse hay in small quantities at a time, and frequently from the little trouble which attends putting it into the rack. The saving of hay, which may be effected by the use of this rack is so apparent that it need not be dwelt upon. A great saving may also be made in oats, by so fastening the horse's head during the time of feeding that he cannot throw any of them out of the manger. This kind of rack and manger, from being built in front will effectively prevent the litter from being kept constantly under the horse's head and eyes, by which he is compelled to breathe the vapors which arise from it. It will also prevent him from getting his head under the manger, as sometimes happens, by which means, not unfrequently, the poll evil is produced. The length of the latter should be only four feet from the head-stall to the ring through which it passes; this will admit of his lying down with ease, and that is all which is required. The ring should be placed close to the side where the manger is, and not in the centre of the stall. The side of the stall should be sufficiently high and deep to prevent the horses from lying and kicking each other. When the common rack and manger are preferred, the racks should be perpendicular, and brought nearly down to the manger, and this may easily be done without the necessity of a hay loft, and the manger may be made deep and wide as described.

"The window of the stable should be at the southeast end, and the door at the opposite end. The window should be as high as the ceiling will admit of, and in size proportioned to that of the stable. In one of twelve feet high, it need not come down more than four feet, and it will then be eight feet from the ground, and out of the way of being broken. The frame of the window should be movable upon a pivot in the centre, and opened by means of a cord, running over a pulley in the ceiling, and fastened by means of another cord. With a window of this kind, in a stable of three or four horses, no other ventilation will be required; a person never need be solicitous about finding openings for the air to enter, where there is sufficient room above and means for its escape. A stable thus constructed will be found conducive to the health and comfort of horses, and will afford an inducement to the horse-keeper to attend to every little circumstance which may contribute to cleanliness. He will not allow the smallest bit of dung to remain swept up at one end of the stable as it usually is. The pails should be kept outside, and not standing about the stable as they commonly are. If it is necessary to take off the chill from water, it is much better and more easily

done by the addition of a little hot water, than by suffering it to stand in the stable." — *London.*

Isabella Grapes. — This delicious fruit appears to thrive well at Nantucket. We understand that AARON MITCHELL, Esq. of that place, has this year raised 2575 bunches of grapes from one vine, planted in 1829, when it was but one year old from the slip. From another young vine planted in 1830, he has raised 245 bunches; the latter vine grew 11½ feet the past season.

Nantucket Pumpkins. — We lately noticed in the garden of the Hon. LEVI THAXTER in Watertown, a very encouraging product of this grand vegetable, so peculiarly dear to Yankers during Thanksgiving week. From one seed he has raised 13 pumpkins, the largest of which weighed 21 lbs. the smallest 15 lbs, the aggregate 255 lbs. The seed of this variety of pumpkins was obtained from Nantucket; it has a very hard shell, but fine close grain, and is highly worthy of cultivation.

Mr. Woods worth has left at the office of the New England Farmer, a specimen of a very neat supporter for such flowers as are generally tied up with sticks in pots. They are made by Mr JONX SEXTON of Lechmore Point, of thin glass, encased with threads of any color, and fanciful shape, and will cost but about 12½ cts. each. They make a truly beautiful appearance.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 1832.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Apples. — By Daniel Chandler, Lexington, a sweet apple from the orchard of Nathan Harrington; a good bearer, middling size; free from the curculio, and considered a desirable apple for baking.

By Jonathan Warren of Weston, a seedling called the Roberts apple. Red streaked, large size, flavor very fine, and well worth cultivating. Also, a seedling resembling the preceding; not in eating; a promising fruit.

By Benj. V. French, the Black Apple, not worth cultivating; and the Lyscom Apple from Westborough; a handsome fruit, of middling quality. Also, the Patterson Apple, from Northboro'; an apple worth cultivating, and fully answering the annexed description.

Pears. — By Elijah Vose, Esq. Napoleon pears, fully sustaining their former good character.

By order of the Committee on fruits, &c.

BENJ. V. FRENCH.

Boston, October 31, 1832.

BENJ. V. FRENCH, ESQ.

SIR — Accompanying this I send you a fair specimen, without selection, of apples from the tree in Northborough, which I extolled so highly to you. I am sorry to say, however, that I find them so much less inviting than they were in 1798, when I resided in Northborough, that I hesitated much whether to send them. They appear to be less sound, and not so red, and have lost one third at least of their size. It is known there by the name of the *Patterson* apple in consequence of its growing on the farm, which belonged to the father of our fellow citizen, Enoch Patterson. Many scions have been taken from it to Eaylstow and to the central part of Connecticut. I have not learned much of the success of the grafts other than that they flourish best in a tree having as near as possible the same acidity. They are considered as best fit for eating in December, but will keep until March or April, retaining their juice and flavor.

There are two trees on this farm bearing the same

kind of apple and both of spontaneous growth. The oldest tree was first in blossom 80 years ago, and attained its utmost growth about 50 years since. The trunk is 30 inches in diameter five feet from the ground, when the branches commence and extend themselves about 15 feet horizontally. The height is 25 to 30 feet. It is remarkable that it bears more or less every year and the greatest quantity in any one year is supposed to be 20 bushels.

The younger tree is situated about fifty rods from the other; and fifty years ago was five inches in diameter, and now about thirty; and about five feet from the ground divides into three branches, and shaping itself like this clear. The soil in which they grow is rich, moist and rocky, and as I should say, the apple tree delights in. Mr. Patterson I think will confirm what I say, and perhaps give you some additional particulars. The specimen I send you compares so fully with my first statement, that I really wish you might interrogate him on the subject lest you may consider it exaggerated and fanciful.

Respectfully your humble servant,

HENRY GASSETT.

Paris and its Historical Scenes.—LILLY & WAIT have just published the 27th and 28th Nos. of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, containing Paris, and its Historical Scenes, vol. ii; the Revolution of 1830, embellished with beautiful copper-plate and wood engravings. Price 40 cts. a number. Published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

To Correspondents.

We are old-gods to defer this week several favors, among which are an interesting letter from H. LONGWORTH, Esq. of Cincinnati, to Gen. DEARBORN, on the culture of the vine, and the mode of making wine from native grapes; and one from "A Subscriber" in Plymouth county, asking for a remedy against the ravages of the mice among fruit trees.

Grape Vines, &c. &c.

ISABELLA, Catawba, Black Hamburg, Oval Purple, French Black, Constantia, White Chasselas, Ferrol, Napoleon, White Muscat, some of each very large, Barcelona, Black and White Muscat, Palomina, Mantua, Castella, and Mantua de Pila. HORATIO, etc. etc.—Pear Stocks, Peach and Plum Trees, Buttonwood, Elm, Horse Chestnut, White Ash, Rock Maple, Beech and English Oak Trees, all suitable for transplanting, and raised from Seed—Rose Bushes, and other flowering Shrubs, and a few Scotch Gooseberry Bushes and Quince Trees.

ALSO, 20 or 30 tons English salt hay, 180 bushels potatoes, 100 small white cedar-pole, suitable for Vine Trellises, 500 bamboo poles, for sale by the subscriber, at Dorchester, or at 74 Congress Street, Boston.

ZELEDE COOK, Jr.

November, 6.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR SALE at the Nursery of William Kenrick, in Newton, at \$1 each, \$5 for six, or \$9 per doz. \$67 per hundred. Packing included.

ALSO, Shade trees of extra sizes, of the BUTTERNUTS, ELM, HORSE-CHESTNUTS, and WEEPING WILLOWS, for streets and avenues.

Orders may be sent by mail or left with the general agent, J. B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer's office and Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street.

Nov. 7.

Bremen Geese.

JOHN PERRY has for sale on his farm at Sherburne, twenty-six superior Bremen Geese, of pure blood. Also, a few hundred White Mulberry trees, four years old.

For information please apply to Mr. Hollis, Quincy Market, or to the subscriber on his farm.

Nov. 7.

JOHN PERRY.

Pigs for Sale.

FOR SALE, two pigs of an excellent breed. Inquire at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street.

Nov. 7.

Winships' Brighton Botanic Gardens and Nurseries.

Situated on the Mill Dam Road from Boston to Winterton, about an equal distance from the Mansion House, Cattle Fair, and Franklin Hotels.

FOR SALE, a very extensive variety of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Shepherdia or Buffalo Berry trees, Quinces, Raspberries, Grape Vines; all the varieties of Strawberries in cultivation, with superior kinds of Gooseberries; also sixteen kinds of Currants, most of them new, and highly esteemed for their excellent qualities.

A great collection of Ornamental Trees,—English Yew, Ash; Weeping Do; Silver Leaf Alder, a new, beautiful, and vigorous growing tree; Horse, Fruit, and Dwarf flowering Chestnuts; Silver Firs; Balm of Gilead; Scotch Larch; Arbor Vitæ; Holly, Cypress, Juniper, Kalmia, Magnolia, Rhododendrons, Laurels, &c. &c.; Gum, Rose, and Three thorned Acacia; Sugar or Rock, Moose, and a Scarlet flowering Maples; Scotch Weeping Birch, of poetic celebrity, and other varieties; English, American, Mountain leaved Elms; Aspen leaved and Italian Poplars; Ailanthus, or the Chinese Tree of Heaven; Linden Limes; Walnuts; Chestnuts; Filberts; Pecan Nuts; Weeping, Ring-leaved, Basket and other varieties of Willows; Great flowering Catalpa; Acacia; Buckthorn; Hawthorn, &c. for hedges, Box-plants for edgings; also the following splendid Honey-suckles, viz.—Monthly Golden Trumpet, Monthly Striped Everblooming Fragrant, Monthly Scarlet Trumpet, Monthly Chinese Evergreen Twining, with beautiful striped flowers of delicious fragrance; Yellow Pube-scent; Early Flowering, &c. &c.

Shrubbery, including four hundred varieties of Roses; Aethes; Snowberries; Spruces of various kinds; Lichen or Matrimonial Flower, a great beauty; Lilacs, red and white Persian; Cut leaved do.; Large Chinese do., with common kinds. Also, a most splendid assortment of Hibernian Plants, comprising a very rare and beautiful collection, among which are fictitious varieties of Peonies, a hundred of Carnations and Pinks, a hundred of Dahlias, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen can visit the establishment at any time and make selections for themselves.

Trees and Plants will be securely packed for this, or any other country; and delivered at the Gardens, or in the city of Boston, free of expense for transportation. Orders may be addressed to J. B. RUSSELL, Agent, Boston. November 7.

Tin Covering for Roofs.

A very simple plan of COVERING THE ROOFS OF HOUSES, MANUFACTORIES, and in fact any Building, with TIN, has been adopted with entire success in the middle and Southern States, and a Patent obtained.

The great advantages over Slate Roofs, are—1st, less than one-half the expense; and 2d, a great saving of Timber in framing the roof, as the Tin is so much lighter than Slate. There are Tin Roofs in Montreal that are now in good condition, which have been covered with Tin more than 100 years. The improvement in this covering, is that each sheet, although secured by two nails, no part of the nail is exposed to the atmosphere.

The subscriber will exhibit a building covered as above, and enter into contract to cover any number of buildings the ensuing season, on application to him at Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Ms.; or application can be made to J. R. NEWELL, Esq. Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.

Nov. 7, 1832.

ROBERT WILKIE.

Isabella Grape Vines.

FOR sale at the New England Seedstore, No. 50½ North Market Street.

A few extra-sized standard Isabella Grape Vines, five years old, which have made fifteen feet of wood this season. Each vine has about half a dozen branches, and is packed in moss for safe transportation, and if planted out this month will be pretty sure to bear next season; they have very fine roots, and are from eight to ten feet high. Price \$1.50 each.

Nov. 7.

Sweet Potatoes.

For sale at the Horticultural Garden in Lancaster, Mass., by the subscriber, One Hundred bushels of Sweet Potatoes, red, white and yellow, of excellent quality. Price \$1.00 per bushel, or \$2.00 per barrel.

JOSEPH BRECK.

Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 2, 1832.

Trees, &c.

MRS. PARMENTIER, at the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. two miles from New York, offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, &c. Trees, Grape Vines, Ornamental trees and Shrubs—Green-house and Herbaceous plants.

Also, the *Morus multicaulis*, or true Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished.

Orders for Boston, may be sent to Mr. John B. Russell's Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston. Orders by mail will be carefully attended to.

Brooklyn, Oct. 13th, 1832.

4t

White Mulberry Trees.

SIX hundred White Mulberry trees, of fine size and appearance, for sale, of large and thrifty growth, 4 years old from seed. Inquire at this Office, or at the Farm of Elizabeth Wales in Dorchester.

3t

Oct. 25.

For Sale.

A handsome Bull, part of the Horderness and part of the Admiral breed. He will be three years old next March, and will be sold cheap. Address ISAAC S. HORTON, Roxbury, care of Daniel Webb & Son, 742 Washington Street, Boston.

4t

Oct. 31.

New England Farmer's Almanac.

JUST published, the New England Farmer's Almanac for 1833, by T. G. FROSTEN, editor of the New England Farmer—containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen.

Nov. 7.

Horse for Sale.

FOR SALE a good Mill Horse, who is well acquainted with his business, stops quick, and is a valuable animal for such work; price \$30. Inquire at Roxbury Chemical Works, near Hog Bridge, where he may be seen.

Nov. 7, 1832

For Sale.

A full Blood Alderney Bull and Heifer, two years old last spring; the Heifer is Calby a full Blood Alderney Bull, to come in June next. Apply at this Office.

Oct. 9, 1832.

Straw Wanded.

A few Tons of Barley or Oat Straw, suitable for Beds, wanted at the House of Industry, South Boston.

3w

Durham Short Horn Bull.

A fine animal four years old, full blood, progeny very promising, for sale, if applied for soon at this office.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market this day, 4350 Beef Cattle, 1180 Stores, 4660 Sheep and 1459 Swine. 270 Swine and a few Stores were repeated last week.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—Sales were generally made at a shade less than they were last week. Some were sold at last week's prices. We quote today, extra at \$5.17, a 5.23; prime at \$4.75, a 5; good at \$4.25, a 4.67.

Burralling Cattle.—Mess at \$14.17; No. 1, \$3.67, a \$3.75.

Stores.—Two years old at \$10.50 a 10; yearlings at \$5 a 11.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$18, 19, 21, 22, and \$25.

Sheep.—Lots were purchased at less prices than they were last week of equal quality. We noticed lots taken at \$1.58, 1.67, 1.71, 1.88, \$2.17, 2.25, 2.33, and \$2.42. Weathers at \$2.23, 2.50, 3, and 3.50.

Swine.—One entire lot of 270 half barrows, were taken at 3c; one lot selected, half barrows, at 3½c; and one at 3¾c; one lot of barrows, at 4c, and one at 4c. At retail, 4c. for sows, and 5c. for barrows.

New York, Nov. 3.—Market this week well supplied and sales in general not brisk. 900 head of Beef Cattle have come in, and sold at an average about the same as last week. Sheep and Lambs about 6000 in, sales were slow—good Sheep still scarce. Beef Cattle, \$5 a 7½; Sheep, good, \$3½ a 5; inferior, \$1 a 3½; Lambs \$1 a \$2.50; Swine \$3½ a 4.

Miscellany.

AUTUMNAL SKETCHES.

The sullen equinoctial storm
The earth prepares for Autumn's sway.
While slowly to the Antarctic skies
Sol plods along his misty way.

The foliage of the forest trees,
The looser on with rapture views,
Tinged with bright yellow, orange, red,
A Joseph's coat of many hues.

And plenty still her boon bestows
Of treasures, waiting to be stored,
What culture, soil, and climate yield
To swell the cultivator's hoard.

The leaves, which late the wood adorn'd,
And moved o'er by the breeze,
Now palpitate in every gale,
Which strips the desolated trees.

The withering north wind cuts and sears
The shivering landscape all around;
The boast of spring and summer's pride,
Lie blasted on the frozen ground.

**** Apropos of *Dyspepsia* (says the National Gazette) we must produce the testimony, as it is quoted in the London Metropolitan, of an English "lady" who is about to publish in London, a "Narrative of a Tour through the United States."

"There is a fashionable complaint come out in America, which I never heard of in England; every body has dyspepsia. When I arrived at New York, all the gentlemen made excuses for their wives not waiting on me, as they were suffering from the dyspepsia. I was afraid to ask what it was, fearing some explanation which would shock my delicacy, so I only replied, 'Dear me, I am very sorry, how long has she been afflicted?' As it was a disease which confined them at home, I considered myself safe, and did not expose my ignorance. When I was in the steam-boat, one of my tormentors in the cabin asked me if I had dyspepsia. I said yes, of a venture, hoping it was an infectious complaint, and that they would leave me. I heard the word echoed from one side of the boat to the other, and I thought I would inquire of an old gentleman what the prevalent disease in America was. 'Dyspepsia, ma'am.' 'And what is it?' 'Why ma'am, a genteel name for indigestion; we folks in this country, particularly the ladies, eat too many meals in the course of the day, and take no exercise, except in their rocking chairs, and no wonder they have indigestion.' When I arrived in —, I experienced the truth of the observation; for refreshments are brought in at ten in the morning, and go on till ten at night. No ladies walk, and we are thought to belong to the descendants of Goliath, and to possess supernatural strength, because we walk a mile or two; there are three rocking chairs, covered with crimson velvet, in the two parlors, and one in my bed-room, and they are seldom vacant; every body takes a rock in the course of the day. The style of the parties would amuse you; we assemble about nine o'clock, when the tea is handed round to the ladies, who sit altogether in a row, the gentlemen keeping a respectful distance to give room to the waiters, who require space; another set of men follow, with their arms extended

wide as the poles, offering lemonade, negus, and large tumblers of iced water; then two more with moulds of different ices, in pyramids as lofty nearly, as the one in Place Vendome, and of the same shape, which the gentlemen batter down and help to the ladies. Another waiter keeps close, with a tray filled with every kind of cake. As soon as people have cooled themselves with as much of the ice as they can eat, another set of trays appear with dressed lobsters, made as hot as the naughty man, ham sandwiches, scalloped oysters, cold tongue, buttered crackers, and radishes; these refreshments walk round the room without one moment of rest, from nine to eleven, and I have seen the ladies partake of all of them, and finish with a quantity of strawberries and cream, and one or two glasses of champagne, which is given at all the parties—and the nerves are in a continual state of alarm from the popping of long corks, for the waiters appear to understand what they ought to do; and whilst you are conversing with a neighbor, there is a sound of artillery on all sides, and corks flying in all directions. No wonder the folks have dyspepsia! I have seen a lady eat as much lobster salad as would fill a side-dish, and finish with strawberries and cream; all these cakes placed on a side table, would fill it, and save the trouble of handling them about, and not endanger the dresses, which suffer very much from eating everything on the lap. We are thought to be very abstemious, as we never exceed a pound of cake of different kinds, and as much ice as would fill a quart mould, and we are often questioned if we are not afraid of dyspepsia."

THE YOUTHS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Place an ardent young Parisian, of good family and fortune, by the side of a lad of the same condition in London, fresh from Oxford or Cambridge; what is the latter dreaming of? Seduction or keeping, Tattersall's or Elmore, Stevens's claret, hazard, carte, Epsom, an opera dancer, or a groom, a lively-stable jobber, or a billiard maker. His most refined study is an obscene book from Cranbourne-alley, or a masquerade at the Argyle-rooms. The contrast with a Parisian youth is melancholy; science or art is his passion; he is the enthusiastic votary of Cousin, or some other professor of literature or philosophy; his ideas are elevated, his sensual wants few, and those comparatively despised. He lives in the agitation of intellect, and the pursuit of science; in manners, he is as different from the plethoric dandy of Bond street, as the quiet and elegant girl of Paris is from the dashing and daring elve of a fashionable boarding school in London. The Parisian youth is reserved and serious in deportment, ardent in manner, saturnine in complexion, perhaps somewhat too fond of disputation, but entirely conversant in religious subjects, philosophy, the arts, and politics; supercilious pride, aristocratic contempt, overed indifference to the feelings of others, are unknown to him. He is domestic in his habits, and strong in his feelings, enthusiastic in his pursuits; his deportment is neither surly nor boisterous, but it is grave and impassioned. We would ask—is this the popular notion of a young Parisian, or can any two things be more opposite?—*Westminster Review*.

The Ladies.—Dr Hales was very partial to the society of ladies, with whom he was generally a

great favorite, and kept up a continual correspondence with several. He expressed great regard for the general value of the sex. It was his opinion that women generally much exceed men in constancy, and that they are less influenced by personal appearance in their attachments; and he thought they would be, in several respects, superior to men, if they had the same advantages of education. He disliked sentimental young ladies, and said, he had made the remark, that they had generally less refinement than those who made no formal pretensions to it.—*British Mag.* for July.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS: (Double and single,) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rose color ed, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12s to 8s each.

TULIPS: splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed; 12s cents each, 8s per dozen; assorted, with the colors marked on each; four assortment of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put many sorts as low as 8s per hundred; an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS: Assorted, of the most splendid colors and showy flowers, large roots; 25 cents each, (extra fine roots.)

JOYQUILLS: Sweet-scented, finest roots 12½ cts. each, 8s per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS: Fragrant, white with citron eyes, extra sized roots, 12s to 25 cents each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS: Fragrant, of all colors, 12s cents each, 8s per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS: Of all colors, 6s cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LARGE GLADIOLUS or SWORD LILIES, 12s cents each, 8s per dozen.

Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12s cents each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price; Martagon, or Turk's Cap Lilies, same price.

The above roots are of the same superior character as those sold by us the last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells one inch and eight tenths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Lead.

SHEET Lead, of all dimensions; Pig Lead: Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO., No. 1 City Wharf, Boston, Oct. 16th, 1832. if

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14, 1832.

NO. 18.

Communications.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Brimley Place, Roxbury,
Nov. 5, 1832.

DEAR SIR—Please to publish the enclosed very interesting communication from N. LONGWORTH, Esq. of Cincinnati, on the culture of the vine, and the mode of making wine from our native grapes.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1832.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.

SIR—A press of business has hitherto prevented my acknowledging the honor done me, in electing me an honorary member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. I was at your horticultural fair, in Boston, in Sept. 1831; and contrary to my expectation, I found your specimens of fruits, in variety and size, surpassing those I had seen in New York and Philadelphia. I little expected to see foreign grapes succeeding with you in open culture; but those I saw in the gardens in the vicinity of Boston, could not be surpassed in any part of the Union. Your success is in part attributable to skillful cultivation, but more to your soil, which is better calculated for the culture of foreign grapes than any I have seen.

I did, this fall, intend sending to you some specimens of wine, but delayed it till too late. Next season you shall not be neglected.

To raise the grape in perfection, of domestic origin, requires but little skill. The manufacture of wines is an art that requires many years' practice, since wines, sweet or dry, red or white, may proceed from the same grape. All my German vine dressers are entirely ignorant of the principles of fermentation, and possess not the least skill in the manufacture of wine. I presume they usually sold their wines at the press to intelligent wine coopers. Most persons, who have made wine in the United States, have erred in attempting to imitate foreign wines. American wine can be made equal to some of the most celebrated foreign varieties, but they are, unfortunately, kinds not generally used or admired in the United States. I believe we could, with a little practice, make wine equal to the best Hock; but we should be told, as Mr. Sheedy, a German merchant at Baltimore, was by his friends. When on the Rhine he procured a few dozen bottles of old Hock, for which he paid a high price. On a special occasion he produced a bottle, and was told by his friends that "his cider was sour." Major Adlum manufactures wine with more skill than any person I have seen, but to effect sales, is compelled, against his better judgment, so to manufacture his *must*, as to imitate popular foreign wines. Scuppernon wine have never seen. I procured two barrels many years since, from North Carolina, said to be of the best. They are still in my cellar. They are compound of grape juice, cider, honey and apple brandy.

The wine I saw at little Yorkin, Pennsylvania,

was inferior to that made at Vevay, in Indiana. At the latter place they make wine from one variety of grape only, the Schuykill Muscadell, and have very much neglected their vineyards of late years. If I am correctly informed, from this grape they have made over 250 gallons to the acre. That the culture of the vine may be made profitable, I have no doubt. But to manufacture good wine will require skill; and persons to admire it must be accustomed to its peculiar flavor. At one vineyard this season, I made 22 barrels of wine, measured off one fourteenth part of an acre, which produced 105 gallons, equal to 1470 gallons to the acre. The vines were planted six feet apart. In Europe they are often planted only three feet, sometimes nearer. Mine were trained on stakes. If at three feet they would have been equally productive, which I am convinced they would not, they would yield nearly 6000 gallons to the acre. I am confident I can raise 3000 gallons to the acre. All my attempts with foreign grapes have thus far failed. Some seasons they may succeed, but I have met with no kind that would stand our winters, and I have tried upwards of 150 varieties. With great skill in pruning, and covering the vines in winter, I believe some kinds may be successfully cultivated. My foreign vines often stand the severest winters, but it is when the wood ripens. In other winters, more moderate, they are killed to the ground. But the mildew will be found to be a greater enemy than our winters, owing to the humidity of our climate, for which there is no remedy.

As a general rule, our native grapes will be found to abound in heaven, and deficient in the saccharine principle. But this can always be added, and answer precisely the same purpose as if contained in the grape. Of this I fully satisfied myself by experiment. I gathered some grapes when fully ripe, and exposed them several days to the sun, housing them at night. They yielded about two thirds the quantity of juice, the same quantity of grapes fresh from the vines produced. To the latter I added as much loaf sugar as made the saccharine principle equal. There was no perceptible difference in the wine. None of our native grapes this season, required sugar, and I have one variety so abundant in the saccharine principle, as never to require it. I shall this season for the first time, test its qualities as a wine grape. The grape is small. Bunches large and shouldered, without the tough pulp, common to our native grapes, and much admired as a table fruit. Generally speaking, our wines, like most of the French wines, will be in perfection the first or second year. Much has been said of the advantages resulting from close fermentation in the manufacture of wine. I tried it for two years in succession. The same quality of *must* was subjected to open and close fermentation. In the latter case the fermentation continued much longer, but there was no perceptible difference in the quality of the wine; I have therefore abandoned it.

In speaking of domestic wine, I should not omit the name of Woburn. He sent me a sample of wine resembling Madeira, that, with the addition of the brandy usual in Madeira wine, and a few years ago would have passed as such. Many

have supposed that foreign grapes would better stand our climate if grafted on our native stocks. I have rather found it an objection. Raised from cuttings and killed to the ground, fresh sprouts will spring up from the roots. Those grafted on native vines were often killed down to the native root. I regret that more attention has not been bestowed in collecting native grapes from our forests and prairies. To them, and new varieties raised from their seed, we must resort, if we wish success. I have in my garden, a white and a green variety, raised from the seed of the Schuykill Muscadell. I have several seasons tried raising from seed, but they have generally, when a few inches high, been killed by mildew. I shall in future, try them in hot beds. But I must close, having already trespassed more on your patience than I intended. Very respectfully,

N. LONGWORTH.

DESTRUCTION BY MICE.

MR FESSENDEN—Early last spring, I had occasion to call on Mr E. Thayer of Dorchester, and witnessed the destruction of fruit trees in his orchard and nursery, occasioned by field mice the last winter; the sight of which surprised me, never having seen the like before. These mice have this season overrun the fields and pastures in some parts of Plymouth county, and already commenced their attacks upon fruit trees; and if necessity compels them to this now, I am fearful they will complete their work the ensuing winter. What shall we do to guard against this enemy? I also wish to inquire, at what season of the year, the seed of the different kinds of birch is ripe, and for the best method of saving it. Perhaps the author of the American Sylva, or some of your correspondents will have the goodness to give a description of the seed. A little information on this subject will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

November 1, 1832.

Remarks by the Editor.

The common methods of destroying domestic mice by cats, traps, poison, &c, &c, have been too often detailed to require repetition. But with regard to mice by the *acre* or *township*, we know of no adequate remedy; and would as soon attempt to write a receipt to change the northeast wind, as prescribe a cure for a plague of that description.

Trees in nurseries may sometimes be protected by treading down the snows, which first fall in autumn, and the beginning of winter, so as to make a hard and compact mass about the stems of the trees, which the mice cannot penetrate nor make paths under, in order to obtain access to the trees.

In the last edition of Deane's *New England Farmer*, are the following observations, which apply in part to this subject.

"It has been said of late that tanners' spent bark is an admirable substitute for the much so much recommended by early writers, to be laid about the roots of trees to keep the ground open. The evidence in favor of it is very strong, and it is certain that it will afford a much less shelter to field mice. From its structure it is impossible for them to burrow into it and to form nests, and it is

probable that it will produce all the desired advantages of keeping the roots free from plants which will exhaust the soil: at the same time that it will secure our trees from the effects of our severe droughts."

Mr John Spicer of East Barrington, N. Y., in an article republished in the N. E. Farmer, vol. x. p. 387, gives a method, which he adopted with success to protect his nursery and other grounds from field mice. He says, "I took in a basket a bushel of shelled corn, and sowed it throughout the nursery in the grass. I then turned in twenty or thirty young hogs, and after a day or two, I sowed another bushel; the shoats rooted the grass all over, and destroyed the mice in their habitations. Last fall I practised the same method, and find no appearance of mice. I have probably a thousand apple trees that are from one and a half to three inches in diameter, standing in grass fields. I pastured sixty or seventy hogs in them that contained the apple trees, and many times the hogs ran in the other fields, and there is no appearance of mice in any field where the hogs have run. I was so much in favor of the plan, that I turned them into the meadows, and let them into all my fields, except where grain was sowed; and although mice have been so numerous, I can discover very little of their work on my farm containing three hundred acres of improved land, and quite a portion of mucky land, such as is generally selected by mice as their residence. I would observe, that there have been great complaints, and much damage done about this section of the country. Now it remains for others to say whether the hogs eat up the mice as they do the rattle snakes, or whether their trampling and continual rooting drive them off."

With regard to cultivating the birch, *Nicol's Planter's Calendar*, says in substance, that birch seed should be gathered in September, in England. It occurs in small pendulous cones, which are easily shaken off when ripe even by light winds; so that by the end of the month it has generally disappeared, or at least the best and first ripened has been shed. It is therefore necessary to embrace the earliest opportunity of collecting it after it is ripe. The ripeness is easily ascertained by the looseness of texture of the cones. When ripe they will part into pieces in the hand, in the act of pulling. If it is intended to sow these seeds in autumn, they should be sowed as soon as gathered from the trees, and before they become dry.

If birch seeds are to be sown when gathered, it is a matter of little moment whether the cones be in a dry state when gathered or not. But if the seed be intended for spring sowing, the cones must be gathered when in a dry state; and every day's gathering should be carried to a dry loft and spread thin; for if a large quantity of cones be put together, when new gathered, they will soon grow hot, and so be destroyed.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, Nos. III. & IV.

ON LABOR.

When I have been riding in the country in a very hot day, and seen farmers mowing and hoeing in the full blaze of the noon day sun, the custom of those farmers with whom I was conversant when a lad, has immediately occurred to my mind. In the months of June, July and August

they retired so early to rest, that they seldom needed a candle to light them to their beds; and they rose as early in the morning as they could see to work. In the heat of the day, unless a shower, or something extra called them to exert themselves, they laid aside their labors for an hour or two, and indulged themselves in a comfortable nap after dinner. This gave them fresh strength and vigor; and they went forth to the labor of the evening, with spirit and pleasure. And if farmers would work as early and late as they could in the summer season, they might rest from eleven until two o'clock, and escape the intense heat and thirst of the day; and not be one half so much fatigued as others, who begin their labor late in the morning, at six or perhaps seven o'clock, and who, to perform the labors of the day, must bear the heat and burden of it, and go to their beds at night exceeding weary, and quite exhausted. From eleven till two, you may walk round your farm, stir har, or do any light labor, without fatiguing yourself in the least. This walk will refresh your spirits; and may save your lands from the inroads of unruly cattle, sheep, swine, &c. Walls and other fences should often be inspected, if you wish to preserve the fruits of your labors, and halt an hour, or more, in the time and season of it, devoted to this purpose, would not fail of being well rewarded. These hints may be improved on; and I close this paper by observing, that mowing and hoeing, both for comfort and profit, should be performed early in the morning and late in the evening.

EXCHANGING WORK.

Farmers who handle but little money, should be cautious of entering into cash engagements; they will find it more convenient to exchange labor, than to hire and pay money. Neighbors who have hands to break up, and teams to connect together, may do this business cheaper, by exchanging with each other, than by hiring help and cattle. It will often be found mutually beneficial to make exchanges even in mowing and hoeing. Through a difference in the situations and soils of farms, though adjoining each other, and through early cultivation in the one, and late in the other, it frequently happens, that the corn, grass, flax, &c., on one, is forwarder and ripe sooner by several days, than on the other. In this case it would be prudent to unite their labors and not to hire; this would be almost so much saved. But then, these exchanges should never make any alteration in meats or drinks, in the farmer's family. For, if any extra provision is made, an extraordinary expense is incurred. The chief use of land and that which makes it principally beneficial and profitable to a man, is this, it gives him employment: it is of very little advantage or profit to him who does not labor upon it in person. A farmer should therefore be cautious of hiring much help; and at no time more than he can fully and profitably employ and readily pay. And to do this, if he hires for a month, or for a year, he should endeavor to raise a surplusage of some one, or of several articles to the amount of the laborer's wages at least. And if he does this, eventually, he finds that a year's wages are not excessive; it will take off a considerable part of his corn, flax, dairy, or some other produce.

Those farmers who hire much labor done, will soon be convinced, if men of sense, that scarce any farm will yield six per cent and keep up the necessary repairs; and that although they possess

flocks and herds, and are the proprietors or owners of the soil, they are but little more than stewards to their laborers. And this should excite them to labor industriously with their own hands, and to do all they can within themselves. When diet and labor are scarce and dear, and a man has several farms, or more land to improve and cultivate than he can take care of, unless he hires a number of laborers, he should let, or put them to the halves, as it is called, to honest and industrious men, if he can find them. For, the difference between hiring laborers and boarding them, and letting or putting out a farm, as above, the produce of which may amount to eighty or a hundred pounds, would be twenty, or twenty-five per cent in favor of the proprietor. And he will not have the trouble of providing for, and paying a number of people; some of whom, after all his attention and punctuality toward them, will not acknowledge themselves satisfied and contented. Good help, as it is called, is generally scarce and dear, and with difficulty obtained; and a farmer who hires careless, ignorant and slothful laborers, notwithstanding all his own industry, will never grow rich.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

Reports of Committee, on Working Oxen, made at the Cattle Show, Oct. 10, 1832.

Committee:—George Folsom of Worcester, Chairman. Job Rainger of New Braintree, John R. Nye of Barre, Stephen Davis of Oxford, Henry Snow of Shrewsbury.

Among the numerous objects claiming the attention of agriculturists on an occasion like the present, that noble animal, the Ox, stands preeminent. In expressing this opinion, your Committee do not mean to depreciate the merits of any other competitors for popular favor; on the other hand, we believe that very high importance may be attached to each, and yet the palm of superior usefulness be awarded to the Ox. The horse, the sheep, and the hog, may be allowed to possess merits and attractions of quite an elevated character, but after all, their claims to distinction are far below those of their brother animal, whose limbs are the very personification of strength, whose flesh is the most substantial, as well as savory, of aliments, and whose hide is the best of all applications to the soles of honest men, and backs of rogues.

By a very wise and happy arrangement in the economy of nature, no other animal is more extensively diffused throughout every part of the habitable earth. He exists amidst polar snows, and under a tropical sun, in the dreary wastes of the north, and in the burning heats of the south, the same patient, laborious and noble animal, though variously adapted to the nature of the regions he occupies. It has been remarked of man, that "he is not only a being working, but he is a being formed to work in society." The same observation may be applied with equal justice and truth to the ox. Side by side with his fellow, he will toil from earliest dawn to latest eve, without uttering a single note of complaint; but place him alone in the harness, detached from the society of his kind, and his moans and howlings resound on every side; at least this is quite probable from what we know of his disposition and habits. It is true that in ancient times, and even now among semi-barbarous nations, the unyoked ox is employed in a service assigned by modern improvement to man and the flail. "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that

treadeth out the grain," is the humane injunction of a sacred writer, in reference to this degrading employment of the noble animal—degrading because so unsuited to the majesty of his strength.

Cattle, like their human brethren, may be considered as composing two classes, the hard-working and the industrious, who pursue a steady course of useful labor through life, and the stall-fed, crib-bowing, whose only delight is in chewing the cud of laziness and inaction. The parallel does not, indeed, hold good throughout; for the human drone is not only useless during life, but also afterwards; since it is only the good or ill that men do, that lives after them. Whereas the brute, whose life has been passed in swinish indolence and stupid sensuality, leaves behind him something that sends a morsel of comfort to many a grateful heart. Ignominious in life, he makes ample amends for past deficiencies at his later end, and every token of respect is paid to his memory.

But it is of the working class that it belongs to us more particularly to speak. And here the parallel is well sustained. In whatever department of life a man is called to labor, the active and industrious exercise of his faculties, works out for him a more substantial reward than the wealth of the Indies can bestow. Whether it be the labor of the hands, or of the brain, man is always a more valuable animal when his energies, mental and physical, are actively and properly employed. It is also true of the brute companions of his labor; they are most servicable when kept steadily bent upon the prosecution of some or other useful purpose. *Over-working* is likewise injurious in both cases, especially when produced by the application of unnatural stimulus, whether it be of the whip, or the glass.

It may be thought by some that the parallel we have drawn is degrading to the lord of creation, who, in their opinion, is not to be named at the same time with his brethren of the great family of animals; but it cannot be denied, that, viewed under certain circumstances, man is the less respectable of the two—not infrequently he sinks far below the brute. Nor will any one who has witnessed the admirable exhibition of cattle, this day, withhold his respect from that class of quadrupeds. There were to be seen strength and beauty combined in a superior degree; such perfect symmetry of form, and neatness of limbs, as the fairest of the biped race might be proud to display. The unconscious ease with which these beautiful animals drew loads of forty hundred weight up a rough and steep ascent, was also well calculated to inspire the beholder with feelings of profound admiration and respect.

Such was the generous emulation that prevailed during the trial, and the superior excellence with which the several tasks were performed, that your Committee have experienced no little difficulty in selecting the small number to whom alone premiums could be assigned. But after mature deliberation, and carefully comparing the claims of the several competitors with one another, (of whom there were fifteen in all,) we have agreed to make the following award:

To Franklin M. Farnum of Charlton,	\$12.00
Waldo Putnam of Sutton,	10.00
George W. Spurr of Charlton,	8.00
Royal T. Marble of Sutton,	5.00

Your committee cannot conclude their report without adding, that the teams of John M'Ellan of Sutton, Elbridge G. Wheelock of Milbury, and As-

rice of West Boylston, were entitled to almost unqualified approbation: The team of John Marble, Jr., of Grafton, which was not entered for a premium deserves to be noticed as an ornament to the exhibition. Of the others, belonging to Elbridge Hewett of Worcester, Col. Eager of Northboro', Marshall Pratt of Oxford, Benjamin Woodbury of Sutton, Col. Artemus Ward of Worcester, Reuben Wheelock of Sutton, and Pliny Putnam of Sutton, your committee can truly say, that the oxen, although of unequal merit, were all remarkable for their good qualities, exhibiting undoubted marks of vigorous capacity and well-trained habits. The lash was, however, in some instances too freely, and quite unnecessarily, applied, the disuse of which so far as is practicable we strongly recommend.

Your committee noticed with peculiar satisfaction, the unrivalled team of 118 pairs of working oxen, all belonging to the town of Worcester, which excited the admiration of numerous beholders, as they moved in lengthened procession through the principal streets of the town. A premium of \$25 is awarded for this part of the exhibition.

All which is respectfully submitted. For the committee, GEORGE FOLSOM, Chairman.

MILCH COWS AND FAT CATTLE.

Committee 2.—Ira Barton of Oxford, Chairman, Daniel Bacon of Barre, John Temple of West Boylston, Lovett Peters of Westboro', Luther Burnett, Jr., of Worcester.

The Committee on Milch Cows and Fat Cattle, report, that they found in the pens six fat oxen for premium: one owned by Israel Putnam of Sutton, aged 7 years—weight 2537 pounds.

A pair owned by Wm. Eager of Northboro', aged 6 years—weight 2150 and 2025.

One by John Boyd of Shrewsbury, aged 7 years—weight 3000.

One by Rejoice Newton of Worcester, age 2 years—weight 1875.

One by Moses G. Cheever of Princetown, age 5 years—weight 2125.

The ox belonging to Mr Putnam was altogether a fine animal, and considering his age, weight and keeping, the Committee think the owner entitled to the first premium of \$20.

The pair owned by Mr Eager were mostly grass fed; and considering that fact, the Committee regarded them as very fine oxen, and recommend that the second premium of \$15 be awarded to the owner for his red ox.

The third premium of \$10 your Committee think should be awarded to Mr Cheever for his fine grass fed red ox.

The oxen of Mr Newton, and Mr Boyd, were fine animals, but the Committee can recommend for them no premium to owners, excepting the honorable need of being good husbandmen.

The committee found upon the ground fifteen Milch Cows. Five of them, belonging to Charles Preston of Charlton, Levi Lincoln, George Moor, Silas Bailey, Jonathan Gleason of Worcester, were entered for exhibition only, and the committee cheerfully awarded them the thanks of the Society for the interest which they have thus gratuitously given to the show.

Of the ten Milch Cows offered for premium, the committee are sorry to state, that there were five unaccompanied with the certificates of the product of milk and butter, absolutely required by the rules prescribed by the Trustees; and in awarding the pre-

miums the Committee were obliged to lay them out of the case. These were fine animals and under different circumstances would have had strong claims on the bounty of the Society: they belonged to Chester Morse of Southbridge, Elisha Flagg, Willard Brown, Daniel Goulding of Worcester, and Samuel Daman of Holden.

The cows accompanied with certificates satisfactorily correct, were those of Thomas B. Eaton, Nathaniel Stowell and Joel Marble, Jonathan Knight, Ephraim Child of Worcester, Wm. Eager of Northborough.

For the best milch cow not less than four years old, and from a stock of not less than five cows, the committee recommend the Society's first premium of \$15, to be awarded to Mr Eager, for his red cow, 1-8 Durham breed.

The second premium of \$10 to Mr Eaton.

The third premium of \$8 to Messrs Stowell and Marble.

The fourth premium of \$6 to Mr Knight.

The Committee beg leave to commend to the special and favorable regard of the Society, the interests of the dairy and the dairymen. They need not say that good butter and cheese are necessary for good living—they are rather necessary in order to live at all. Come what may, we must have these articles—and that too fresh from the dairy. We may import almost everything, but save us from imported butter and cheese. The dairy too, is worthy of the first consideration, as a source of unfailling income to the farmer. Your Committee believe that there is no class of agriculturists in the county, whose thrift is so marked and sure as that of the dairymen of Barre, New Braintree, Westboro', and other grazing towns. Their farms are a source of income of two, four, and six hundred dollars a year. And nothing but a policy which would depopulate the Commonwealth, can deprive them of their well deserved living.

IRA BARTON,
LOVETT PETERS,
DANIEL BACON.

Uselessness of Ardent Spirits.—Gov. Cass, the present Secretary of War, distinguished not more for his learning, talents, and mental accomplishments, than for the unvarying rectitude of his moral principles, bears testimony as follows to the absurdity of cherishing a habit of drinking intoxicating liquors:

"I stand here a living monument of the utter uselessness of ardent spirits; having never tasted them—and yet I have endured my full proportion of fatigue and exposure, in peace and in war."

Pulsation.—The pulse in the time of Hippocrates, was, probably, not more than 60 beats in a minute; from which, probably, originates our smallest division of time, denominated the moment, or second, which divides the day into 86,400 parts. As the human species refine, probably the pulse quickens, and so completely are we machines, that like a clock, the faster we go the sooner we are down. — *London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

To cure a Dysentery.—Boil a pint of milk, which thicken with an egg—add one large spoonful of salt, and the same quantity of alspice. We are assured that by a proper application of this simple remedy for a few days successively, the most obstinate dysentery may be cured. — *Exeter News Letter.*

From the Connecticut Mirror.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

This is the title of a very able and interesting article in the last North American Review. The author examines the comparative quantity of forest trees in this and other countries, and their value, gives a pleasing account of Vegetable Physiology, and of the manner in which trees may be transplanted and cultivated, exhibits their importance in many points of view, and the danger of final extirpation to which they are liable, and urges the duty of a general interest in their preservation. We propose to say a few words on some of these topics.

Forest trees, as sources of ornament, of emotion, and of utility, alike merit the deepest interest. Nature has bestowed them in such wide varieties and with such a liberal hand, as to adapt them to all the exigencies of man, and, unless he rudely destroys, or needlessly consumes them, has provided for a perpetual supply. When used for shade, every one has experienced the beauty of their purpose; and with many the patriarchal oak or pine, or burton-hall, or elm, is associated with their most pleasant recollections of home, and closest domestic ties; and though they do not shade the immediate vicinity of a household, but are scattered in groups over a farm, or are clustered in dense masses on the long hill side, or over the far extended plain, yet their foliage, their forms, their statures, all give rise to a thousand emotions of grandeur and joy. As affording materials for ship-building, for dwellings, for furniture, and for fuel, their service is invaluable and absolutely necessary. For the last purpose, however extensive may be the use of coal, and however inexhaustible the resources for this mineral, yet the necessity of forest trees is equally manifest, for there are many purposes, as is well known, which a coal fire cannot answer, and besides there is much proof that coal itself is the result of wood, the mineralized form of decayed vegetable matter.

Considering then the inestimable importance of forest trees, how much care is requisite for their growth and preservation, and yet how little is in fact taken! On the other hand, how much has not been done towards destroying them! From the first moment that our ancestors set foot in this country, the axe and the plough, and fire, have been ceaselessly at work, till now the whole line of forests on the Atlantic shore is greatly diminished, in many places entirely thinned off, and even to the far West, the broad woodland is extensively broken. To a certain extent, so far as the demands of tillage are concerned, this wilderness is necessarily and very anxiously made, to "bud and blossom as the rose." It is a blessed indication of the active industry and perseverance of our countrymen, though even in this case it might be easily proved, that the work of clearing away trees is much more thorough than is necessary or will in the end be advantageous. But often there is a needless waste. Gangs for procuring timber often cut down trees unfit for their purpose, and the husbandman, by a very incautious and rash application of fire, perhaps only with the expectation of clearing a few acres, devastates areas of many miles in extent. The terrible conflagrations in our forests are familiar to all. Many have witnessed the immensely expanded sheets of flame, as they rolled up through the tall oaks and pines, illuminating earth and heaven, and know the in-

finite damage which has been done in this way. Now if forest trees are thus sacrificed, if some means are not taken to perpetuate their growth, the increasing demand for them, occasioned by the advance of taste and the consequent desire of embellishing, and by the multiplication of steam-boats, buildings, &c., will soon exhaust the supply. Is there no fear of this? Let then the examples of European countries excite it. Already has the supply become so small throughout Germany and France and England, that laws have been enacted in these countries for the very purpose of preserving forest trees, and for the additional purpose of promoting their cultivation. In Germany this cultivation has been made a science, schools have been established for the purpose, and a forester's education requires a long period of study and of close application? In France, the preservation of trees is pretty well secured by rigid economical enactments, while in England, except a law reserving the finest timber for naval uses, the object is left, and with peculiar success, to the interest of individuals. But if other proofs are wanting to show the danger of a final exhaustion of forest trees, the cases might be cited of Scotland, of Ireland, of Lapland, and of many parts of America, which formerly, as is proved by the decayed remains of trees now found, and by tradition, possessed large forests, now entirely lost. It is certain that an injudicious use of forest trees, or a neglect to cultivate them, will ultimately produce deficiency in the supply of a want, certainly among the most important in life. The reviewer proposes some excellent plans by which this deficiency may be prevented and at the same time much beauty and utility be gained. We shall briefly notice some of them in our next, in the meantime recommending the article on this subject, in the Review, to the close attention of all who can procure it.

From Holbrook's Family Lyceum.

FARMERS' LYCEUMS.

The long evenings which have arrived, present farmers with an excellent opportunity for intellectual and social improvement. And what place can furnish them with such a rich or abundant source of entertainment and instruction, as the Lyceum? How easy it would be for the farmers of themselves, in nearly every town and village in the Union, to erect a commodious Lyceum, upon the plan represented in the ninth number of our paper: [See *New England Farmer*, No. 17.] Also, in the *American Traveller*, who has favored us with an insertion in his columns, of the cut representing a Village Lyceum. Several other papers have promised the same favor; and so far as the importance of the subject is concerned, we should be glad to see it presented and recommended to the readers of every paper in our country.

If every town in the Union were furnished with a place of resort for farmers, and of deposit for the various substances connected with their business, such as soils, minerals and vegetables, with books and apparatus, calculated to assist in the examination of them, what a vast amount of instruction, entertainment, and wealth, would be added to our nation! What could be more useful to this large and respectable part of our nation, than an opportunity to resort once a week to fountains of knowledge, and of mutual and social improvement?

In the hall of the Lyceum, not only farmers

but mechanics, merchants, and all other classes, with their wives and daughters, might meet, and bear a lecture on some general subject, and then divide themselves into several classes according to their ages, or the subjects they might wish to pursue, and occupy the other rooms of the building. Among the subjects which might be brought up in this way, Agriculture, both as an art and a science, might be rendered one of the most interesting and useful. By the specimens, apparatus, and books, which it would be easy for the Lyceum to provide, the principles of Chemistry, Botany, and Mineralogy, might be studied, in their particular connexion with agriculture, in such a way as to be interesting and useful, not merely to farmers, but to persons of every pursuit, and even to ladies.

Besides the laws of chemical science and vegetation, upon which the operations and success of agriculture must depend, the experience of farmers might be communicated to each other, as they were collected in a class-room or a recitation room of the Lyceum, in a manner which would at once be social and entertaining, and at the same time have an important bearing upon all the operations of the field and the garden. They might, at such a fountain of social instruction, learn to raise more and better wheat, corn, and potatoes, have better oxen, horses, hogs, and sheep, be able to gratify themselves and each other with better fruit, and to enjoy all the blessings designed for their physical nature more fully and richly, while at the same time they would cultivate their immortal parts, and render themselves more worthy of their Creator, by approaching more nearly in resemblance to him.

We do not speak from theory merely; we distinctly recollect many delightful winter evenings thus spent in the society of farmers. We could produce more than one volume of notes taken from the practical remarks, made by practical farmers on many of the most practical subjects, presented as topics of conversation at such social meetings. We look back with delight upon the pleasures of a farmer's life, enlightened, though it might be dimly, by the lamp of science, and enlivened by the active industry and the neighborly acts of those around us. And though deprived at present of a farmer's life and a farmer's pleasures, we respect their character, and would gladly enjoy their society at some comfortable cottage in a country village, and above all, at a FARMER'S LYCEUM.

ACUTENESS OF THE EAR.

By practice, the discriminating powers of the ear may be carried to the highest state of perfection. The success of thieves and gamblers depends upon its quickness. Since the money has been recoined, the regularity with which each piece is struck gives them a uniformity of sound that is very remarkable: the half crowns having the sound of *A* in *alt*. Bankers quickly discover the least deviation from the proper tone, by which they readily detect the counterfeits. In the tossing up of money, gamblers can perceive a difference in the sound, whether it falls upon one side or the other. Piemen are furnished with a covering to their baskets, made of a smooth plate of metal, by which they take in the unwary, as they readily tell which side is uppermost by the sound upon the plate, though concealed by the hand. The atmosphere is the grand medium by which sound is conveyed, though recent discoveries prove

that other bodies conduct it with greater expedition; as in the instance of vibrating a tuning fork, to the stem of which is attached a pack-thread string; on the other end being wrapped round the little finger, and placed in the chamber of the ear, the sound will be audibly conveyed to the distance of two hundred yards, though not perceptible to any bystander. Miners, in boring for coal, can tell by the sound what substance they are penetrating; and a recent discovery is that of applying a listening-tube to the breast, to detect the motions of the heart. The quickness which some persons possess in distinguishing the smaller sounds is very remarkable. A friend of the writer has declared, he could readily perceive the motion of a flea, when on his night-cap, by the sound emitted by the machinery of his leaping powers. However extraordinary this may appear, we find a similar statement is given in the ingenious work upon insects, by Kirby and Spence, who say, "I know of no other insect, the tread of which is accompanied by sound, except, indeed, the flea, whose steps a lady assured me she always hears when it passes over her night-cap, and that it clacks as if it was walking in pattens!" If we can suppose the ear to be alive to such delicate vibrations, certainly there is nothing in the way of sound too difficult for it to achieve. To accustom ourselves to listen with attention is the first step to improvement. — *Gardner's Music of Nature.*

From the Boston Courier.

FLANNEL.

"Odious! in woollen? 'twould a saint provoke—
Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke."

Some persons there are, and well esteemed in the world, who like not the sensation produced by the contact of flannel and their own skin; men of prudence in worldly affairs, who yet do not calculate the chances in matters of health or of life and death; men, who having present health, seem to have a lease of life for three score years and ten, of which may be not half the term has expired. These sages express wonder, perhaps, that men will peril life on the high seas, or that they will venture to dwell in cities under the line, where plague and fever slay their thousands.

Yet at various seasons of the year, in this hard and changeable climate, are men in more peril than from wind and wave, from the want of that rare virtue, common prudence. In a climate that varies in the twenty-four hours from a degree of heat that will roast an egg in the sun, to a grade of cold that congeals, people wear a dress adapted to the heat, and trust to keep themselves warm in the cold by the exercise of shivering—this manner of dressing is more advantageous to the doctors and the undertakers than to the patient himself. Rheumatism, the worst of all bad things that end in ism, is the least troublesome thus engendered.

Influenza, with its soft name and hard nature—consumption, that if personified would make the most hideous spectre that ever stood at the bedside of sickness, and cholera, that mysterious, insidious and terrible agent, are often brought on by the same negligence which produces a simple rheumatism.

At this season, comfort alone, if it could be fairly heard, would induce men to be cased from neck to foot, in armor of woollen. Men going into battle are willing enough to wear a breastplate be-

cause the danger is visible; but in greater, and more invisible dangers, they will wear no defensive armor. Some months ago, camphor rose, in the distant apprehension of cholera, 200 per cent in value, because it was thought to be a cure; but flannel remains at the old price on the draper's shelf, though it is a preventive. O, that men would grow wise and take the most simple way of avoiding an evil! We owe it to ourselves, to our families, to the wool growers, and to the American system, to forswear thin pantaloons and addict ourselves to under garments of flannel.

From the Daily National Republican.

PURE WATER.

MR. PRINTER—Will you publish for the benefit of your readers and the public generally, the following receipt for the procuring of pure drinking water. Among the means of preserving health, at this fearful period, pure water may not be considered the least; and though it is generally known to the people of the west, that alum will clear muddy water, the fact, that the mixing about a common sized table spoonful of this salt finely powdered with a barrel of water, will free it of all impurities, I apprehend, is either not known by them, or they have not convinced themselves of this important truth. I hazard this opinion, because I do not know any but my own family in this city, who enjoy the delightful beverage of river water, freed from all impurities, and transparent as crystal. Not being selfish, I have, therefore, taken the liberty of offering to the public, with your leave, the means of participating in this salutary beverage; merely adding, that it is the result of a series of experiments instituted at Paris a few years ago for the express purpose of ascertaining the best and most certain mode of procuring pure water.

"Into a wooden cask, set upright upon a stand, place two faucets, one near the bottom, the other about 6 inches above it. Fill the cask with water, and add powdered alum in the proportion of less than half a dram to the gallon, which is to be stirred into the water, and allowed 24 hours to settle. Should any acidity be perceived, an equal quantity of subcarbonate of soda will neutralize it. For use, draw the water from the upper faucet; and always be careful to wash the barrel well before refilling it."

If, as has been conjectured in Europe, the prevailing epidemic is "entirely telluric, and created by mephitic vapors, which are formed in the earth, and first communicated to the water," (and the conjecture is certainly favored by the deranged condition of the digestive functions, which most generally precedes the severe attack of Cholera,) you will see in this, a strong argument for the immediate and general adoption of the means here recommended for freeing the water used for drink, at least, of the animal or vegetable poisons with which it may abound.

Cincinnati, October 15.

CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The farmers in the Eastern Townships have had a very pleasant and favorable harvest season. For a few days past, the weather has been rather unsettled, but for three or four weeks before that time, it was unusually fine. We believe the crops generally have been remarkably well secured. For this, we cannot be too thankful. If the harvest season had been as unpropitious as the sum-

mer was unpromising and discouraging, we know not what would have become of us all, before this time another year. Nothing is now out, excepting potatoes, and these are being fast got in. During the session of the Court in this place we have taken some pains to ascertain how the crops came in, and we have been informed on all hands that there will be a great abundance for all purposes. There is a failure of the corn crop; but even of this, there will be considerably more than most people have anticipated. Wheat was never better, and oats are good; potatoes yield a fair crop. There was but little rye sown, on account of its poor return last year. Accounts represent the crops as having been very good throughout this and the Upper Province, and also throughout New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—*Sherbrooke Courier.*

Absence of Mind.—A ludicrous example of this kind of absurdity is told of Mr K——, a courtier in the reign of George III. This personage, who is said to have been the most absent man in the three kingdoms, went one birth-night, to White's Coffee House, St James's, full dressed, except his stockings, which he had forgotten, as he accidentally discovered in consequence of spilling some hot coffee upon his legs; he immediately sent the waiter to bring a pair of white silk stockings, expressing his astonishment at the inadvertence he had committed, and congratulating himself on having so fortunately found it out. The stockings being brought to him, he put them both on one leg and went to court.

Novel Bank Notes.—The Bank of France has issued new notes of 1,000 francs. The size, the form, the arrangement, the vignette border, the stamp, and the water marks, are precisely the same as the old notes; but from some peculiar preparation of the paper and the ink, the impression appears through the note with the same distinctness as on the face, though the letters and figures are reversed. On holding the back of the note to a looking glass, it presents a perfect *fac simile* of the impression, except that the signature of the cashier, or registering clerk, does not appear.

Cure for Painter's Cholic.—The bulletin of the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, states that this disorder may be cured in the space of from three to five days, without in the least weakening the digestive organs, by the acid sulphate of alumina and potassa, or common alum, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, and given in a dose of from one to three grains a day.

Raw Silk.—Mr Starkweather, of this town, sold his raw silk the present season at \$4.00 per lb., but thinks he might have obtained \$4.50. He says so much of the work is performed by women and children, that producing raw silk at \$4.00 or 4.50, may be considered fair business, though not very lucrative.—*Northampton Gazette.*

The vineyards of Mr A. Geiger, of Lexington district, S. C. have produced the present season upward of 6500 gallons of wine, from the Bland Virginia and Madeira grapes.

The flour of the country bordering on the Ohio river, is beginning to find its way to Baltimore by the rail road. A quantity, manufactured at Wheeling, has been forwarded to the former city.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 14, 1832.

ITEMS OF RURAL ECONOMY.

Original and Selected, by the Editor.

Corn husks for beds.—As soon as the husks of Indian corn are fully ripe, they should be gathered when they are dry, and in a clear air. The outer hard husks are to be rejected, and the softer inner ones to be fully dried in the shade. Cut off the hard end formerly attached to the cob, and draw the husk through a hatchel, or suitably divide it with a coarse comb. The article is now fit for use—to be put into an entire sack as straw is, or to be formed into a mattress as prepared hair is. Any upholsterer can do the work. This material is sweet, pleasant and durable.

Preservation of Cabbages.—Among other modes of preserving cabbages, which have often been detailed in our paper, the following, in some circumstances may prove most eligible. After the heads are gathered and freed from their loose leaves and stalks, so that nothing remains but the sound part of the heads, head them up in a tight cask. By thus excluding them from air they may be kept a long time. Those intended for the longest keeping should be put into small casks, as they will soon spoil, when exposed to the air.

Watering Grass Lands.—Mr Arthur Young says, "in November you may begin to water your mowing ground and pastures, wherever it can be done; and be assured that no improvement will pay better: a winter's watering will answer for hay land fully equal to a common manuring of the best manure you can lay on the land; and the expense is, in some situations very trifling. The lower parts of a farm are generally in grass, and the farmer should attend to his ditches, so that the water from all the higher parts of the farm may have an unobstructed course to a ditch a little above the bottom land, from which it may be spread at will over the meadows, observing that it only runs over them, and does not stagnate."

Fattening Cattle.—It is said by Arthur Young, that "the best food for fattening cattle is parsnips; next carrots; then come cabbages, potatoes and turnips. If a farmer has a due provision of these plants, with good hay for cutting into chaff with straw, he will not find grain and oil cake profitable unless beef promises to be very high, and grain and cake very cheap. Whatever the food, it cannot be too often repeated, that small quantities are to be given at a time; that troughs, cribs, &c. are to be kept very clean, and that litter must be plentiful, that the beasts have clean hides and warm beds."

Parsnips for field culture have been neglected in this country, though highly appreciated as a field crop in many parts of Europe. The seeds, according to some English writers, are best sown in autumn, by which means they will appear early in the following spring. "Frosts," says a writer in Monk's Agricultural Dictionary, "never affect the seeds, nor do the young plants ever suffer from the severity of the seasons. Not only on this ground, but for many other reasons, autumn is preferable to spring sowing, as the weeds at this latter time will keep pace with the parsnips; and often when they are hoed or cleared, a great part of the crop is pulled up, cut out, or otherwise destroyed, as

(when sown in spring) they are so small, when they first appear as not easily to be distinguished from the weeds. If no rain fall at that season, some of the seeds will not vegetate, till late in summer; and the few plants which do appear will scarcely pay for the expense of cleaning them. Besides, they will never grow to any size, but be sticky, or cankered, and consequently will be destitute of nutrimental juice; while on the contrary, those which are sown in autumn will be large."—*See New England Farmer*, vol. ix. p. 406, vol. x pp. 122, 331, 394.

LARGE POTATOES.

The *Genesee Farmer* of the 27th ult. mentions a potato left at the office in which that paper is published, by Mr Kimball of Henrietta, weighing 4½ lbs., and continues "But our neighbors at Palmyra have produced one which beats all that we have ever seen or heard of. The Palmyra Sentinel says, Mr John Rogers of this town raised the past season, a potato weighing 5 lbs. 10 ozs. We challenge the whole 'Genesee Country' to beat this."

We have a potato left at the office of the *New England Farmer*, which we should call very large if we had not seen notices like those above. Its weight about two pounds, and was raised by James Otis, Esq. Lyme, N. H.

HENRY PERRINE, Esq. Consul of the United States at Campeche, offers a premium of one thousand dollars for an invention to separate from the fresh leaves of the *Azucars*, those fibres which are called Sisal Hemp, by a machine which will save as much labor as Whitney's Gin in separating the seeds from cotton.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF USING COW-WASH IN THE GROWTH OF VEGETABLES.

By Mr WILSON, CRESWELL HALL, Staffordshire.

Some of the readers of the Register may not altogether be aware of the benefits to be derived from the use of cow-wash in the growth of vegetables. The market gardeners in the vicinity of Glasgow, use it in great quantities, which they procure from cow feeders in the city, at the rate of four pence per barrel, (a common herring barrel) and I can from observation vouch for its efficacy. Cauliflower, cabbage, brocoli, celery, and asparagus thrive amazingly with it, and I have applied it myself to gooseberries, currants, raspberries, &c, with excellent effect. They apply it after this manner: a little earth is drawn round the stem of the plant or tree in the form of a basin, into which the liquid is poured. If it be dry hot weather, this is done in the evening, but if the weather be moist it may be done at any time. When this has been performed two or three times, the plants are earthed up, and receive no more of it. They apply it to their asparagus beds at any time from the beginning of March to the beginning of April. Their celery is planted on ridges five feet wide, in rows across the ridge, at twelve inches from row to row. Before planting they flood the ridge with the wash, having previously dug the bed with a little manure. Nothing answers better than this wash for turnips. I have seen most excellent crops when no other manure was used. The ground for this purpose was well soaked with it during winter. To try the experiment I dug a plot of ground without giving it any manure; one

half of this I watered with the wash previous to sowing, and the other half was sown without; the difference was very great: the part watered bore turnips of a fine clear skin and color, and at least a third larger than the unwashed land. Any of your readers who wish to excel in growing vegetables, may stir up a small quantity of cow-dung with the wash, and if applied when the plants are in a growing state, I hesitate not to say it will answer their highest expectations: this I speak from experience, as cauliflowers, cabbages, and gooseberries, which have obtained the prizes, I have watered with my own hands. I am satisfied, if farmers in this country were to have a barrel sunk in one corner of their cow-houses, and the wash drained into it, and with a water-pot or other means apply it to their land in moist weather, they would find their labor would not be lost.—*Gardener's Mag.*

CALVES.

There is no part of the live stock upon a farm that requires more care through the month of November and December than calves. We do not believe it a matter of economy to allow stock of any description to become poor at any time, but if one part suffers more by it than others, at any particular time, we believe it is when calves are allowed to become poor the first fall and winter. The condition in which a young creature is kept the first year has a wonderful effect upon its future shape and size. Unless there is some pains taken to learn calves to eat meal or grain before the weather becomes cool, they appear to lose their appetite for food; and it will be found much more difficult to effect it than when commenced in time, and while they are in flesh and spirits. By placing a small trough in the field where calves are pastured, and supplying them with salt and meal, boiled potatoes or pumpkins alternately, they soon become fond of such extra food, even while grass is yet fresh and plenty; and by increasing the quantity as the frost destroys the nutriment of the pastures, they may be kept through the first winter with less risk and trouble than when they are allowed to become poor in autumn. For a general rule, young cattle, that were kept in high flesh the first winter, will be as fit for market at three years old, as they will at four where they were stinted in their growth the first winter by starvation.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A calf has been sold at Portland, Me. 3½ months old, which weighed when dressed, meat 215 lbs. hide 26½, tallow 20, head and pluck about 25—total 286½ lbs. It was raised by Mr William Stinchfield, 3d, of New Gloucester—short horned breed, and sold for \$17. "Beat this who can," says the Family Reader.

Wounds.—The usual application in India to a fresh wound is slacked lime. It is also used for burns and scalds. Equal proportions of lime, water, and any kind of oil, made into a thin paste, and immediately applied, and repeatedly moistened, will speedily remove the effects of a burn, even when a blister has risen.

Cape Cod Productions.—MR RUSSELL.—I send you a splendid White Flat Turnip, (raised in this town, from seed purchased of you last spring) which weighs 17 lbs. dressed of its top; with that it weighed 23 lbs. It measures 40 inches in circumference, and was raised by Mr DEAN GRAY.

Brewster, Mass. Nov. 13.

Public Sale of Thorough Bred Horses.

A Public Sale of thorough bred horses, the property of VANBRUGH LIVINGSTON, of West Chester County, N. Y., will take place at the New York Tattersalls, on Monday, Nov. 26th, 1832, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

1. *The Fernon*, b. m. foaled 1819, now in foal to Henry, (bred by Benjamin Ogde, Esq. of Maryland.) Sired by old Florizel, D. by Oscar, g. d. by Hero, g. d. by Gabriel, g. g. d. by Chatham, g. g. g. d. by Imported Alm, g. g. g. d. by Old Figure, g. g. g. g. d. by Dove, g. g. g. g. d. by Old Helio. Vide Turf Register, Vol. I.

2. *Wild Cat*, b. m. foaled 1823, (bred by Mr C. R. Colden.) Sired by Diamond, (a son of imported Sorrel Diomed out of a gray Diomed mare) d. by Oldbo, g. d. by Frederick's Children, g. g. d. by Bichelou, g. g. g. d. by Hero, g. g. g. d. by Imported Creper, g. g. g. g. d. by Imported Heled, g. g. g. g. d. by Bashaw, g. g. g. g. d. by Imported Lath, g. g. g. g. g. d. by Imported Wildair.

3. *Lalla-Rooke*, b. m. foaled 1821, (bred in Kentucky, by Mr Richard Simpson) Sired by Capt. Fox's Whip, who was by Blaud's Whip, out of a Bonapart mare, d. by old Imported Dion, g. d. by Old Comet, g. d. by Oldcomb Hat's imported Old Medley, g. g. d. by Old Celer. Certificates of her performance to be seen at Tattersalls. She is now in foal to Moscow, No. 6.

4. *Blue Bell*, s. f. foaled 1830. Dam No. 2. Sired by a son of Dr. Thompson's Marylander, out of the Virginia bred mare, Sally Dunn, which was by Florizel, out of a Diomed mare, and the Diomed mare from a Bellair, Marylander by Rattler out of Noli me Tangere, who was by Top Gallant out of the dam of Sir Archie.

5. *Fernon*, b. m. foaled 1826, (bred by V. Livingston.) Sired by Old Rattler. Dam No. 3.—In foal to Moscow.

6. *Moscow*, ch. h. foaled 1826, (bred by V. Livingston) got by the American Eclipse.—Dam *The Fernon*, No. 1. See Turf Register, Vol. I. *Moscow* stands rising 16 hands.—"as never trained."

7. *Boy Mare*, by Old Durock, (not thoroughbred,) foaled 1816. The full pedigree of her dam unknown. In foal to Kilkland by Sir Archie, &c. At the N. York County Fair in 1822, she was awarded the first premium of \$40, for "the best brood mare and colt." An offer of \$750, was refused for one of her colts by Bussorah.

8. *Miss Fisher*, b. m. foaled 1828, (bred by Mr Henry N. Cruger) sired by John Richards, D. by Geo. Cole's Hamiltonian, g. d. (imported) by Cottager, g. g. d. by Tentham, g. g. g. d. by Henriette, g. g. g. g. d. by Regulus, &c. Now in foal to Moscow.

9. *Amazonia*, b. m. foaled in 1827, (bred by Vanbrugh Livingston) sired by Henry. Dam *The Fernon*. Now in foal to Moscow, for whose pedigree see Turf Register, Vol. I.

N. B. Documents relating to the aforesaid pedigrees, and to further particulars, can be examined at Tattersalls, at any time previous to, and during the sale.

None of the aforesaid Mares have ever been trained, excepting Lalla-Rooke, who ran with success in Kentucky and South Carolina, before she was three years old, as can be seen by certificates above referred to.

The Horses can be seen at Tattersalls, within four days (inclusive) previous to the day of sale, and, also before this period, at the farm of the subscriber, near Dobbs' Ferry Landing.

VANBRUGH LIVINGSTON.

CALENDAR, near Dobbs' Ferry,
Westchester Co. N. Y. Nov. 1832.

Planter's Guide.

JUST published and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office, the Planter's Guide; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of Giving Immediate Effect to wood, by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; by an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Physiological principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Stuart, Bart. LL. D. F. R. S. E. etc.—Price \$3.

Horse for Sale.

FOR SALE a good Mill Horse, who is well acquainted with his business, steps quick, and is a valuable animal for such work; price \$300. Inquire at Roxbury Chemical Works, near Hog Bridge, where he may be seen.

Nov. 7, 1832

Potatoes &c, at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction at my house in South Reading, at two o'clock, P. M. on Monday the 19th November, from 1200 to 1500 bushels of the genuine Manly Potatoes. This excellent variety was originally introduced into this quarter by Mr Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer, and is in my estimation one of the finest varieties cultivated in the country. I have raised 2000 bushels the present season on seven acres of reclaimed meadow, with only one hoeing.

Also, 2000 bushels of Maple Charcoal to be sold at the same time and place.

Also, three or four very fine house lots on the main road to Boston, near the flourishing academy.

Nov. 14. NATHAN RICHARDSON.

Tin Covering for Roofs.

A very simple plan of COVERING THE ROOFS OF HOUSES, MANUFACTORIES, and in fact any Building, with TIN, has been adopted with entire success in the middle and Southern States, and a Patent obtained.

The great advantages over Slate Roofs, are—1st, less than one half the expense; and 2d, a great saving of Timber in framing the roof, as the Tin is so much lighter than Slate. There are Tin Roofs in Montreal that are now in good condition, which have been covered with Tin more than 100 years. The improvement in this covering, is that each sheet, although secured by two nails, no part of the nail is exposed to the atmosphere.

The subscriber will exhibit a building covered as above, and enter into contract to cover any number of buildings the ensuing season, on application to him at Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Ms.; or application can be made to J. R. NEWELL, Esq. Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.

ROBERT WILKIE.

Nov. 7, 1832.

Grape Vines, &c. &c.

ISABELLA, Catawba, Black Hamburg, Oval Purple, French Black, Constantia, White Chasselas, Ferroll, Napoleon, White Muscat, some of each very large, Barcelona, Black and White Muscat, Palomino, Mantua, Castellana, and Mantua de Pila, HORATIO, etc. etc.—Pear Stocks, Peach and Plum Trees, Buttonwood, Elm, Horse Chestnut, White Ash, Rock Maple, Beach and English Oak Trees, all suitable for transplanting, and raised from Seed—Rose Bushes, and other flowering Shrubs, and a few Scotch Gooseberry Bushes and Quince Trees.

ALSO, 20 or 30 tons English salt hay, 180 bushels potatoes, 100 small white cedar posts, suitable for Vint Trellises, 500 bamboo poles, for sale by the subscriber, at Dorchester, or at 7½ Congress Street, Boston.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

November 6.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR SALE at the Nursery of William Kenrick, in Newton, at \$1 each, \$5 for six, or \$9 per doz. \$67 per hundred. Packing included.

ALSO, Shade trees of extra sizes, of the BUTTERNUTS, ELM, Horse-CHESTNUTS, and WEEPING WILLOWS, for streets and avenues.

Orders may be sent by mail or left with the general agent, J. B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office and Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street.

Nov. 7.

Bremen Geese.

JOHN PERRY has for sale on his farm at Sherburne, twenty-six superior Bremen Geese, of pure blood. Also, a few hundred White Mulberry trees, four years old.

For information please apply to Mr Hollis, Quincy Market, or to the subscriber on his farm.

Nov. 7.

JOHN PERRY.

Lead.

SHEET Lead, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO., No. 1 City Wharf, Boston, Oct. 16th, 1832. if

For Sale.

A full Blood Alderney Bull and Heifer, two years old last spring; the Heifer in Calf by a full blood Alderney Bull, to come in June next. Apply at this Office.

Pigs for Sale.

FOR SALE, two pigs of an excellent breed. Inquire at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street.

Nov. 7.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	102 00	105 00
pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	118 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 50	1 62
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime,	"	6 25	6 37
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 87	7 00
Genesee,	"	6 87	7 00
Alexandria,	"	6 75	7 00
Baltimore wharf,	"	6 50	6 62
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bushel	83	90
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	86	88
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	80	85
Oats,	"	46	47
HAY,	cwt.	62	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	10 00	11 00
Hops, 1st quality,	"	23 00	25 00
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 08
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess,	"	12 50	13 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10 00	11 00
TALLOW, tixed,	cwt.	50	55
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	60	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	42	45
Merino, 3/8s, washed,	"	38	40
Merino, half blood,	"	33	35
Merino, quarter,	"	32	33
Native, washed,	"	52	55
Northern polled:	1st Lambs,	"	42
	2d,	"	32
	3d,	"	27
	1st Spinning,	"	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	00
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	9	10
whole hogs,	"	6	10
VEAL,	"	7	10
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18	25
hump, best,	"	25	25
EGGS, retail,	dozen	26	30
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	92	92
Indian, retail,	"	75	
POTATOES,	"	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1832.

At Market this day 2820 Beef Cattle, 650 Stores, 7300 Sheep, and 360 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—Last week's prices were not supported, a falling off of 17 a 25c. the hundred. We noticed 18 beautiful Cattle, (from Fairfield Co. Conn.) 12 of which were taken at \$3.50, and 6 at 6.25. We quote extra at \$5, a 5.25; prime at \$4.50, a 4.75; good at \$4.17, a 4.50. Barrelling Cattle—Mess, \$1; No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, \$3, a 3.25.

Stores.—Two year old \$10.50 a 16; yearlings \$6 a 11. *Sheep*.—Several thousand were not sold when our report was made up; some of which will probably be sold tomorrow for less than our quotations. We quote lots at 1.50, 1.75, 2, and \$2.25.—Wethers at \$2.50 a 3.

Swine.—There not being a supply for the market, an advance from last week's prices was obtained. We noticed a remnant lot to close (ordinary) of about 50, taken at 3c.; a lot selected half barrows at 4c.; a lot two thirds barrows at 4c.; at retail 4 for sows and 5 for barrows.—*Daily Ad.*

BOSTON FANUILL MARKET.—Cranberries \$2.25 per bushel—Chesnuts \$2.25 per bushel—Shagbarks, 2.50 per bushel—Sweet Potatoes, \$2.25, to 2.37 per barrel—Parsnips, 75 cts per bushel—Onions, \$1 per bushel—Turnips, 25 cts per bushel—Beets, 50 cts per bushel—Squashes, \$1.25 per cwt—Cauldflowers, 25 cts a head—Cabbages, \$1.00 per hundred—Quinces, \$2.50 per bushel—Berberies, \$1.25 per bushel.

Miscellany.

WHAT I HATE.

I hate the tooth-ache, when with maddening jumps,
Like torrent wild, it raves among the stumps;
I hate the whole dire catalogue of aches,
Distempers, fevers hot, and ague shakes.

I hate mad dogs, snakes, dandies, fleas and bugs,
Tea-parties, wild cats, toads, and whiskey jugs,
Hard times, bad roads, stale fish, and broken banks,
Stale news, cold soup, light purse, and lawyers' thanks.

I hate long stories and short ears of corn,
A costly farm-house, and a shabby barn;
More curs than pigs, no hocks, but many guns,
Sore toes, tight shoes, old debts, and paper duns.

I hate tight lacing, and loose conversation;
Abundant cash, and little information,
The fool who sings in bed, and snores in meeting,
Who laughs while talking, and who talks while eating.

FROLICS IN AMERICA.

When a farmer wishes to have his corn husked he rides round to his neighbors and informs them of his intention. An invitation of this kind, was once given in my presence. The farmer entered the house, sat down, and after the customary compliments were passed, in the usual laconic style, the following dialogue took place. "I guess I'll husk my corn tomorrow afternoon."—"You've a mighty heap this year."—"Considerable of corn." The host at length said, "Well, I guess we'll be along"—and the matter was arranged, all these gatherings they denominate "Frolics"—such as "corn-husking frolic," "apple-cutting frolic," "quilting frolic," &c. Being somewhat curious in respect to national amusements, I attended a "corn-husking frolic" in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. The corn was heaped up into a sort of hillocks close by the granary, on which the young "Ohioans" and "lucky-eyes"—the lasses of Ohio are called "lucky-eyes"—seated themselves in pairs; while the old wives and old farmers were posted round, doing little but talking much. Now the laws of "corn-husking frolics" ordain, that for each red ear that a youth finds, he is entitled to exact a kiss from his partner. There were two or three young Irishmen in the group, and I could observe the rogues kissing half a dozen times on the same red ears. Each of them laid a red ear close by him, and after every two or three he'd husk up he'd hold the redoubtable red ear to the astonished eyes of the giggling lass who sat beside him, and most unreluctantly inflict the penalty. The "guile wives" marvelled much at the unprecedented number of red ears which that lot of corn contained: by-and-bye, they thought it "kind of curious" that the Irishmen should find so many of them; at length, the cheat was discovered, amid roars of laughter. The old farmers said the lads were "wide awake," and the "lucky-eyes" declared that there was no doing up to the plaguy Irishmen "no how," for they were always sure to have everything their own way. But the mischief of it was, the young Americans took the hint, and the poor "lucky-eyes" got nothing like fair play the remainder of that evening. All agreed that there was more laughing and kissing done at that, than had been known at any corn-husking frolic since "the Declaration."—*Fernal's Rambles through America.*

Persuading Rat.—The following anecdote of a rat, has been related to us by a lady, who vouches for its correctness. One winter evening, several winters ago, she was alarmed by the screams of her youngest child, girl about three years old, who slept in a small bed room over the pantry closet. She ran to her assistance, and on opening the chamber door saw a large rat jump from the bed and run into a closet. The face and hands of the girl were besmeared with blood, and on examination it was found that the ends of all her fingers on one hand were gnawed off close to the nail. While she remained with the child dressing her wounds, the rat came out of his hole several times, with the evident intention of finishing the supper he had so unceremoniously begun. The last time he seemed determined to dispute his passage with the mother, and only retired on the appearance of the husband who had at that moment come home. And even then, he did not trouble himself to go very far, for he went just inside of the hole, and sat down—probably with his back to the wall, as he kept his tail sticking out under the crack a few inches from the hole. The man, who loved a joke, immediately seized the tail with one hand, and applied the flame of the candle to it, as high the beginning as possible.—Then commenced the tug of war. The rat squealed and kicked and pulled before, and the man giggled and pulled behind, until the rat, getting tired of such a warm fire in his rear, concluded to face his enemy.—He accordingly turned round, and putting his head out of the hole, seized the candle in his mouth, and decamped, leaving the skin of his tail in the hands of his adversary; who, moreover, was obliged to watch all night in fear that the rat, after having regaled himself with one end of candle, would set fire to the house with the other, and run away by the light of it. No mischief was done, however, and the rat was never seen afterwards.—*New Bedford Gazette.*

Sir Isaac Newton.—After he took up his residence in London, he lived in a very handsome style, he kept his carriage, with an establishment of three males and three female servants. On proper occasions he gave splendid entertainments, though without ostentation or vanity. His own diet was frugal, and his dress was simple; but on one occasion, when he opposed the Hon. Mr. Annesley, in 1705, as a candidate for the University, he is said to have put on a suit of laced clothes. His generosity and charity had no bounds, and he used to remark, that they who gave away nothing till they died, never gave at all. Though his wealth had become considerable by a prudent economy, yet he had always a contempt for money, and he spent a considerable part of his income in relieving the poor, in assisting his relations, and in encouraging ingenuity and learning. The sums which he gave to his relations at different times were enormous.—*Dr Brewster's Life of Newton.*

At a target firing lately, in England, one ball out of sixty hit the mark. The captain of the corps finding his men shooting rather wide, encouraged himself behind the target, as being less liable to be hit there than anywhere else.

Mr Ring, the superintendent of the Northampton poor house, testified that of 87 paupers who were at that establishment at one time, about 20 had become poor and dependent by tipping.

Winships' Brighton Botanic Gardens and Nurseries.

Situated on the Mill Dam Road from Boston to Watertown, about an equal distance from the Mansion House, Cattle Fair, and Franklin Hotels.

FOR SALE, a very extensive variety of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Shepherdia or Buffalo Berry trees, Quinces, Raspberries, Grape Vines; all the varieties of Strawberries in cultivation, viz. superior kinds of Gooseberries; also sixteen kinds of Currants, most of them new, and highly esteemed for their excellent qualities.

A great collection of Ornamental Trees.—English Mountain Ash; Weeping do.; Silver Leaf Abele, a new, beautiful, and vigorous growing tree; Horse Fruit, and Dwarf flowering Chesnuts; Silver Firs; Elm of Gilead; Scotch Larch; Arbor Vitæ; Holly; Cypress; Juniper; Kalmia; Magnolia; Rhododendron; Laurels, &c. &c.; Gum, Rose, and Thorns thorned Acacia; Sugar or Rock, Moose, and Scarlet flowering Maples; Scotch Weeping Birch, of poetic celebrity, and other varieties; English, and American Mountain leaved Elms; Aspen leaved and Italian Poplars; Alnus, or the Chinese Tree of Heaven; Linden Limes; Walnuts; Chesnuts; Filberts; Pecan Nuts; Weeping, Ring-leaved, Basket and other varieties of Willows; Great flowering Catalpa; Acacia; Buckthorn; Hawthorn, &c. for hedges. Box-plants for edgings; also the following splendid Honeysuckles, viz.—Monthly Golden Trumpet, Monthly Striped Everblooming Fragrant, Monthly Scarlet Trumpet, Monthly Chinese Evergreen Twining, with beautiful striped flowers of delicious fragrance; Yellow Pube-scent; Early Flowering, &c. &c.

Shrubbery, including four hundred varieties of Roses; Altheas; Snowberries; Spiræas of various kinds; Lilium or Matrimonial Flower, a great beauty; Lilacs, red and white Persian; Cut leaved do.; large Chinese do., with common kinds. Also, a most splendid assortment of Herbaceous Plants, comprising a very rare and beautiful collection, among which are fictive varieties of Primulas, a hundred of Carnations and Pinks, a hundred of Dahlias, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen can visit the establishment at any time and make selections for themselves.

Trees and Plants will be securely packed for this, or any other country; and delivered at the Gardens, or in the City of Boston, free of expense for transportation. Orders may be addressed to J. B. RUSSELL, Agent, Boston. November 7.

For Sale.

A handsome Bull, part of the Holborness and part of the Admiral breed. He will be three years old next March, and will be sold cheap. Address ISAAC S. HORTON, Roxbury, care of Daniel Weld & Son, 742 Washington Street, Boston. 4th Oct. 31.

New England Farmer's Almanac.

JUST published, the New England Farmer's Almanac for 1833, by T. G. FESSENDEN, editor of the New England Farmer—containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen. Nov. 7.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.]

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all Descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. J. W. F. For Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 317 Market-street.
Philadelphia—E. & C. LANDRETH, 53 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Editor of the American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—W. M. PRING & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS.
Newburyport—E. LEWIS STEWART, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. F. For Printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.
Augusta, Me.—WM. MASON.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND Esq.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1832.

NO. 19.

Communications.

BLACK SEA WINTER WHEAT.

Although we have heretofore given notice of this valuable grain, at the request of several of our subscribers, we republish the following extract from a letter from Mr. MARVIN to the Editor of the New England Farmer, as this is the season for sowing it.—EDITOR.

I have a winter wheat brought to this country from the Black Sea, which I consider well suited to every soil and climate. In 1828 I had brought me about three pecks of this wheat. I selected for it a piece of ground which had been in crops about twenty years, and sowed it the middle of December. I had twenty-five bushels of wheat from this sowing. I sowed it four years in succession, on the same ground, without any failure in the crop. The wheat, like the Tea Wheat, is not injured by snout, where other wheat is almost lost. It has a firm, hard straw which withstands our storms, and is not injured by the fly. The kernel is hard and firm, not subject to grow in the field from long fogs or rains. After several successful experiments in this grain, I thought it might suit our New England soil and climate. Four years ago I sent a cask to John Humphreys, Esq. Derby, Conn. It did well; the next year a barrel to the Hon. Matthew Griswold, whose place is situated on Long Island Sound, 14 miles from New London: part of the same to R. E. Selden, Esq. 12 miles up Connecticut river. This wheat has been cultivated in all those places, and as I have heard a short time since, has far exceeded their expectations.

The Black Sea Wheat, which has taken the name of White Flint, from the peculiar whiteness of the flower, and the hardness of the shell which contains it, is dry and particularly calculated for sea bread, crackers, and all kind of pastry cooking, and, on account of its solidity, commands the first price in market, it being about four pounds heavier to the bushel than what is commonly called Western or Ohio Wheat.

As the great and benevolent cause of temperance ought to be in the heart of every good citizen, I wish all our New England farmers, instead of raising rye to drink, would benefit themselves by this kind of grain, which I can assure them from real experience they will find a superior article both at their own tables and in market.

I have about 7 acres of the Black Sea Wheat which is said by those who pretend to be judges, to be the best in this region; all, or the most of it, I should like to have sown in New England. My friends in Connecticut have sent me for another supply of seed.

The wheat from the Black Sea I consider the same kind of wheat as the Sea Wheat; in spring, the other winter. Neither of them are what we call *bearded*, but have a few scattering beads not over an inch in length; neither of them is liable to snout; I have seen only a few stalks in wet places, and that is not like the wheat of this country, but comes on soon after it blossoms and is blown off long before the grain is ripe. The winter wheat has a stiffer straw than the spring,

and stands better in heavy rains, winds, &c., &c. I have invariably had a better crop of the winter wheat than the spring on the same strength of soil, but on the high lands or dividing ridges, where they have from 3 to 5 feet of snow through the winter, the spring wheat is a better and more certain crop.

Near Lake Erie our snows are about the same as on the sea board, and land which will produce from 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre, will bring from 20 to 30 of the Black Sea Wheat, sown on the corn hills in December. I have sown this wheat on corn hills, wheat and pea stubble, but prefer corn hills.

I have tried sowing this wheat from the last of August to the first of January, but the best crops which I have had, or seen, were sown the last of December; early sowing one bushel to the acre, sowing 30 quarts. If I sow early, I prefer the last of September; if I cannot put the wheat in at that time, I prepare the ground, and let it be until I think the wheat will not be up before spring, then cast on the wheat and cover it with a harrow. I think this would be the best plan to pursue on the sea board, but a little experience will decide the point.

From my own experience and observation, I think wheat and corn are much improved by getting the seed from their natural soil. There is a region of country about 20 miles south of me, where they raise very little wheat from their own seed, but by getting seed every season from near the lake they have fine crops: and we have our corn as much improved by sending to the State of Ohio, where the soil is better for corn than our own.

If your farmers should find it for their advantage to grow wheat in preference to rye, and should find that the seed which I send does better than their own, with due notice I can furnish you in common seasons one month earlier than the present. We have now a good threshing machine in operation, which will fit for market more than 100 bushels per day.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, No. V.

THE MANAGEMENT OF CIDER.

Many farmers who spare no expense nor labor in preparing their pork, veal and mutton in the best manner, with the view of obtaining the highest prices for those articles, pay very little attention to another equally as important a part of their produce, and which would well reward them for all their cares and pains bestowed upon it; I mean cider. That which is sweet and good, will fetch one sixth part more at least, than that which is sour and ordinary. This must be an object to the farmer, even when he has but one or two tons to dispose of; and when he has three, or four times that quantity to sell, it becomes of great importance to him. If his lot is east within eight or ten miles of a market town, this sixth part will almost defray the expenses of carting the whole. And this kind of cider will meet with a ready sale; the man who offers it, will not be obliged to stand a great many hours in the heat of the day, perhaps,

in fly time, or in a storm, and after all his anxiety, and the sufferings of his cattle, to court a chapman. And whatever the feelings of those may be, who regard neither the quality of the article they have for sale, nor the trouble and artifice they are obliged to submit to, in order to dispose of it; the farmer who knows that his meat, meal, cider, &c., are really good, when he shall hear them commended and receive a generous price for them, will enjoy the approbation of his own heart and go home rejoicing. It must be of as much advantage to a farmer, as it is to a merchant, or to a mechanic, to establish and support a reputable and good character. But, that good cider may be more common, and that those farmers who have orchards may be benefited by this publication, let them attend to the following directions, communicated by a respectable gentleman; and who, for a number of past years has experienced the utility of them.

“Let the farmer who wishes the clearest, sweetest and best of cider, see that his apples are fully ripe, and perfectly sound before they are ground. And two or three days after the cider has been well made in the common way, and before it begins to ferment, let him take out the head of a cask which will contain one hundred gallons, and set it upright, with a faucet or plug placed in it near the bottom. Then let him empty his barrels into it, and grate one quarter of a pound of chalk into the liquor; let it be stirred with a stick, the end of which has been broomed, until it begins to ferment. Then let it stand for two or three days, according as the weather may be, when all the pomace will rise and float on the top of the liquor. Then let it be drawn off into casks perfectly sweet and new, for bad casks will spoil the best cider if put into them, and let it stand without giving it vent, till the beginning of February following, when it must be racked off. Cider, naturally good and managed in this way, is equal, in the opinion of many gentlemen, to small wines; and will always fetch a generous price in the market. If it should not be perfectly clear in the spring, after it is racked off, take a pound of good coarse sugar, with two or three eggs, break them into the sugar, shells and all, and add to them half a pint of fine sand; beat them well together; put them into the barrel of cider; stir the liquor with a broomed stick, until it shall be found to ferment powerfully; and within ten or twelve days after this operation, it will be fit to be bottled.”

I shall close this paper by observing, that there may be a very great advantage derived from grafting fruit of the apple kind, even when the orchard is intended for cider only; provided a number of trees be set with one kind of fruit, and a number with another kind, and so on; for all these different kinds will have their several periods of perfection, and may be made into cider as they become ripe. This is not the case with ungrafted apples; in their natural state, and taken promiscuously as is common, some will be crude, or not ripe, some in perfection, and some rotten ripe; and from such a collection good cider cannot reasonably be expected.

To give a fine amber, or vinous color to cider,

not naturally so, let it lay in the ponace fifteen or twenty hours, before it is put into the vat or cheese to be pressed, and take care that no water comes near it.

LARGEST BEET YET — MANAGEMENT OF GARDENS.

MR FESSENDEN — Having observed reports of large beets and other vegetables in various papers, I have thought it might be gratifying to you, to know that New England has raised the largest beet yet reported. A beet was grown in a garden in this village, that weighed 16½ pounds, and measured 27¼ inches in circumference.

Should you think it advisable, you may publish the following:

Having a small spot for a garden, of light gravelly soil, I found that during the dry season of the year my vegetables suffered severely from drought; last season I manured my garden in the fall, and ploughed it deep. In the spring I went over it very thoroughly with a heavy drag or harrow, and the result was, that no part of the garden suffered from drought, but on the contrary withstood the dry weather better than it ever had done.

Again: on the north line of my garden, I have a close board fence; late in the fall I manure a space a yard wide, with old manure, and half a bushel of lime on eight rods in length; as soon as the frost is out of the ground, I plant my peas and usually have a mess before your city papers report them as selling at four or five dollars per bushel. I have found from six years' experience, that the earlier peas are put into the ground, the earlier they arrive at maturity, and are not so subject to mildew or insects.

Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.
Chicopee Factory, Mass. Nov. 16, 1832.

ADAPTING PLANTS TO SOILS.

The following valuable remarks, from the pen of MRS AGNES LEBETSON, a lady celebrated for her agricultural and economical skill, are extracted from the Bath and West of England Society's Papers.

I have been lately much employed in endeavoring to show that all plants should be divided, disposed or placed according to the different soils, congenial to their habits, from which they originally proceed; and that it is to the total attention to this circumstance, that we probably owe the very strange and contradictory results constantly to be found in all agricultural reports. No person can read with attention the late accounts delivered to the House of Commons, respecting the growth of corn throughout this kingdom, without being struck with the contradictory returns transmitted of the whole; and without being convinced that there must be some hidden cause for such a strange diversity in the gains of the farmer: as there are many instances adduced in those reports, of the same excellent management, where the same seed has been sown, an equal degree of labor performed, with the same season, time and manure employed, and one farmer has gained three times as much again as was expended for putting in the crop, while another has scarcely exonerated and repaid himself for the labor and seed: what then could be the cause of the loss of the latter, and the gain of the former? It must, I am convinced, be chiefly owing to the agreement or disagreement of the plant with the soil in which it is placed, its situation and aspect; three things

of which the farmer knows but little, or ever takes into his calculations. He has but one way of putting in plants, *loading the earth with manure*. But to adapt the plant to the soil from which it originally came, to *suit also the manure to both* that they may exactly agree, and not injure the vegetable; that the situation of the plant may be consulted, with respect to humidity and dryness; and that to complete the whole, the *aspect* also may be fitted, so that the plant that *loves the sun* may be exposed to it, while that which prefers shade may receive it: these are attentions truly wanting to our agricultural system, as I hope to show.

It has been a subject of considerable inquiry among agriculturists, as in what consists the food of plants. Some have attributed it to water, some to earth, and others to air. To all these sources vegetation is indebted; the fertilizing principle of all manures is referable to the extractive matter arising from decomposed animal and vegetable remains, and in this state soluble in water, which is the carrying medium into the vegetable substances. Vegetables in general will not grow in pure earth, or pure water; some plants are so organized as to require only mechanical support from the soil, abstracting their nourishment from the atmosphere by means of their leaves; whilst others from their roots depend upon the soil for their support. Although many plants will grow in different soils, yet they have all their favorite ground; and it is more easy to accommodate the plant to the soil than to adapt the soil to the plant. By knowing therefore, what sort of plant the farmer is going to put in, he may of course be regulated with respect to the quantity and species of manure required, the aspect wanted, and the degree of humidity and dryness requisite for the plant. All plants came originally from a peculiar earth; either from clay, sand, gravel, chalk, or loams formed from a mixture of some of these, or from a very wet or dry soil; and though many plants will grow indifferently in several species of earth, yet they have all their favorite ground, *that which they evidently prefer*. Now to make the soil fit for the plant, is certainly a very expensive thing: but to adapt the plant to the soil, is not only an easy and expeditious mode, but one which requires infinitely less assistance in dressing, labor, seed, and care of every kind. It is true that all cultivated plants demand some manure, because nature gives not salt and oil enough in any earth, to do without some assistance of this kind: but the plant that is natural to the soil requires infinitely less than that which is adverse to it, and may therefore be cultivated at a quarter of the expense. Now nature is so bountiful, that there is scarcely a plant necessary to the food of man and animals, that, if we choose with care, has not *one peculiar sort*, calculated for every soil.

Nature has been bountiful in plants peculiarly adapted to agriculture, and in which there are *quite as many species fitted for poor land, as for rich land*; and if planted in their own soils, give an infinitely greater return, and are not subject to those *deadly disorders but too common* to plants placed in improper ground. I have repeatedly traced maladies arising from this source, that tainted the very means of life in a vegetable; and being constantly accustomed, when I heard of any extraordinary crop, to proceed to the place, and inquire thoroughly into the causes and management made use of by the farmer, I have generally found the success to proceed from accidentally putting the

plant into that ground from which it originally issued, and manuring it according to the quantum of juices it received from the earth, and with that matter likely to form a proper compound adapted to its wants, in short, attending to the right rules of vegetable economy, and the common process of nature.

But I am sorry to say, that, in manuring the innumerable farms, *diversely situated*, I have but too often found this order reversed; the chalk plant put in sand, the sand plant in clay, and so on; and what is still more, the watery plant put in dry ground, and the dry vegetable in a wet soil; and in all these cases they cannot fail of making a very bad crop. A plant accustomed to a poor soil, placed in a good one, *rots*; while the one which prefers a *rich loam*, is starved in a *poor one*. A clayey plant put in sand, is blown out of the earth, for want of those *relative powers* the root is used to; while the sand plant, placed in clay, decays at the root from the under moisture which it cannot bear. The chalk plant, also placed in gravel, is destroyed by its own *acidity*, which is no longer subdued; for most plants, if the farmer do not grudge the making of the soil, he may certainly do it, but it can never answer in point of expense. It is a strange mistake, and a most fatal one, that almost all, even some of our best *gentlemen farmers* fall into, viz: that they cannot manure *too highly*. Now this is so completely the cause of innumerable failures, that I am most anxious to censure the practice. It always reminds me of the account given by Miller, of what was done in the *West Indies*, when some botanists were desirous of bringing over some fine plants of the *cactus* species. They inquired not what the *plants were*, but wholly inattentive to their being *chalk plants*, they put them into tubs of the richest soil they could procure; the *plants all died*: but this was looked upon as an accident, and the same process again followed, when one of the casks breaking they concluded that the plants must die, as the earth had left them; and flinging on them some dry sand which happened to be in the way, ordered the casks down to the hold, when to their great astonishment the plants so treated *lived*, while those in the other casks died as usual. This opened the eyes of the gardeners with respect to rockplants; but to this day sand plants, instead of having a poor soil, generally receive a rich one. There is not a more ruinous effect than that produced on the plant of a poor soil placed in rich ground.

[To be continued.]

RAIL ROADS.

I noticed that at the last session of the legislature a application was made for a charter for a Rail Road between New-Haven and Hartford, and I have since seen an advertisement that the application will be renewed at the coming session; I have also noticed sundry communications in your paper within a few weeks, full of faith that great riches and honor are in store for "Many," in the breech cities interested therein; the public will judge whether the benefits anticipated are likely to be realized—I hope that no person in Hartford will oppose the petition.

Respecting Rail Roads, I would beg leave to call the attention of our citizens to a number already commenced and in contemplation, *all of which* have an important bearing on our future prosperity. The rail-road from Boston to Albany, which has been in contemplation for many years, is now under

contract from Boston to Worcester, on which there are now 1600 laborers at work. As it is not at all probable that this road will stop at Worcester, the next question will be, what direction will be taken in extending it to Albany? The routes spoken of have generally been by the way of Springfield, or Northampton; I have once seen the way of Hartford mentioned; three fourths of the whole route of the Boston and Providence rail road was to have been placed under contract by first of October last. Already public spirited individuals in Stonington, New-London, and Norwich, have raised requisite funds, and a survey is now being prosecuted to ascertain the best route for continuing the rail road (whether through Providence or Worcester,) from Boston to Long-Island Sound. One or more rail roads are in contemplation from Vermont to Boston. Commissioners are appointed to make surveys for a rail road from New York to Albany. When we look at the natural and acquired advantages of our city, being at the head of sloop navigation on the delightful and productive Valley of Connecticut, I would ask, why not improve our advantages? And provided we have not sufficient resources within ourselves, invite our friends in Albany and Boston to unite their project here. Can the Boston and Albany rail road be made on a better and cheaper route than by Hartford? I know that our citizens, within a few years, have given liberally for the improvement of the river, and for the city generally, without much prospect of realizing an equivalent—but better annihilate all that has been done, than resolve we will do no more. It is firmly believed by many, that in fifty years, steam carriages and rail roads will entirely supersede the present means of conveyance; and if we do not stop our ears and shut our eyes on the improvements which are now going forward, and in which we can participate, Hartford must become only the second place of importance in New England. Already much of the trade from Vermont and New Hampshire, which formerly went to Boston and this place, is passing to New-York by the Hudson River—let them make the contemplated road from Albany to New-York, and much trade will be taken from us—and when it is fairly diverted, it will be very difficult to regain. The Valley of Connecticut offers the most direct and in time of war the most important inland communication with our northern frontier. — *Conn. Sou.*

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT

In the mode of manufacturing flour in order to preserve it in a sweet and sound condition for a long period, has been for some time past in practical operation at the Flouring Mill of Nathan Tyson, Esq. on Jones's Falls. On various occasions, in the shipment of flour to hot climates or to the distant ports in the Pacific, merchants have sustained material losses in consequence of the article having proved sour and unsound on its arrival out, in spite of all the care that had been employed in the selection of wheat and its conversion to flour. To obviate this difficulty is the design of the improvement of which we are now speaking, and the inventor acting on the principle that by removing the cause the effect will also necessarily be removed, has erected on one side of his mill a furnace with drying cylinders, by means of which after the flour is ground and bolted in the usual way, it is deprived of all its moisture—the substance which it is believed is the primary cause of its fermentation and becoming sour and hard. The apparatus is simple,

economical and efficient and the heat being applied externally to the cylinders, does its office without in any way affecting the original flavor of the flour. As far as the articles made in this way have been submitted to the test of experiment, the result has been perfectly satisfactory. A small parcel has been sent to Rio de Janeiro and brought back again to this port, and is as sound and good now as at the time of its manufacture. The real value of the improvement can of course, only be fully tested in a more enlarged field of experiment, and to a trial of this kind it is now submitting in a cargo of two thousand barrels, despatched on a distant voyage. Should the process be successful in furnishing so important an article as flour divested of its ordinary tendency to spoil, it will prove invaluable for the purposes of commerce. To our friends in the West, who send their flour to the New Orleans Market under the disadvantages of a long voyage and hot climate, it cannot be less important. — *Balt. Amer.*

ISABELLA GRAPES.

Mr Edward Dodson, of this city, possesses a vine of the Isabella Grape, that was noticed in the Western Tiller of Sept. 4th, 1829, as having a length of vine of 1,714 feet, and producing 13,712 bunches, being an average of 8 bunches to each foot of vine, the bunches averaging 30 grapes each. This spring, Mr Dodson pruned this vine down to 2000 feet, it having grown to a much greater length. Its product this season being equal to the average of 1829, gives 16,000 bunches. He has another vine, a cutting, planted four years since, that has grown in length, and produces grapes in proportion to its age. The grapes on both are at least as fine as are produced by vines trained to stakes and close pruned, the method generally recommended to produce fine grapes. These two vines furnish a magnificent demonstration that over-pruning is not the proper mode of grape culture in the West. Mr Dodson states a strong circumstance in confirmation of the correctness of this conclusion—his brother has been in the habit of cultivating the same grape trained to stakes, and they have hitherto been rather unproductive and frequently mildewed. — *Cincinnati paper.*

Consumption.—Some very interesting experiments have been lately performed at Paris by Dr Cotteran a physician of eminence, on patients afflicted with consumption. Having conceived that the anti-putrescent quality of chloride of lime and soda, might be applied with effect to ulcerated lungs, he invented an apparatus for the purpose of administering it in the form of gaseous vapor; and if he and others are to be believed, the effects have even exceeded expectations. Some of the patients in very advanced stages of consumption, after inhaling this gas a dozen times, threw up in the expectoration tubercles which had been detached from the lungs—and the diseased parts being thus removed, the lungs healed and again became healthy. Should this statement, which now rests on the authority of M. Cotteran and several other respectable physicians, be true, we may congratulate the faculty on a discovery which in many cases must prove an incalculable blessing. — *Dublin Liturgy.*

The Graham Boarding House, at No. 24, Beekman St. is getting to be quite in repute, and is widely resorted to, by visitants to the city, as a mat-

ter of laudable curiosity, and philosophical inquiry. Who would have thought, a few years ago, that the time would ever come, when the keepers of a boarding house in New York would take care to advertise that they furnished their tables with no wine, spirits, cider, beer, tea nor coffee! But strange changes are taking place now a days! And it is truly surprising to see how many temporary sojourners in the city, from different parts of the country, take lodgings at the Graham House, in order to be accommodated with the plain mode of living they practise at home. City boarders, too, find in this quiet mansion, a safe and comfortable retreat from the noise, and uproar, and tobacco smoke so annoying to some persons, in some houses. — *Genius of Temperance.*

Is it should be.—Two farmers, from a town near the centre of New Hampshire, each carried 2 or 300 lbs. of Butter, to Newburyport, a short time since, for sale.

Their farms were close together, and as nearly alike as possible. Their pastures were similar, and the number of their cows the same. Yet the one sold his butter quick, at 19 cts. The other, after offering his all round, at the stores, made out to get 13 cents. The difference between the lots of butter, [look to it farmers' wives and daughters!]—was simply this,—one farmer had a good Dairy woman on his farm—while the family of the other made bad butter. — *Portsmouth Journal.*

TEAK TREE.

Treasury Department, Sept. 18, 1832.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received some seeds of the *teak tree*, recently brought from Calcutta by Capt. Land. The great value of the timber particularly for ship building, renders the introducing of this tree into the United States an object of interest. And in hope that it may be successfully cultivated in some of the southern parts of the United States; a few of the seeds will be transmitted to any gentleman who may be willing to make the trial.

To take out Grease spots from a Carpet or any other Woolen Cloth.—Dissolve a piece of pearlsh of the size of a pea, in half a teacup of warm water; or a piece twice the size in a full teacup.

Pour some of the solution on the grease spot, and continue to rub it hard with a clean brush or woollen cloth until it is nearly dry, and your carpet or garment will be as clean as ever. I have tried it repeatedly, and found it effectual.

Best preparation of Black Lead for cleaning stores, &c.—Mix powder of black lead with a little common gin, or the dregs of red port wine, and lay it on the stove with a piece of linen rag; then with a clean, dry and close, but not too hard brush, dipped in dried black lead powder, rub it till of a beautiful brightness. This will be found to produce a much finer and richer black varnish on the cast iron than either boiling the black lead with small beer and soap, or mixing it with white of egg, &c, which are the methods commonly practised. — *Dr Cooper's Ed. of Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Industry.—It is an immutable decree, that the oil of gladness shall brighten the face of industry alone. For how much virtue and happiness are not men indebted to that constitution of things, which imposes upon them an obligation to act and to refrain.

From the Philadelphia Album.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASES OF CATTLE.

The internal disorders of cattle may with propriety, be divided into two classes.

First, those of the organs subservient to digestion and chylification; secondly, those of the sanguiferous system, or blood vessels. The former may be cured by means of the three simple prescriptions I have alluded to; the latter by the fleam. In both, however, the animal's diet is an object of the greatest importance; for to what purpose would it be to remove the accumulated matter which occasions the disordered state of the digestive organs, were the animal still kept on the same diet which produced it; or what benefit could be expected from relieving the vital organs when oppressed by a redundancy of blood, if the animal were afterwards allowed to feed at pleasure, and form as much blood again, in a short time, as that which had been drawn off?

In the treatment of the disorders of cattle, attention to feeding is an essential object, and is equally, or more important, as a means of prevention; for it is not too much to assert, that nearly all their disorders originate in improper management as to feeding. A morbid susceptibility, or a predisposition to disease, may be propagated by negligence in breeding, and may be produced by taking animals from their native soil and climate, and placing them in colder situations; for cold and moisture are often powerful agents in lessening the vital power, and especially that of the digestive organs. Still the principal, and often the immediate cause of their disorder, is improper feeding. The most fruitful source of disease in cattle, and especially milch cows, is bad hay,* and even such as is by many considered tolerably good. The fibrous parts of such hay gradually accumulate between the leaves of the third, or foliated stomach; here they are compressed from time to time, and become matted together, and being detained by numerous papillae, with which the surface of the leaves is covered, produces at length a morbid condition of the fourth stomach, and often of the bowels also. The most common symptom of this state of the digestive organs is named the *yellowes*: from the milk in one of the quarters of the udder, becoming of a yellow color, and stringy, as it is termed, that is, mixed with small filamentous coagula, or curds, often offensive in smell and taste, and sometimes streaked with blood. The acrimony of the milk causes a swelling and hardening of the quarter; and unless it is drawn off several times a day, it often so inflames the cellular texture of the udder, as to terminate in suppuration, and an obliteration of the receptacle, or quarter, as it is commonly named. The opening drench never fails of curing this disorder, if given in season, and one dose is sufficient; after taking it the animal must be kept at grass, as that food, and the exercise used in obtaining it, is essential to her recovery. In higher degrees of this disorder, where the cow ceases to ruminate, or chew the cud, where the appetite goes off, and the milk is almost entirely lost in all the quarters, the drench should be assisted by whey, as directed in the treatment of red water; and when scouring succeeds, the

cordial astringent drench must be given, as directed in the treatment of scouring or scantering. The swollen udder requires only the application of sweet oil, or foot oil.

When cattle are turned suddenly into good pasture, they sometimes fill the rumen or paunch, so hastily, and so distend it, that it is rendered incapable of returning the food to the mouth for rumination. Fermentation then takes place, by which much air is generated, and the distention soon becomes such as to suffocate the animal, unless relief is afforded by introducing the instrument named a probang, and letting out the confined air. As soon as this has been done the opening drench must be given, and the animal turned into a bare pasture, where she must be for some time attended, and have the fermenting food removed from the mouth as it is thrown up; without this precaution it may be ruminated, and again swallowed, and the third and fourth stomach so filled with it, as to produce the flatulent colic, and a fatal inflammation of the stomach and bowels, from excessive distention of the air, which would be generated, for in those cavities air could not escape upwards in consequence of their valvular structure. Should this fresh disorder, through negligence, be permitted to happen, the opening drench is still the best remedy that can be employed. Another method is sometimes made use of for relieving an animal in this disorder, which is commonly named *koren*, *blown*, or *blasted*,* that is, a sharp knife is plunged through the left side into the distended rumen, or first stomach. The part where it is most prominent is chosen, viz: between the last rib and the hip bone; and always on the left side. The air being thus completely let out, the wound is closed by a pitch plaster, and the animal turned into a bare pasture, where it may get plenty of exercise and little food, that is, after the fermenting food has been removed from the mouth as before described. This method, however, is essentially injurious, and must be superseded by that of introducing a probang, and letting out the confined air by the mouth; a method first proposed by Dr Munroe. The wound in the rumen, as it heals, always adheres to the side, and thus a regular contraction of the cavity is ever afterwards prevented, and rumination thereby rendered difficult and imperfect. Sometimes when an animal is turned into good grass, especially about the month of August and September, when the grass is high and abundant, from having been well watered, they eat a great deal during both the day and the night, but not so much as to hinder rumination. Thus they gradually fill all the stomachs, and towards morning become so oppressed, that they lie down on the cold grass, which is, perhaps, wet or covered with hoar frost. Digestion is thus put a stop to, and the animal often suffocated by the excessive distention of the stomachs. In this disorder, which is commonly called fog sickness, the probang must be introduced, and the opening drench given. The animal must then be made to move if possible, and the food that is thrown up into the mouth must be removed. Here, also, a bare pasture is necessary afterwards; no other medicine is required; but a

free access to water is necessary to soften and carry off the accumulated food, and when this has been accomplished, the cordial astringent drench may be necessary, morning and evening, for two or three days, to restore the tone of the injured stomachs and bowels. It is probable, however, that this would be more effectually, though more slowly accomplished, by keeping the animal in a bare pasture.

Sometimes when the animal is kept in rich pasture during the month of June, the appetite is powerful, and the digestion quick and perfect, and thus, in a short time, so much rich blood is formed, as to exceed the capacity of the blood vessels, and then inflammation is produced in several organs, and nothing but the most copious depletion of the blood vessels will save the animal's life. The lungs are the part most likely to suffer, and next, the brain and the kidneys; producing mad staggers, or the inflammatory red water; and in steers or heifers, or in yearlings, the quarter ill is thus produced. In all cases of internal inflammation, the animal appears stupid and heavy; the breathing is disturbed; the nose and the upper lip hot and dry; the horns hot, especially at the roots, and the vessels of the eye distended. The pulse rises to above 100, and the appetite is usually lost. All these symptoms quickly increase, and unless the animal is properly treated, terminate fatally. Bleeding is the essential remedy, and must be performed as early as possible. The quantity of blood drawn should not be regarded, but the effect, which is produced by it, that is, faintness; this gradually ceases, and after a few hours he appears relieved and cheerful, and often desirous of food. But this must be given cautiously; the bare pasture is the best place for him; but he may be allowed now and then a quart or two of fresh whey, which will serve to unload the stomachs and bowels. This remedy (bleeding to faintness) always succeeds perfectly if employed in season, and followed by a suitable diet. In the month of September and October, scouring often takes place, especially in animals predisposed to the disorder by hereditary weakness, frequent calving, weakness of the stomach and bowels, gradually induced from several winters' feeding on bad hay. Animals that have been taken from their native soil and climate, are also subject to this disorder, as well as remarkably good milkers, and this is the period when scouring generally commences. In this case the cordial astringent drench must be given every morning and evening, as directed in the Compendium, but must always be preceded by the opening drench, at whatever period the disease may occur. This remedy, I have reason to believe, will always succeed, if employed in season, and if the time of the year will admit of the animal being kept at grass.

In very cold and wet weather, when shelter becomes necessary, intervals of fine weather must be taken advantage of, for some grass and some exercise are essential to recovery;* and when grass is deficient, either in quantity or quality, the best food is good hay, in moderate quantity.

* I have lately been informed that many scouring cows have been cured by giving once or twice a day a drench made by boiling three or four sheets of large common writing paper in three pints of skimmed milk, until reduced to a pulp. One pint of this is a dose; and my correspondent adds, that he has never known it to fail. The cow is fed on the sweetest hay, and turned out for exercise when the weather is fine.

* Unwholesome water is often a cause of disease in cattle, especially milch cows.

* I have lately been informed, that hoven or blasted cattle have been quickly relieved by giving four ounces of carbonate of soda, half a pint of castor oil, and a pint of water. The person who gave me this information, says he has never known this to fail.

ty, and mashes of good fresh bran with a little ground malt. A handful of wheat flour also may be stirred into each pail of water. In this way the animal may be restored and strengthened; and when grass becomes nourishing, and the weather favorable, the green fields will effectually recover her. Those are all the internal disorders of cattle, except the contagious epidemic, named murrain, or pest, and the epidemic catarrh, named distemper, or influenza. These are inflammatory disorders of the highest degree, and if curable, as the latter always is, can be cured only by the most copious early bleeding. An absurd apprehension of fatal debility, and of the putrid nature of the disorder, must never prevent this remedy from being employed with boldness, nor should the animal ever be taken from grass, and the open fields, as is often done in the epidemic catarrh. Contagion, however, must always be guarded against with the utmost care. Tonics and stimulants are poisons in those disorders, and bleeding and grass are the only remedies ever required. I have now endeavored to give a simple, but comprehensive view of the internal disorders of cattle, and such as may lead to their prevention. I indulge a hope that the proprietors of cattle may be led by this, and the other essays I have written, to reflect upon the subject, and give a fair trial to the curative and preventive measures I have proposed. It should be recollected, however, that the success of the remedies I have suggested can be insured only by an early and careful application. Disorders are often neglected until they become incurable; and then the most absurd and expensive drenches are frequently had recourse to. In Downing's book on cattle medicine, a pint of port wine and a quart of strong beer are prescribed for one dose, as a vehicle for grains of paradise and other drugs; and in another receipt a quart of port wine is prescribed for one dose. Sometimes a choice is offered the reader between beer and urine, as if their properties were similar. The cordial astringent drench, including the beer, will cost about four pence; the opening drench is more expensive, and costs from a shilling to eighteen pence. But one is always sufficient. The strong cordials given to cattle, or even the beer in which they are given, which is seldom less than a quart, may afford relief in some disorders, but they certainly weaken the stomach, and thereby increase the tendency to disease. The weaker the cordial the better, provided it be strong enough to produce the desired effect, and then it may be so repeated as, with due attention to diet, to render that effect more durable, and even permanent. In scouring cattle I have not yet known the cordial astringent to fail. Proprietors would find great advantage in directing the medical treatment of their stock themselves, and still more were they to attend carefully to preventive measures. Were the practice to become general of making hay in the early part of June, when the grass is in flower, it would go a great way in preventing the diseases of horses and cattle. In the former animal the only other conditions required for the preservation of health, would be to give such hay with moderation, to work him fairly, and afford him such treatment as he has a just claim to, for all his disorders are occasioned by hard work, by excessive exertion, and by feeding upon hay. The crop, when cut early, may be less in quantity, but this is abundantly compensated for by its superior quality, and the after grass would be infinitely better.

From Holbrook's Family Lyeon.

GRANITE.

There was a time when the earth was without form and void — when darkness was upon the face of the deep — when the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters — when it was said let dry land appear.

The fact that our globe was once a general chaos — a vast chaotic ocean, holding in solution the elements of rocks, hills, and mountains, is alike proved by the volume of inspiration, and the older volume by the same author — the volume of nature. On almost every rock, ledge, and mountain mass, are characters indelibly engraved, which give abundant proof that Moses spake the words of truth and soberness: that our earth, with all its furniture now offered to our hands, was brought out of the same general chaos, by the same Workman, and about the same time, as mentioned by the writer of Genesis and several succeeding books.

The present aspect of rocks and mountains, not only proves, that all of the very brief but highly interesting account of our planet as given by Moses is true, but it informs more minutely of the various steps of its progress in coming to its present form, than is done by the sacred historian. The position, ingredients, and structure of rocks and of countries, inform us, not only that the formation of hills, mountains, and metals, has been gradual, but show also something of the order of the several steps of this formation. No one ever doubts, who visits the tin and copper mines, and observes that when veins of these two metals cross each other, that the tin is always cut by the copper, and never the reverse, that the former is the oldest of the two metals. An examination into the position and other circumstances connected with granite, gneiss, and mica slate, will satisfy any one that the first mentioned is the oldest — that granite was the first substance formed when it was said, Let dry land appear. However geologists may differ in other respects, they are all agreed in the opinion, that granite is the oldest rock upon our globe, and that from it and other rocks were formed soils, and that all soils partake of the character of the antiquary rocks.

As thousands of children under six years of age are now familiar with granite, and the three ingredients which compose it, many of our readers will think, that a description of this rock, so renowned for its antiquity, is unnecessary. We hope, however, that they will pardon us for describing, in a few words, some of the characters of this central and foundation stone of our little planet.

Quartz, felspar, and mica, the three simple minerals described in our former numbers, or according to predominance, felspar, quartz, and mica, are the ingredients of granite. In some granite masses, felspar constitutes much the largest part. In others, felspar and quartz form about equal portions of the rock. The mica is the least abundant of the three, although it varies much in quantity and arrangement.

In some masses of granite, one of the three ingredients is entirely wanting. A species of granite much used in Boston and vicinity, and brought from Cape Ann, is composed entirely of quartz and felspar, the former of a dark color. The material of which the Dedham court-house is constructed, is a beautiful variety of granite, entirely destitute of mica; the quartz nearly white, which gives the building a light and cheerful complexion.

Graphic granite, which takes its name from its having some resemblance to writing, is composed principally of felspar, with small quantities of quartz running in irregular lines through the mass. This is the rock which, by the decomposition of the felspar, is changed into a white clay, sometimes called kaolin, or porcelain clay.

A beautiful kind of granite, with red or flesh-colored felspar, abounds in Egypt, where it is much used for building, and it is sometimes handsomely polished, and is hence called Egyptian granite.

Many other varieties of granite might be mentioned, but the occasion forbids it.

The Andes, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Carpathian, and most or all the highest mountains upon the earth, are composed more or less of granite. In New England, and all the Atlantic States, granite abounds in nearly every town or district.

Granite countries are generally uneven, precipitous, and bold in their appearance, and intersected with beautiful and rapid water courses. And as the character of the inhabitants resembles in some measure the features of their country, with the rumbling or the roaring of the mountain streams, are mingled the buzz of wheels, and the clattering of shuttles; over thickets of rocks wave the richest wheat, and the sides of rivers are lined with flourishing villages, with spires of churches rising above all other objects, to inform the approaching traveller, that among other privileges fitted for physical, intellectual, social, moral, and religious beings, they have altars erected and dedicated to the LIVING GOD.

R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry.—At the annual meeting of the Society, holden at their Hall in Pawtuxet on the 17th ult. the following officers were elected for the year ensuing.

JAMES RHODES, *President.*

JAMES D'WOLF, *1st Vice President.*

SAMUEL SLATER, *2d Vice President.*

CHARLES ELDRIDGE, *3d Vice President.*

WILLIAM RHODES, *Treasurer.*

R. W. GREENE, *Secretary.*

Standing Committee.—Jesse Tourtellott, Dutee Arnold, Christopher Rhodes, Albert C. Greene, Nathan Bowen, Freeborn Sisson, Elisha Olney, John Jenckes, Stephen T. Northam, Wilber Kelley, Stephen H. Smith, William E. Richmond, Moses Brown Ives, Bates Harris, Stephen Waterman, of Coventry, Thomas Holden, Sion A. Rhodes, James Anthony, Joel Aldrich, John Pitman, Jeremiah Whipple, William Anthony, John Brown Francis, Stephen B. Cornell, Lewis Dexter, Nicholas S. Fry, Elisha Olney, Jr. Tully Dorrance, George Barton.

Auditors.—Tully Dorrance, and Christopher S. Rhodes.

Attest,
R. W. GREENE, *Secretary.*

Female Society.—Nothing is better adapted to give the last polish to the education of a young man than the conversation of virtuous and accomplished women. Their society serves to soothe the rough edges of our character and to mellow our tempers. In short the man who has never been acquainted with females of cultivated minds is not only deprived of many of the purest pleasures, but also will have little success in social life; and I should not like to be connected by the bonds of friendship with a man that has a bad opinion and speaks ill of the female sex in general.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 21, 1832.

PREMIUM BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Candidates for the premiums (being \$100, \$50, \$30, \$20 on butter, and \$100 and \$50 on old cheese, and \$50 and \$30 on new, under the printed regulations of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture,) are reminded that they must have their Butter and Cheese deposited at the Rotunda over Market Hall, before 9 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 4th of December next, and on Wednesday the 5th the premiums will be awarded, and the butter and cheese (if requested by the owners) be on the same day sold by public auction. Per order of the Committee.

BENJ. GUILD, Rec'g Sec'y.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at their hall, Saturday, November 17th, 1832.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to William Prince and William R. Prince, Esqrs., proprietors of the Linnean Botanic Gardens in Flushing, Long Island, for their distinguished attention, in dedicating their Pomological Manual or Treatise on Fruit Trees, to the Society, and presenting a copy of that most valuable work, to be deposited in its Library; and that a copy of this vote be published in the New England Farmer.

Attest,
R. T. PAINE, Recording Secretary.

POULTRY.

Fowls of every sort may be profitably fed on boiled potatoes and meal mixed. Hens, which do not lay in winter, should have access to pounded bones, oyster shells, or some other matter which contains lime, in some of its compounds, because something of the kind is necessary to form the shells of eggs, which are composed of the phosphate of lime.

Cobbett's Cottage Economy observes, that pullets, that is, birds, hatched the foregoing spring, are the best laying hens in winter. "At any rate let them not be more than *two years old*. They should be kept in a warm place, and not let out even in the day time in wet weather; for one good sound wetting will keep them back a fortnight. The dry cold, even the severest cold, if *dry*, is less injurious than even a little *wet* in winter time. If the feathers get wet, in our climate in winter, or in short days, they do not get dry for a long time; and this it is that spoils and kills many of our fowls.

"The French, who are great egg eaters, take great pains as to the food of laying hens in winter. They let them out but very little, even in their fine climate, and give them very stimulating food; barley boiled and given them warm; curds, *break-wheat*, (which I believe is the best thing of all, excepting curds,) parsley, and other herbs chopped fine; leeks chopped in the same way, also apples and pears chopped very fine; oats and wheat sifted; and sometimes they give them hemp seed, and the seed of nettles; or dried nettles, harvested in summer, and boiled in winter. Some give them ordinary food, and once a day toasted bread sopped in wine. White cabbages chopped up are very good for all sorts of poultry."

It has been said by other writers, that poultry

as well as pigs, are much benefited by placing charcoal, broken into small pieces, in situations to which they have access. This substance, it is said, adds to the appetites, and helps the digestion of these animals; and, as it is cheap and cannot possibly be injurious, it may be advisable to use it as a constituent of their diet.

A proportion of animal food, mixed with vegetable food, is said to cause poultry to thrive much faster than they would otherwise. If they have space to range in, where they can pick up grasshoppers and other insects, they will thrive the faster. But they should for some time before they are killed for eating, be fed exclusively on food which will not have a tendency to give a bad relish to their flesh.

CABBAGES.

It is asserted in Dr Rees' Encyclopedia, that "cabbages possess the property of fattening cattle not only more expeditiously, but in less proportion than turnips; an acre of the former having been found to fatten one in four more than the same extent of the latter crop."

Mr Jno. Townsend of Andover, Conn. recommends the following mode of preserving cabbages. "Dig a trench about six inches deep, in dry ground, and wide enough to admit the head of the cabbage; lay two sticks parallel with each other on the bottom of the trench, for the heads to rest on, to keep them from the ground; place the heads on the sticks with the roots up, and surround them with straw; then cover them with earth six or eight inches deep, having the ground sloping to carry off the rains; they will come out in the spring sound, fresh and tender as they were when gathered."

Cabbages should not be pulled till there is danger of their freezing too fast to be got up. If there happen to fall an early snow it will not injure them. If room can be spared, it is a good plan to take them up by the roots from the field or garden, and set them out again in the bottom of a cellar, the cooler the better. See further remarks on preservation of cabbages, in *New England Farmer*, vol. x. p. 254.

Fine Cow.—MR L. JENKINS of Canandaigua, in a communication of Oct. 10, to the Genesee Farmer, says one of his best cows furnished his family of fourteen persons, with a full supply of milk, cream and butter, till within a few weeks. She is mostly of the Durlan breed—has yielded two pounds of butter daily—a part of the time more, and during the last of the season less, and giving six to seven gallons every day. From two cows, he one season made 722 lbs.

The Horticultural Society of Charleston, S. C. have offered a piece of plate to the value of \$50, for the best treatise on practical gardening, adapted to the latitude of that city.

Large Apple.—A writer in the Genesee Farmer states, that he this season had an apple in his orchard that weighed twenty-eight ounces.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CAULIFLOWER.

This vegetable is extremely delicate, and is esteemed equal to any other for its excellence wherever it is cultivated and known. To what extent it may have been cultivated in this state, or in any

part of the state, I am unable to say, as I have never seen much written on the subject; it occurred to me, however, that it might be cultivated to great advantage in the latitude of Rochester. Two years passed away before I could obtain seed. Last winter I obtained some—and on account of the backwardness of the spring, I omitted sowing until the middle of May. This produced me a lot of sickly plants, partly owing to the coldness of the weather, and partly by being sown on the north side of a board fence, which kept the sun from them a great part of the day. The middle of July I transplanted them into good, rich, warm, quick soil, about two feet a part each way, twenty in number; the manner of cultivation nothing different from that of cabbage. On the 9th inst. I cut a head which measured forty-four and a half inches in circumference, and weighed eight pounds and three ounces, making a sufficient quantity for three meals for a family of nine persons. I have thirteen or fourteen more, several of which are superior in quality to the above. To those who are acquainted with the article, I need not point out its qualities; and to those farmers and gardeners who are ignorant of its worth, remain so no longer. Get your seed this winter, cultivate them next season, and if you are not well paid for all your trouble, you shall have no more of my advice. If any information should be desired as to cooking and preparing the cauliflower for the table, all I possess shall be cheerfully communicated, as much depends on the cooking to make it all you desire.

OTIS TURNER.

Medina, Orleans Co. Oct. 22, 1832.

Transplanting.—There is not a shrub, vine, plant or tree to be found in our fields and forests, that is not susceptible of a high degree of improvement, if taken up late in the fall or early in the spring, properly trimmed, and transplanted into good rich soil near our dwellings. Their change for the better soon becomes apparent. Take for instance, young chestnut trees from the mountain, lop off as much of their tops as you leave of their roots; set them out as you would your apple trees, not deeper in the soil than they have stood. They have a rapid growth, and if well preserved will spread and bear very prolifically, producing a nut three times the size of those generally brought to market, and of better flavor. The hickory tree will do the same. All will bear grafting as well as a pear tree. Experiments in this line cost but little.—*Ibid.*

Shade Trees.—Where I a lawgiver in the land, I should join the cultivation of shade trees wherever there was a cluster of houses—a severe penalty should be inflicted on all who injured or despoiled them, and the destruction of a tree should be a capital crime. I would choose, for my trees those of my own country—the maple, the ash, the hickory; and the elm should hold the first rank. I would plant them by the road side at convenient distances, so that the traveller might enjoy their shade. I would rear them about every church and school house, that the aged might rest their limbs, and the young indulge their sports beneath them.—*Ibid.*

Pumpkins, if steam-boiled, are a rich food for swine; the seeds should be taken out, as they prove injurious to those animals. They are valuable, as affording an early supply of food for feed-

ing horses and fattening all sorts of cattle in the fall and fore part of the winter, before the rutabaga crop should be used.

To save the seed pure, plant the several kinds as great a distance from each other as possible. The summer and winter squashes, if they flower near together, will degenerate; and the neighborhood of a pumpkin will deteriorate the future progeny of both.

Public Sale of Thorough Bred Horses.

A Public Sale of thorough bred horses, the property of VANBRUGH LIVINGSTON, of West Chester County, N. Y., will take place at the New York Fairsalls, on Monday, Nov. 20th, 1832, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

1. *Die Vernon*, b. m. foaled 1819, now in foal to Henry, (bred by Benjamin Ogile, Esq. of Maryland.) Sired by old Florizel, D. by Oscar. g. d. by Hero. g. d. by Gabriel. g. g. d. by Chatham. g. g. g. d. by Imported Slim. g. g. g. d. by Old Figure. g. g. g. g. d. by Dove. g. g. g. g. d. by Oldfield. Vide Turf Register, Vol. I.

2. *Wild Cat*, b. m. foaled 1823, (bred by Mr C. R. Colden.) Sired by Diamond, (a son of imported Sorrel Diomed out of a gray Diomed mare) d. by Orelia. g. d. by Prendergast's Children. g. g. d. by Bichelor. g. g. d. by Hero. g. g. d. by Imported Creeper. g. g. g. d. by Imported Herod. g. g. g. g. d. by Bashaw. g. g. g. g. d. by Imported Lath. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Imported Wildair.

3. *Lalla-Rouke*, b. m. foaled 1821, (bred in Kentucky, by Mr Richard Simpson.) Sired by Capt. Foxe's Whip, who was by Rhoads' Whip, out of a Bonapart mare. d. by old Imported Dion. g. d. by Old Comet. g. d. by Malcomb Hart's imported Old Medley. g. g. d. by Old Celer. Certificates of her performance to be seen at Tattersalls. She is now in foal to Moscow. No. 6.

4. *Blue Bell*, s. f. foaled 1830. Dam No. 2. Sired by a son of Dr. Thorton's Marylander, out of the Virginia bred mare, Sally Dunn, which was by Florizel, out of a Diomed mare, and the Diomed mare from a Bellair. Marylander by Rattler out of Noli me Tangere, who was by Top Gallant out of the dam of Sir Archie.

5. *Terona*, b. m. foaled 1826, (bred by V. Livingston.) Sired by Old Rattler. Dam No. 3.—In foal to Moscow.

6. *Moscow*, ch. h. foaled 1826, (bred by V. Livingston.) got by the American Eclipse.—Dam Die Vernon, No. 1. See Turf Register, Vol. 1. *Moscow* stands rising 16 hands.—V was never trained.

7. *Bay Mare*, by Old Durock, (not thoroughbred,) foaled 1816. The full pedigree thereof unknown. In foal to Kirkland by Sir Archie, &c. At the N. York County Fair in 1822, she was awarded the first premium of \$40, for "the best brood mare and colt." An offer of \$750, was refused for one of her colts by Bussorah.

8. *Miss Fisher*, b. m. foaled 1828, (bred by Mr Henry N. Cruzar.) sired by John Richards. D. by Gen. Cole's Hamiltonian. g. d. (imported.) by Cottager. g. g. d. by Teutham. g. g. g. d. by Henricus. g. g. g. d. by Regulus, &c. Now in foal to Moscow.

9. *Amazonia*, b. m. foaled in 1827, (bred by Vanbrugh Livingston.) sired by Henry. Dam Die Vernon. Now in foal to Moscow, for whose pedigree see Turf Register, Vol. I.

N. B. Documents relating to the aforesaid pedigrees, and to further particulars, can be examined at Tattersalls, at any time previous to, and during the sale.

None of the aforesaid Mares have ever been trained excepting Lalla-Rouke, who ran with success in Kentucky and South Carolina, before she was three years old, as can be seen by certificates above referred to.

The Horses can be seen at Tattersalls, within four days (inclusive) previous to the day of sale, and, also before this period, at the farm of the subscriber, near Dobbs' Ferry Landing.

VANBRUGH LIVINGSTON.

CALENDAR, near Dobbs' Ferry,
Westchester Co. N. Y. Nov. 1832.

White Mulberry Trees.

SIX hundred White Mulberry Trees, of fine size and appearance, for sale, of large and thrifty growth, 4 years old from seed. Inquire at this Office, or at the Farm of Elizabeth Wales in Dorchester. 3d Oct. 25.

Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry.

WM. PRINCE & SONS will contract for the delivery of any number of trees of this superior Mulberry on the most favorable terms, having a large stock of very vigorous trees. The delivery can be made immediately, or deferred till spring, as most convenient to the purchaser. They will also supply Isabella, Catawba, Winne, Supperhong, York Madeira and other varieties of Grapes, at reduced rates by the 100 or 1000.—Letters by mail will be promptly replied to. 2w.

Library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

In pursuance of a vote passed at the last meeting of this Society, it is required that all books belonging to their Library be forthwith returned to the Librarian, at his office No. 11, Court Street, Boston.

R. T. PAINE, Librarian.

Grape Vines, &c. &c.

ISABELLA, Catawba, Black Hamburgh, Oval Purple, French Black, Contantia, White Chasselas, Ferrol, Napoleon, White Muscat, some of each very large. Bartolina, Black and White Muscatel, Polomino, Mantua, Castiglione, and Mantua de Pila, HORATIO, &c. etc. Pear Stocks, Peach and Plum Trees, Buttonwood, Elm, Horse Chestnut, White Ash, Rock Maple, Beach and English Oak Trees, all suitable for transplanting, and raised from Seed—Rose Bushes, and other flowering Shrubs, and a few Scotch Gooseberry Bushes and Quince Trees.

ALSO, 20 or 30 tons English salt hay, 180 bushels potatoes, 100 small white cedar posts, suitable for Vine Trellises, 500 bamboo poles, for sale by the subscriber, at Dorchester, or at 74 Congress Street, Boston.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

November 6.

Planter's Guide.

JUST published and for sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office, the Planter's Guide; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of Giving Immediate Effect to wood, by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Physiological principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Steuart, Bart. LL. D. F. R. S. E. etc.—Price 33.

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR SALE at the Nursery of William Kenrick, in Newton, at \$1 each; \$5 for six, or \$9 per doz. \$67 per hundred. Packing included.

ALSO, Shade trees of extra sizes, of the BUTTERNUTS, ELM, HORSE-CHESTNUTS and WEEPING WILLOWS, for streets and avenues.

Orders may be sent by mail or left with the general agent, J. B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office and Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street.

Nov. 7.

Pear Seedlings for Sale, &c.

PEAR SEEDLINGS of vigorous growth and promising appearance, raised within six miles of Boston, in fine order for nurseries—the largest size are from 18 to 24 inches in length, the whole plant; price \$10 per dozen; the second size from 12 to 18 inches in length; price \$5 per thousand. They will be suitably packed as wanted, for transportation to any distance. Orders accompanied with the cash, will be immediately attended to.

Bremen Geese.

JOHN PERRY has for sale on his farm at Sherburne, twenty-six superior Bremen Geese, of pure blood. Also, a few hundred White Mulberry trees, four years old.

For information please apply to Mr Hollis, Quincy Market, or to the subscriber on his farm.

Nov. 7.

JOHN PERRY.

Lead.

SHEET Lead, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO., No. 1 City Wharf. Boston, Oct. 16th, 1832. 4f

For Sale.

A full Blood Alderney Bull and Heifer, two years old last spring; the Heifer in Calf by a full Blood Alderney Bull to come in June next. Apply at this Office.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	
APPLES, russetings,	barrel	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	102 00	105 00
pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	118 00
BEANS, white,	bus-hel	1 50	1 62
BEEF, oies,	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime,	"	6 25	6 37
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLAXSEED,	bus-hel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	6 87	7 00
Genesee,	"	6 87	7 00
Alexandria,	"	6 75	7 00
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 50	6 62
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,	bus-hel	88	90
Corn, Southern yellow,	"	86	88
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	80	85
Oats,	"	46	47
HAY,	cwt.	62	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	"	10 00	11 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	23 00	25 00
LIME,	cask	1 00	1 08
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 60	3 25
PORK, clear,	barrel	17 00	17 50
Navy mess,	"	12 50	13 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bus-hel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	11	11
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	10 00	11 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	50	55
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	60	65
Merino, 3/4s, washed,	"	42	45
Merino, half blood,	"	38	40
Merino, quarter,	"	33	35
Native, washed,	"	32	32
Native, unwashed,	"	32	32
Native, pulled superfine,	"	52	55
1st Lambs,	"	42	45
2d,	"	32	32
3d,	"	27	28
1st Spinning,	"	40	40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	00
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	9	10
whole hogs,	"	6	65
VEAL,	"	7	10
MUTTON,	"	4	10
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18	23
hump, best,	"	25	25
EGGS, retail,	dozen	36	30
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bus-hel	26	92
Indian, retail,	"	75	75
POTATOES,	"	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 19, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advanter and Patriot.

At Market this day 2675 Beef Cattle, 540 Swines, 8270 Sheep, and 1040 Swine. From two to three thousand Sheep and a few Stores were reported last week.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—Sales were not so quick as last week; and some qualities were sold less. We quote extra at \$5, one or two yoke sold probably for something more; prime at \$4.50, a 4.75; good at \$4, a 4.33. *Barrelling Cattle*.—The barrellers hold back probably in consequence of the extravagant price which they pay for barrels and salt. We quote Mess at \$4, very few are sold without including No. 1, 2 and three: No. 1, at \$3.25, a 3.50; No. 2, at \$2.50, a 2.75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were effected at \$20, 24, and 27.

Stores.—Two year old at \$10.50, a 16; yearlings \$6, a 11.

Sheep.—Dull; large numbers unsold. One lot 6 or 7 hundred changed hands Saturday at about \$1.33; a large proportion at Market were ordinary; lots were taken at \$1.42, 1.50, 1.67, 1.84, 2, 2.17 and 2.33.

Steine.—Prices improve; one entire lot of 250 changed hands Saturday 3 1/2c, two thirds barrows; one lot was taken today at 4c. two thirds barrows, and 2 lots selected, two thirds barrows, at 4 1/2c; at retail 4 for sows, 5 for barrows.

Erratum.—In last week's report of Beef Cattle the number should have been 3820 instead of 2820.

Miscellany.

From the New Monthly Magazine for September.

TO THE BLUE ANEMONE.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

*And 'tis my faith that every flower,
Enjoys the air it breathes.—WORDS WORTH.*

Flower of stary clearness bright!
Quivering urn of colored light!
Hast thou drawn thy cup's rich dye
From th' intensesness of the sky?
From a long, long fervent gaze,
Through the year's first golden days,
Up that blue and silent deep,
Where, like things of sculptured sleep,
Alabaster clouds repose
With the sunshine on their snows?
Thither was thy heart's love turning,
Till the purple heavens in thee
Set their smile, Anemone!

Or can those warm tints be caught
Each from such quick glow of thought.
So much of bright soul there seems
In thy blendings and thy gleams—
So much thy sweet life resembles
That which feels, and weeps, and trembles;
While thy being I behold
To each loving breath unfold;
Or, like woman's willow form,
Shrink before the gathering storm;
I could deem the spirit filled,
As a reed by music thrilled!
I could ask a voice from thee,
Delicate Anemone!

Flower! thou seem'st not born to die,
With thy radiant purity;
But to melt in air away,
Mingling with the soft spring day,
When the crystal heavens are still,
And faint azure veils each bill.
And the lime-leaf doth not move,
Save to songs that stir the grove,
And all earth is like one scene,
Gloated in waves serene!—
'Then thy vanishing should be,
Pure and meek Anemone!

Flower! the laurel still may shed
Brightness round the victor's head;
And the rose in beauty's hair
Still its festal glory wear:
And the willow leaves droop o'er
Brows, which love sustains no more;
But by living rays refined,
Thou, the trembler of the wind,
Thou the spiritual flower,
Sentient of each breeze and shower,
Thou, rejoicing in the skies,
And tran-pierced with all their dyes,
Breathing vase, with light o'rfloving,
Genu-like, to thy centre glowing,
Thou the poet's type shalt be,
Flower of scent, Anemone!

KNOWLEDGE.

BY REV. L. WITHINGTON.

There is a close connexion between ignorance and vice; and in such a country as our own, the connexion is fatal to freedom. Knowledge opens

sources of pleasure which the ignorant man can never know—the pursuit of it fills up every idle hour, opens to the mind a constant source of occupation, wakes up the slumbering powers, gives the secret victory contest and the secret anivels to our astonishment ideal worlds; secures us from temptation and sensuality; and exalts us in the scale of rational beings. When I pass by the grog-shop and hear the idle dispute and obscene song; when I see the cart rolled along, filled with intoxicated youths, singing and shouting as they go—when I discover the boat gliding down the river, where you can hear the influence of rum by the noise which it makes—I cannot but ask, Were these people taught to read? Was there no social library to which they could have access? Did they ever know the calm satisfaction of taking an improving volume by a peaceful fire-side? Or did they ever taste the luxury of improving the mind? You hardly ever knew the young man who loved his home and his book that was vicious. Knowledge is often the poor man's wealth. It is a treasure no thief can steal, no moth nor rust can corrupt. By it you turn his cottage to a palace, and you give a treasure which is always improving and can never be lost. "The poor man," says Robert Hall, "who has gained a taste for good books, will in all likelihood become thoughtful; and when you have given the poor a habit of thinking, you have conferred on them a much greater favor than by the gift of a large sum of money, since you have put into their possession the principle of all legitimate prosperity.

Nor is it to the poor alone, that this remark applies. The rich need occupation. Their hearts are often like seas, which, stagnant under a breathless atmosphere, putrefy for the want of a wave. Employment, roused by some noble object, is the secret of happiness; and of all employments, mental labor lasts the longest. The body soon tires; but the mind, divine in its origin and immortal in its destiny, pursues its labors with transient pauses; and rises from every check with fresh vigor to continue its eternal flight. What a beautiful picture does Cicero give of the secret happiness his studies opened to him. "You will not blame me, respected judges, at least you will pardon me if, while some are hurried in business; some keeping holidays; some pursuing pleasure; and some giving their hours to sleep; while one tosses the javelin and another the dice box, I should steal a little time for the recollection of my studies and the improvement of my mind." Yes, he loved these things better than recreation; to him they were more profitable than business and sweeter than sleep.

Dress.—There is not an hour in a day in which a man so much likes to see his wife dressed with neatness as when she leaves her bedroom, and sits down to breakfast. At any other moment, vanity stimulates her efforts at the toilette, for she expects to be seen; but at this retired and early hour, it is for the very sake of cleanliness, for the very sake of pleasing her husband, that she thus appears neat and nice—some one says, "a woman should never appear untidily or badly dressed in the presence of her husband." While he was a lover, what a sad piece of business if he caught her dressed to disadvantage! "Oh dear, there he is, and my hair all in papers; and this frightful unbecoming cap! I had no idea he would have been here so early, let me off to my toilette!" But now that he is your husband, "Dear me, what consequence is it? My object is gained; my efforts to win him,

and my little manœuvres to captivate, have been successful, and it is very hard if a woman is to pass her life in endeavoring to please her husband?" I remember greedily admiring a lady who lived among the mountains, and scarcely saw any one but her husband. She was rather a plain woman; yet when she sat to breakfast each morning, and all the day long, her extreme neatness, and the attention to the niceness of her appearance, made her quite an agreeable object; her husband loved her, and would look at her with more pleasure than at a pretty woman dressed soiled and untidily; for believe me, those things, (though your husband appears not to notice them, nor perhaps is he conscious of the cause) strongly possess the power of pleasing or displeasing. — *Whisper to a New Married Couple.*

Trees, &c.

MRS. PARMENTIER, at the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. two miles from New York, offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, &c. Trees, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house and Herbaceous plants.

Also, the Morus multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished.

Orders for Boston, may be sent to Mr John B. Russell's Agricultural Warehouse, No. 504 North Market Street Boston. Orders by mail will be carefully attended to. Brooklyn, Oct. 15th, 1832. 4t

Tin Covering for Roofs.

A very simple plan of COVERING THE ROOFS OF HOUSES, MANUFACTORIES, and in fact any Building, with TIN, has been adopted with entire success in the middle and Southern States, and a Patent obtained.

The great advantages over Slate Roofs, are—1st, less than one half the expense; and 2d, a great saving of Timber in framing the roof, as the Tin is so much lighter than Slate. There are Tin Roofs in Montreal that are now in good condition, which have been covered with Tin more than 100 years. The improvement in this covering, is that each sheet, although secured by two nails, so that the nail is exposed to the atmosphere.

The subscriber will exhibit a building covered as above, and enter into contract to cover any number of buildings the ensuing season, on application to him at Indian Hill Farm, near Newburyport, Ms.; or application can be made to J. R. NEWELL, Esq. Agricultural Warehouse, Boston. ROBERT WILKIE.

Nov. 7, 1832.

For Sale.

A handsome Bull, part of the Holderness, and part of the Admiral breed. He will be three years old next March, and will be sold cheap. Address ISAAC S. HOGGROX, Roxbury, care of Daniel Weld & Son, 742 Washington Street, Boston. 4t Oct. 31.

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If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER, 28, 1832.

NO. 20.



TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES, ON SIR HENRY STEUART'S NEW THEORY.

The above engraving is taken from Steuart's Planter's Guide, exhibiting the manner of taking up and removing trees for transplanting.

A view of the machine in motion will be found in the engraving as taken on the spot by an ingenious artist. The tree delineated is a beech, about eight-and-twenty feet high, with a stout stem, a beautiful top, and with roots more than twelve feet long; so that the whole is calculated to form a load of considerable weight. The mode of maintaining the balance, of bundling up the roots, of compressing and preserving the branches; as also the various functions of the steersman, the balance men, and their assistants, may all probably be better apprehended in this view of their united efforts, than by any verbal description.

It is easy to apprehend, that, with a machine so constructed, the person stationed at the end of the pole, possesses the same complete power over the direction of it, as the steersman over that of a boat; but with this disadvantage on the side of the former, that the machine is far more difficult to manage than the boat in the water, owing to the greater unevenness of the surface of the ground, and the extraordinary length of the pole, as compared with the rudder, thereby causing a much more sudden impulse to be communicated to the machine than to the boat. The steersman of the machine has for that reason a far more difficult part to perform, in which much judgment as well as strength is called forth, and where one assistant, and sometimes two or three, are requisite to aid him in so laborious a task.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.
AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. VI.
THE ADVANTAGES OF AN ORCHARD.

WHEN we survey the goodly country around us, of which our industrious ancestors took possession about two centuries ago, we see the ruins of many once beautiful and flourishing orchards; and we are surprised that their descendants have endeavored no more to counteract those ravages of time, by replacing the labor of their hands. To excuse this negligence it has been observed, that young orchards will not succeed on those lands from which old ones have been removed; though pear trees will, and last for more than one generation. But if this observation be just, and it is more than probable that it may be, for large trees must impoverish the ground on which they grow, there is scarcely any considerable farm on which some new situation may not be found on

which to place an orchard. Any southeast prospect, or an hill dripping towards the south, which is a most excellent situation, or even the sides of roads and fences around pastures and mowing lands, will answer very well. Trees thus placed will yield a great plenty of fruit; increase the grass; afford a comfortable shelter for cattle, and be highly ornamental.

It would be judicious to propagate a large proportion of sweet apples; as they afford a rich repast for the table of the farmer; are equal in value to any other apples for cider; and will almost fatten sheep and swine. One would imagine, that the profits and pleasures arising from an orchard, would stimulate the farmer to propagate the apple tree; but in nothing, perhaps, has the present generation been more deficient. Many farms on which scarcely an apple is now to be seen, abounded with those of the first quality fifty years ago. Cider was then so plenty that it would not fetch more than two or three shillings, at the press, per

barrel; nor more than five or six in the market. In that part of the country in which the writer then lived, about a dozen miles from Boston, apples, pears, plums, cherries and peaches, were exceeding plenty. Boys were seldom or never known to rob fruit trees of any kind; and the poor had only to ask and gather what they wanted. I know of no tree in this country which produces a greater variety of fruit than the apple; scarcely any tree, unless grafted or inoculated, being of the same taste and flavor, which can be used in a greater variety of ways, and preserved for a longer space of time, than that which I am recommending. In bloom the apple tree makes a most beautiful appearance, and the fruit of it even in its crude state, affords an agreeable tart. Although it is said by naturalists, that the crab is the parent of all apples, they differ in many essential respects from each other. Some are ripe in July, and highly agreeable to the palate; others are mature in August, and in September; and so on, in suc-

cession, till late in October, when all come to perfection, and there is the greatest variety and abundance. While some are most excellent for pies, and others for sauce, a greater proportion are for eating; and may be preserved through the winter, with no other expense than barreling, or boxing them up; and all of them may be converted into a very wholesome, vinous liquor, which will keep through the whole of the year. But some have observed, that apple trees are liable to frosts, worms, caterpillars, &c. and, therefore, they neglect the propagation of them. Apply this reasoning to flax, barley, and to corn: shall we neglect these things because they are subject to frosts, worms, mildews, and the like evils? It is true that apples are not so necessary as bread; but they are very grateful and profitable. If only one tree out of twenty set out by the farmer, should flourish and bear fruit, within twenty years after the propagation of it, he will receive a tenfold reward for all his expense and trouble. Let your apple trees be carefully planted out; well secured from sheep and cattle; and judiciously grafted; then you may comfort yourself with the reflection, that you have laid the foundation of that wealth which will grow and increase as you advance in years, and eventually descend to your children. Could I name a certain tree, which would grow rapidly; and extend its branches far and wide; and which would last for a century or more; and that this tree within less than a dozen years after the seeds of it had been sowed, would start up and bear a multitude of little silver pieces, equal in value to the sixteenth, or even the sixtieth part of a dollar, would you not endeavor to propagate that tree? Why, then, can you not be persuaded that all the profits of this tree may be realized, if you will cultivate the apple tree? Although the fruit of this tree is another kind of property, and differs in appearance from those little pieces of silver, it will as certainly produce them, as if the tree itself had borne them. Whatever you cultivate, and which produces silver, is the same in point of profit as silver itself.

There is one consideration more on this subject, and which may not be unworthy of your attention. Many farmers who hire a number of laborers are obliged thereby to pay a very heavy tax, to which their forefathers were entire strangers. I mean the expense incurred by R.T.M., and which is more prejudicial to their interests than frosts and caterpillars are to their orchards. And I can see no way of withstanding this growing evil, but through the influence and increase of CIDER. When this liquor was plenty, and when good small beer held a respectable place in the farmer's cellar, the best of laborers—men who would reap or hoe an acre per day, in light land, and go home at night contented with their wages, were ready to be hired—there were enough of these characters wishing to work, and the farmer had not to court them into his service. And I have no doubt, was cider as plenty, and good small beer in as much reputation in these days, as they were fifty or sixty years ago, farmers would soon experience an alteration in their favor. The man who will not labor cheerfully and faithfully when he has virtuous emolument, and good cider and beer, is not worth his keeping. If then, you would reap the above profits and pleasures, and rid yourself of this needless and burthensome tax, cultivate the apple tree; and endeavor to excel in the quantity and quality of your cider, which is annually increasing in value. I shall close by observing, that every apple tree

increases the value of the farm on which it grows. Those farms on which good orchards are placed will commonly be in demand, and greatly preferred to those which have none. Indeed a judicious man will not readily buy a farm which has no orchard on it; because it wants one essential advantage; more especially if it be near a market town. A young and flourishing orchard has rendered many an old and worn-out farm saleable.

For the New England Farmer.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF SWEET POTATOE SLIPS.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I put up about two bushels of sweet potatoe slips for seed soon after digging last fall; they remained till the middle of April when I examined them, thinking to find but a dozen or two to put in the hot bed; to my surprise I found them nearly all in a growing state, with sprouts three inches long. I lost none by rot; all that were not sound were dried up. I packed four boxes, each containing about half a bushel; three in sand, one in plaster. The one in plaster did not preserve half a dozen; they were dried up to the size of a pipe-stem. I placed one box in a cupboard over the oven, one in a closet near the kitchen fire, and two on shelves where they received the heat from the furnace in my cellar. I could perceive no difference in them in the spring, with the exception of that in plaster, which was in the coolest place. I put up a barrel of them the year previous, and placed them on the bottom of a very dry cellar: they were all rotten before the winter was half gone; the least dampness will destroy them.

S. W.

Northampton, Nov. 22, 1832.

For the New England Farmer.

RECIPES FOR THE LADIES.

MR. FESSENDEN—If you think the following recipes, which I have long followed in my family, (and which have the merit of being simple and attainable by all our farmers) worthy a place in the New England Farmer, you will please insert them, and add to your subscription list the name of A LADY.

Salem, Nov. 25.

SALEM FANCY CAKE.

Take 3 pint bowls of sifted flour, 1 ditto of sugar, half a pound of the very best butter, 5 eggs, 2 nutmegs, a piece of lard of the size of a hen's egg, a teaspoonful of saleratus—roll the whole out like short gingerbread. It will of course want but a little baking.

PRESERVED PIPPINS FOR DAILY USE.

Take a dozen fair, common sized apples, their weight in sugar (or molasses) with just water enough to dissolve it, which simmer a short time—then put the apples in and boil them a few minutes till tender, grate a little nutmeg over them. They afford a simple and nutritious preserve; but must be prepared every week, as they will not keep long.

SWEET APPLE PUDDING.

Take 1 pint of scalded milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a tea-cupful of molasses, a tea-spoonful of salt, and 6 sweet apples cut into small pieces—should be baked not less than three hours—the apples will afford an exceedingly rich jelly. This is truly one of the most luxurious, yet simple, Yankee puddings made.

An occasional diet of rye hasty pudding and molasses will save many a person from the horrors of the dyspepsia.

For the New England Farmer.

GRAPES.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Your friend, Mr. Lowell, some weeks since, requested information respecting the success of others in ripening grapes on the open trellis. Notwithstanding the unfavorable season, mine all ripened well: Isabella, Black Hamburgh, White Chasselas, Gros Maroc, Imperial Tokay, Allier's Burgundy; (the two latter were forty days later this season than the last, on the same vines.) I had no mildew; have used no sulphur or lime-water; they were trained on the horizontal plan; every bunch of grapes received the full force of the sun; the soil a dry, gravelly loam, on a subsoil of pure sand; not much manure was used; they were watered about once a week with soap-suds, which, according to my experience, is the best manure for them. I saw this season in a friend's garden in Brooklyn, Long Island, bunches of golden chasselas grapes, weighing a pound and a half each; no manure was ever used but soap-suds. They avoid the mildew, on Long Island, by tying a paper bag over each bunch when in blossom, and let them remain till the grapes are ripe. I regretted I could not send some of my grapes to the Horticultural Society's rooms this season, being absent till it was too late.

S. W.

Northampton, (Mass.) Nov. 23, 1832.

For the New England Farmer.

HOW TO RAISE THREE CROPS FROM ONE PLOUGHING.

VIZ. 1ST TURNIPS, 2ND RYE, 3RD HAY.

THE 31st of July I turned over the sward of a piece meadow which had been mowed the beginning of the month, because the hay was foul, owing to bad grass seed—rolled it down and scratched the furrows lengthwise with a brush, in order to fill up the seams and smother the grass, which it did pretty effectually. On this acre I carted twenty-five horse loads of fine dung, consisting of the course yard dung, which was not fit for the field in April, having been stacked since that time, strengthened however by about a thousand white fish bedded in in June. This was spread on the inverted sward and mixed with the loam with an iron tooth harrow, lengthwise of the furrow, without upsetting it. On the 7th of August, we sowed the turnips with a sprinkling of 25 bushels of ashes; they were hoed out on the 27th and 28th after sowing on the same the usual quantity of rye and grass seed. I sowed a second half acre prepared in a similar way, adjoining the same, on the 18th, and when the tops were the size of a dollar, we sowed on the rye and grass seed, as before; but these did not come up as regular as the first, and instead of hoeing them out I had an iron tooth harrow run through to scratch in the seed, and some of the turnips where they were thick were thinned out, but where they were thin it pulled none up; they have grown so fast that I commenced pulling the largest the 15th of last month, many of which would not go into a man's hat, and even now the last of which I am getting in to day, they will not sell on account of their size. I have gathered upwards of 250 bushels and their size would have warranted 3 or 400 on the acre, had they come up equal, and the rye and grass now left to itself looks well.

I make this communication, not having heard or read of the mode, though I had tried it once before, in which the rye and grass succeeded very well, but there was a partial failure in the turnips for want of

a higher dressing. I shall if necessary, give a further communication of the result next year. On the remaining three acres of the four, of the same field, I sowed wheat with grass seed tilled the same way, which looks well. I have already fed it down once.

N. B. The Wagon (single) Horse loads of dung are about equal in bulk to twenty-five bushels of ears of corn; I put 100 on the four acres.

There has been actually 300 bushels taken from the acre, and I shall pull many more small ones, left in the field, perhaps two cart loads.

BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTIONS.

In the garden of SAMUEL SIMONS, Esq. collector at Bridgeport, Conn. there has been raised this season a cabbage weighing without the root, 28 pounds; a yellow turnip beet, 31 inches in circumference, weighing with a small top 16 pounds; a radish including top, 9 pounds and 9 ounces; common flat turnip, including top, 18 pounds.

BOTS IN HORSES, HOW PREVENTED.

Much has been written on the subject of bots, and the most important inquiry seems to be how to save the horse when attacked by them. Now if we could prevent a horse from having any in his stomach, would not that answer as well? I have often, with an old razor, or sharp knife taken every nit from off a horse by cutting with the hair, and can do it in as short time as a hostler can curry him. B.

Bridgeport, Conn. Nov. 22.

From the N. Y. American.

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

By Sir Henry Stuart, Bart.; G. Thorburn & Sons, New-York.---We take great pleasure in introducing the first American edition of this celebrated work to our readers. The instructions of Sir Henry Stuart on the best method of giving immediate effect to wood, by the transplanting of large trees and underwood, and turning as by magic a barren heath into a thriving forest, attracted the greatest attention when first made known in Europe. A committee of which Sir Walter Scott was chairman, was at once appointed by the Highland Society (we believe) of Scotland, to examine into the results of his new method of landscape gardening, and their report proved of so satisfactory a character, that the date of its promulgation may be looked upon as a new era in that delightful art. We remember shortly afterwards in the columns of this paper calling the attention of people of rural taste to the improvements in planting thus suggested; and we have also upon more than one occasion referred to the work, when speaking of that very ingenious and successful method of planting pursued in our public squares in this city, by which at least three out of three hundred trees set out every year survive the date of their removal: thus practically proving, that they who attain to such extraordinary results, know about as much of any just system of arboriculture, and are as much qualified to superintend such improvements, as those who, in McAdamsizing the Third Avenue, have sacrificed the very first principles of the ingenious road-maker, by introducing gravel among cobble stones. Our city planters set every law of physiology at defiance, by clipping the roots and pollarding the branches of trees; and we have been more than once amused at the sang froid with which we have seen one laborer in the Park and elsewhere gently sawing off the root of some poor deracinated sapling, to accommodate it to the size

of a hole that had been dug by another laborer, and afterward amputate the branches with the same coolness, to prevent, we suppose, the baseless structure from falling beneath any puff of wind that chose to assail it. This method, or want of method, however, prevails more or less everywhere; and Sir Henry Stuart makes vigorous war upon all those who adopt so preposterous a way of assisting nature, or reconciling her to violent changes. He teaches the art of removing large trees, and securing the future growth, at little expense; and one of his greatest difficulties in communicating this knowledge, is to remove the obstructions which ignorance and prejudice oppose to his system. Our limits will not allow us here to enter into the particulars of his new modes of arboriculture; but after what we have said of the old, it may be well to state that the secret of his wonderful success---for he transplants trees of nearly fifty years growth---consists in the utmost precaution against mutilating either their roots or branches---which precaution he is enabled to take by means of a machine of his own invention for raising, transporting, and replacing large trees. The work before us, however, is by no means confined to a history of his invention. But every thing relating to the culture of trees, the properties of soils, opinions respecting the same by the most celebrated agriculturists in both ancient and modern times, the disposition of underwood, calculations of the expenses of various rural improvements, and every thing in short relating to this subject that can interest a country gentleman, are included.

The work is beautifully printed in a large octavo, with plates, and the public spirit of Messrs. Thorburn & Sons cannot be too much commended for getting up such a publication in a country where, while nature has bled her most beautiful creations in forests whose stupendous vegetation is magnificent beyond description, man, if he does not do all he can to denude her of her loveliest vesture, at least but seldom thinks of replacing it when torn away by the barbarous hands of others.

From the New York Farmer.

AMBER BEET OR FRENCH HONEY BEET.

From this noble root, it is said, they are now making a large quantity of Sugar. The saccharine quality apparent in this vegetable must render it very nutritious; and for cows it is excellent, for fattening or producing a rich flow of the best milk, and from partial experiment it is believed that one fourth of an acre of ground would yield 8 tons, which would support a cow for 12 months. About 31 lbs. per day, for 300 days would probably be needful, and this would consume about 5 tons; and the other three tons if sold would purchase hay and other food for the 65 days, during the absence of this root from the time it fails in the Spring, until it is again produced. This milk, at the moderate price of 4 cents per quart, will amount to \$146, and at 6 cents to \$195. The rent of the land, the seed, the manure, tending the plants and the cow, might be fairly estimated at about 25 cents per day, which would leave about \$60 profit on one cow. A cow thus fed would likely be much increased in value; and the manure, when the fluids as well as the solids are all saved, on the soiling system, the quantity would be surprising, if worked up with proper absorbents.

THE OLD MAN.

Derby, Ct. Sept. 1832.

To Ferment Cider. Put in each hog-head of cider about eight pounds of fresh burnt powdered charcoal; it moderates the fermentation, making the liquid look black as ink; the fermentation ceases, the charcoal settles at the bottom, and carries down every impurity which is cast off the surface; then rack off and bottle, with a dash or two, and your cider is bright and clear.

Improvement in Huskings. To the honor of the individual, and for the encouragement of temperance, I will mention that Mr. Burnett, of Guilford, had a husking the other evening, and did not provide any ardent spirits. The result was, he got his corn husked out in good season. The hands were then invited into the house, where they partook plentifully of pie and cheese, had a social chat, and returned home feeling fit for business the next day. How much better this than the old fashioned way of managing huskings.

Brattleborough Messenger.

New Chinese Mulberry, *morus multicaulis*. The excellent qualities of this species of mulberry for silk worms, are every day receiving new illustrations. A friend in Virginia writes to us that he had a leaf from one of his trees that measured 15 inches in length and 13 in width; and that 36 leaves, medium size, after exposure one day to the hot sun in September to evaporate their moisture, weighed twelve ounces.---*American Farmer*.

Buffalo Berry Trees, *shepherdia*. A gentleman in Boston, who has the original tree of this excellent and elegant new fruit and ornamental tree, in a letter to us says: "You will find a description of the *shepherdia* in the *American Farmer*, from Jonathan Winslow, Esq. Next season we will send you a large branch of the tree in fruit. Our tree is 18 feet high, and when in fruit truly magnificent; gratifying to both the eye and the palate. Fancy to yourself the red currant growing in compact spikes, about the diameter of a small ear of corn, and much more closely set than kernels of corn, on every large and even the smallest offsets, and you may have some idea of the beauty and elegance of this tree." *American Farmer*.

Influence of Horticulture. In all parts of our country, where horticultural societies have been formed, and a taste for gardening, as a necessary consequence, improved, new capabilities both of soil and climate, have been suddenly developed; and fruits and other horticultural productions, believed to be exclusively the growth of more genial climes, have been reared in abundance, and great perfection.

We would suggest to gentlemen of taste, and enterprise, that it is within their influence, to promote the formation of county horticultural societies; and would submit to them, whether by so doing, they might not greatly promote *practical horticulture*, and consequently the health, morals, and comforts of the community.---*Northern Farmer*.

Preserving Apples. Dr. T. Cooper, in the *Domestic Encyclopedia*, says that apples may be preserved by putting a layer of dried fern, [brakes] alternately in a basket or box (the latter is considered best, as it admits less air) and cover them closely. The advantage of fern in preference to straw, is, that it does not impart a musty taste.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

THE COMMITTEE ON SWINE

Rope Daily Report.—That they have diligently attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following.

From observation in different parts of the County, your committee believe that there is no animal whose management is better understood, and more successfully practised, than that of the hog. And yet it necessarily happens that the annual exhibition is more deficient in this part, than in the case of any other animal. This remark is more particularly applicable to very large and fat swine, which cannot be driven, at all, nor transported, without considerable expense and injury. This is a misfortune, not imputable to any one; but it should be taken into consideration, in estimating the relative merits of the different parts of the exhibition.

It is believed that no other branch of husbandry is more valuable, on the whole, than this. For if it be true, that sometimes, and even often, the proceeds of pork in the market, do not much, if any, exceed what might have been taken for the corn, still the manure is an ample compensation for the labor. And it is what the farmer must have, and what he could not procure in sufficient quantity in any other way. It is true that economy must be used, in this, as in all things else, not that economy, which consists in parsimoniously dealing out feed, after the manner of a contractor in a poor house. True economy consists in replenishing the trough, at regular and short intervals. With such management, the hogs will eat less, and fat faster. A hog, to fat well, should have nothing to prey upon his mind. It is with him, as with us, the mere apprehension of poverty often makes us poor. Feed him well, so that he may not be obliged to squal for a living. He is, in truth, a professional character. His office is to grow fat. Let him not be disturbed with other cares. So shall his leisure hours, which would otherwise be wasted in idle squealing, be devoted to those sound and refreshing slumbers, whose end is fitness.

Your Committee have been deeply impressed with the consideration that the spot, which they now tread, is no other than the scene, where a celebrated individual of this interesting class of animals, came to a most melancholy and untimely end; and they ask leave to relate generally, the facts connected with that tragical event. It was on a fine morning, towards the close of the last century, that the sun arose in smiling splendor and cast his cheering beams on the time-worn dwelling of the unsuspecting victim. His two legged tyrant was yet enjoying his morning slumbers, when his black man Cato, proceeded to execute the orders of the preceding evening, by removing the tenant to what they pleased to style "the new hog-house." Without much explanation, a rope was made fast to the nose of the defendant, who, not understanding exactly what Cato meant he at, and doubting moreover his authority in the premises, made his appeal to the right of the strongest; inasmuch that the knight of the rope was obliged to take respite, by making the other end fast to a tree. It happened that a wood merchant, from another town, had already arrived with his load, and had left his team, in search of a purchaser. The thought struck Cato, that there would be no harm in just trying the

strength of his horse; and so loosing him from the oven, he made him fast to the rope.

Your committee had well nigh forgot to mention, that the hero of the tragedy had, all along, raised his voice in decided accents against these proceedings, fearing, no doubt, that some lawyer might run him on the ground of assent; and when he perceived that Cato intended to take advantage of horse-power, his indignation was roused to a most becoming height, and he resisted with an obstinacy little less than human. Your committee never to say, that it was all in vain! The horse, not understanding the precise nature of his loading, and not much fancying the looks of the driver, set off for home at full speed, with the hog at his heels. Cato stood agape! and making the subject into sudden consideration, cleared out, leaving appearances to explain themselves. Meanwhile the master had been awakened by the remonstrances of his hog, and the owner of the horse returned just in season to take a farewell glimpse. Each viewed the other as the undoubted author of the mischief, and a battle of words ensued, which every one will conceive, according to the powers of his imagination. They were only restrained from blows, by the necessity of looking after their departed favorites. Suffice it to add, that the horse was found safe at home, with no other injury, than being a little overstrained in his wondering department; inasmuch, that, to his last day, he could never form any satisfactory opinion of the kind of business they carry on at Concord. But alas! for the sequel. The hog continued to resist manfully to the last; being left by the way side, a mangled and breathless corpse; a victim to the spirit of freedom; and a glorious example of resistance to arbitrary power! And here was spilt the first blood that was shed in that memorable war.

Your committee would, on no account, dismiss this part of their report, without embodying therein, those useful maxims which it naturally suggests.

And they see not why a plain relation of facts should not as well be entitled to a moral, as a mere fable of the imagination.

1. Be sure to rise early and see to your hogs.
2. Never appeal to the right of the strongest, till you know with whom you are dealing.
3. Do not forget that hogs have some rights as well as other people.
4. Never set Cato to do what you can do better yourself.
5. When you come to Concord, keep watch of your horse.
6. Always suspect Cato.
7. Remember, one and all, that a rope may bring you to an untimely end.

In view of this truly tragical scene, your committee cannot but consider it as a specimen of that flagrant injustice, which has been too long exercised toward the race, of which the deceased was a worthy member. From the time of the ancient Jews, this animal seems to have been a common object of obloquy and reproach. And your committee cannot better express their own views, than by inserting herein, entire, a communication addressed to them by a sensible individual of a drove which lately passed through the County.

To the Hog Committee of the Agricultural Society of the County of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN—While my fellow travellers are taking their repose, and our drover his dram, I seize the occasion to address you in behalf of my species, with a hope that you will abate something of your prejudices against us, and be made more sensible of our merits and our wrongs; and I am not without some hope of exciting a

filial feeling in the members of your Society, and most especially in yourselves. We differ ourselves moreover, that in the report, which you will soon be called upon to make, you will be induced to exercise, toward us, that charity which you profess so fondly for each other; and that you will do us, as you would wish us to do, if called on to report our opinion of you. We all have our talents, you know; and if we find ours in the Concord Gazette, you may look for yours in the Charlestown Aurora.

We think we have some reason to complain of the conduct of your ancestors toward ours. The practice of *hogging and yoking*, introduced so long ago as the reign of William and Mary, and continued in force in your statute book to the present time, savors to us strongly of what you would call a hogish age. We complain especially, that while your constitutional writ of *habeas corpus* secures to you, your personal liberty, *ours* is made to depend on the contradictory decisions of what you are pleased to call your primary assemblies, in which we are generally represented by a small minority. By your statute of 1785 Chapter 26, it is enacted among other strange things, that "any town may give liberty for swine to go at large, from the 15th day of April, to the 1st day of November, provided they be sufficiently yoked, and constantly ringed in the nose." And that it may be known what a sufficient yoking doth mean, "Be it further enacted, that a yoke, which is the full depth of the swine's neck, above the neck, and half so much below the neck; and the soul, or bottom of the yoke, full three times as long as the breadth or thickness of the swine's neck, on which it is placed, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient yoking, within the true intent and meaning of this act."

It is true, that these legal enactments have, in some degree, become impertinent; but, whether this refinement in the manners of the age is to be attributed principally to your species or ours, it would not be modest in us to say—

We know it would be vain to reason against your practice of ending our existence in the morning of life; inasmuch as your interest is your motive. We are aware that you consider us as created for your use, and we submit in silence; *soring always*, to us, and our successors, our ancient right of squeaking ad libitum, whenever you lay a finger upon us. We only ask that, during our short sojournment among you, you will treat us with greater respect, and endeavor to make our situation more comfortable. We do not like, for instance, to hear you speak of the "swinish multitude." We consider it an invidious comparison. We have also been greatly astonished in our minds, and shocked in our feelings, when we have overheard you accuse each other of "getting us drunk as a beast." For we are not so ignorant of men and things, as not to know that men is the only animal that gets drunk at all. And we think especially that you should cease such language, when you call to mind how kindly we *lucked* up one of your frail brethren, when he lately sought repose in our bed of straw.

We would not boast of our merits; but we hope to be excused for mentioning some of the benefits which we confer on your race. And, first of all, have we not given name and character to a society in your first literary institution? Who does not know that the "Fic Club," in Harvard University, has grown immensely well and fat, by the immolation of our infant offspring? And again, does not your favorite dish of the bean pot, owe the richness of its flavor, to the once despised tenant of the hog pen? And do we not often gratify your pride, awe, and fill your empty purses too, by appearing at your Cattle Shows? And are we not tolerable good company, on your way thither, and back? What supports, and sustains your militia officers, in their loftiest elevation, and in their proudest moments? Does not even your Major General rest entirely on our skins when performing his most glorious achievements at a muster?

Then again you complain of our want of neatness! and when pray furnishes you with the means of being otherwise? If we were disposed to paint our habitations, inside and out, as you do; or even to white wash them, as you do your outer houses; can you, of your own substance, furnish us with brushes, or any thing else for the purpose? If we were supplied as you are, who can say whether your parlor floor or ours would excel in neatness? Without any aid from your flesh brush, do we not contrive to keep our pores as open, and our skins as cholera proof as your own? With all the aids you might have from the clothes brush, are you quite sure that your outer man will, in all cases, compare with ours? Though we furnish you with the means of pre-

serving your teeth, are they, after all, so well preserved as our own? Does the Dandy at his glass remember, that he is indebted to our race, for the ease, with which he brushes his hair into those bewitching forms, so satisfactory to himself, and so taking with his fair one? You think you are indebted to the best black for making your boots shine like his own skin; but you forget that, without the material, which we furnish, there would be little difference between the boot, which treads the hog-yard, and that, which trips the parlor carpet.

But I must close. I have neither patience nor time, to mention the aid we furnish your shoe-makers and your extensive manufacturers, nor the thousand other ways in which we render you service. I must only add, that we esteem it most unkind and unfeeling in your race, that you should shave our murdered and helpless remains, without thank, while in the very act of taking from our backs, the article, which helps to smooth the passage of the razor, over your hardened and ungrateful faces.

But I will hope for better times; and which I seem to discover some faint dawning. And I will not conceal my satisfaction, in seeing such men appointed on the Hog Committee, and in being credibly informed that you are not insensible of the honor.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant, PORCES.

Your committee trust that the author of the foregoing letter will pardon them for thus putting it on the files of the Society. They consider it an invaluable document, and recommend it to the serious perusal of every member. All which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH ADAMS, Chairman.

From the Family Lyceum.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

MUCH has already been done by agricultural societies, and much more remains to be done. So far the influence they have exerted, and the improvements they have made, have been of a general character. At this time something more definite, some elementary instruction in the great science and art of agriculture, might be forwarded by the individual and combined efforts of agricultural societies, with perfect ease, and to the greatest advantage.

The mere offer of small premiums for the best agricultural and geological surveys, could not fail to take effect among lyceums, or individuals, or both; and if so, would lead to some definite and useful knowledge to the communities in which they are interested, or on which they depend.

If the State Society for Massachusetts should offer a premium for the first and second best surveys which might be made by any lyceum in the state, and each County society should offer similar premiums for all the towns in their several counties, it could not fail, with what has already been done on this subject, to produce the happiest results, not only for agriculture, but for science, and for the diffusion of many kinds of useful knowledge.

But what is particularly worthy their consideration is the example they would set to other states and other countries. At this age, when examples fly on the wings of the wind, what should be done to advance the interests of this commonwealth, would be imitated by other communities.

Much has already been done to render a minute agricultural and geological survey of this state not only practicable but easy. One of the most important steps is the procuring of the geological map by Professor Hitchcock, under the patronage of the Legislature. By the aid of this map, one of each town might be procured, which should give in detail what is there only furnished in outline.

The collections of minerals already procured, not only by lyceums, but by numerous schools, would also furnish important aid in this feasible enterprise.

Since this object is so great, and its accomplishment so easy, and so many are ready to lend a helping hand, both in schools and lyceums, we cannot doubt that if agricultural societies would take the matter under serious consideration, they would not only decide but act.

From the N. Y. Farmer.

CHEAP FODDER.

SIR,—I observe on page 80 of your current volume, that there was, during the spring, a scarcity of provender for your cattle. Our farmers make a very cheap fodder, which, as it may not be generally known, in America, I take the liberty to communicate to you.

It is made of wheat chaff, or cut straw, and chopped potatoes mixed. It is prepared as follows. A common boiler is set in a furnace. Water to the depth of a few inches is first put in; and then a bottom fitted in over the water, with holes bored in it. The boiler or kettle is then filled with the straw and potatoes, and steamed until the potatoes become soft. This is found to be an excellent and cheap fodder for cattle, milch cows, &c.

Several large farmers have got steam apparatus made expressly for the purpose, which they consider to pay well. In my next, I hope to give you a description of them.

Yours, M. SAUL.

Lancaster, (Eng.) Sept. 1832.

STRAW.

EXPERIMENTS on the nutritive matter in the straw of different kinds of grain, similar to those conducted by Mr. Sinclair relative to the grasses, are very desirable. Horses and cattle seem to eat the straw of beans and peas as readily as hay; and the experience of this firm leads to the belief, that the straw of wheat possesses much nourishment. It is coarse and woolly, indeed, but contains a great deal of saccharine matter; and if used with a very small addition of turnips, the cattle are found to thrive on it. Last season, there were fed here from the beginning of November to the middle of May, eight greys, rising three years old, five rising two, and five rising one. They had two acres of yellow turnips, a middling crop, and the oldest two lots had nothing besides but wheat straw. The largest proportion of the turnips was given to the youngest lot; for some time, the oldest two got scarcely any, and for six weeks previous to the grass, wheat-straw alone, without a turnip, was the food of these. They all grew well, and retained their condition, and no falling off on the part of the latter during the last six weeks was perceptible.—*Yrshire Reports.*

From the Northumberland (Pa.) Public Aspet.

Preserved Tomatoes. Dining a few days since, at Mr. Parloe's, inn-keeper, three miles below Lewisburg bridge, my attention was called to notice a new kind of preserve, prepared by the landlady from the common tomatoe. Its flavor was remarkably rich and fine, so much so that I was induced to inquire into the particulars. It is a discovery of her own. The tomatoes are taken when nearly ripe, and prepared in the usual manner of other preserves, with sugar and molasses.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

MR. GRAY'S REPORT ON COWS & HEIFERS.

The committee on Cows and Heifers, consisting of Messrs. J. C. GRAY, Capt. GEO. SMITH of Needham, and NATHAN ADAMS, Jr. of Medford, Report, That the show of cows, milch heifers, and young heifers was, on the whole, quite respectable, more especially that of milch heifers. Your committee have to regret the scanty and meagre nature of the statements made by several of the competitors. Very little written information was communicated, and the verbal accounts which were given were often quite unsatisfactory. The committee feel called upon to notice more particularly, that many owners of milch animals offered for premium were altogether unable to give any exact information, as to the quantity of milk. When we consider that this is a point of the greatest importance, more especially to the keepers of dairies, and that it can be ascertained by a few simple and easy experiments, it is surprising that any careful farmer can keep a number of animals year after year, without attempting to discover their respective merits in this particular. After as careful an examination as the circumstances of the case would admit, your committee have awarded premiums as follows:—

For Cows. First premium of \$25, to James Osborn, of Stow, for his red cow.

Second ditto, \$15, to Mr. Watts, of Concord, for his Concord cow.

Third ditto, \$10, to Mr. Bright, of Watertown. For milch heifers, the committee assigned the first of \$15, to Oliver Cook, of Brighton, for his heifer sired by Mr. Parson's bull, Cream Pitcher, being a full blooded imported bull, of the Alderney breed, a race well known for the extraordinary richness of their milk. The dam of the heifer in question, was from an excellent native cow, by Mr. Parson's short-horned bull, Holderness. It appeared from credible attestations in writing that this heifer had given eighteen quarts of milk per day during the summer months, and that nine pounds of butter per week had been made from her during that period. She is represented as three years old, and as having had her second calf last May.

The second premium, of \$10, was awarded to Nathl. Clapp, of Dorchester.

The third premium, of \$5, to Moody Moore, of Waltham, for his largest heifer.

For Young Heifers, the following premiums were awarded:—

First premium, of \$12, to Lewis Hollbrook, of Sherburne, for his large red heifer.

Second premium, of \$10, to Benjamin Shurtleff, of Chelsea, for his brindle heifer without horns.

Third premium, of \$8, to E. H. Derby, of Medfield, for his heifer, from Mr. Prince's stock.

Fourth premium, of \$6, to Vernal Barber, of Sherburne, for his white heifer.

Several pens were filled with cows and heifers sent for exhibition only, by Hon. John Wells and E. Hersy Derby, Esq. The reputation of both these gentlemen, as raisers of beautiful and valuable stock, is so well established, that any remarks might be deemed superfluous. It is sufficient to say, that the milch stock sent by them on this occasion, constitutes one of the principal ornaments of the show, and comprises many individuals, which, if offered for premiums, would have proved very formidable competitors.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. GRAY, Per Order.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, 1832.

We hope that the improved appearance of this day's impression of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER will meet with the approbation of the public, and secure us a continuance of that patronage which can alone enable us to go on our way rejoicing. We wish to be a worthy representative of the most important interest in the community, and hope that no negligence as to matter or manner will degrade us in the estimation of the cultivators, who compose the sinews of national power, and the essence of all that gives strength and solidity to the pillars of civilized society.

We have rarely read a more faccious production than that of the Committee of the Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, on SWINE, of which JOSIAH ADAMS, Esq. was Chairman. The uses and abuses of this important quadruped are set forth with wisdom, as well as wit, and he who reads cannot fail to be instructed as well as amused.

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

Messrs. G. Thorburn & Sons, of New York, have recently presented to the American public, a beautiful edition of a work lately published in London and Edinburgh, entitled *The Planter's Guide, or a practical Essay on the best method of giving immediate effect to Wood by the removal of large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art and that of general Arboriculture, on fixed and physiological principles; interspersed with observations on general planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland.* By SIR HENRY STEUART, Bart. L. L. D. F. R. S. E. &c. In one large octavo volume, of 422 pages.

In the Publisher's Advertisement to the American Edition, it is observed that, "In presenting this valuable work to the American public, the publishers are actuated by an ardent desire to see the useful principles so ably demonstrated by the intelligent author, brought into successful operation in this country. On his own property in Scotland, Sir Henry Steuart has accomplished the most wonderful changes, which appear more like the effects of magical influence, than the ordinary application of means which many possess. His park contains about one hundred and twenty acres, of great diversity of surface, and of various soils, and in 1820, the entire number of trees of ancient standing, did not exceed between sixty and seventy: in that and the following year, by means of the Transplanting Machine, he added to his domain near seven hundred, which were scattered singly, or arranged in clumps and masses of different kinds, giving to the whole a rich and woody appearance. To produce these astonishing effects, which at once convert the most tame and uninteresting situation into a picturesque and glowing landscape, thereby anticipating forty years of a man's existence, the expense can be but a very minor consideration: about thirty pounds sterling

per acre, or two hundred dollars may be assumed here as a fair estimation.

"In Great Britain this art may be presumed to be indispensable, and invaluable; but in a great proportion of the United States, the denuding propensities of the early settlers have so constantly maintained an exterminating war against those boundless and magnificent forests, which clothed the land from the rising to the setting sun, and his relentless axe has nearly swept away, in the neighborhood of our towns and dwellings, those beautiful creations of nature, which, in other countries are objects of affectionate interest, and cherished with feelings bordering on veneration; indeed, to such a radical extent has this obliterating practice been carried, that it might be a question whether this art, for purposes of ornament is not as necessary here as in England."

This work is valuable not merely on account of its directions for transplanting trees, and covering at once naked surfaces of earth with beautiful groves, but for its scientific notices, and directions relative to the culture of trees, and the management of forests. We shall at present limit our notice to the latter branch of the subject.

"In advertent to heat as essential to vegetation, it is particularly worthy of notice that the epidermis and bark of trees drawn up by shelter are usually thin, the former often smooth and glossy. The descending vessels, by consequence, as they lie under it, never fail to suffer severely, on being exposed to a cold atmosphere. It is greatly on this account as well as from scantiness of roots and lateral boughs that plantations sustain such extensive injury on being suddenly thinned. Where that operation is performed in a gradual manner, it gives time for nature to prepare the trees for the change, by strengthening the coat of bark, and likewise by multiplying the roots, and thickening the spray and branches; and thus the proper vessels are prevented from being chilled by untimely exposure. The fact, though universally known, is never referred to the true cause, by common observers.

"These considerations furnish ample ground to admire the wise provision of nature, in bestowing a much thicker, coarser, and more indurated covering of bark upon all trees in open exposures: for in vain might they possess every other property, if the sap-vessels were not sufficiently protected and enabled to do their office. Were that to happen, through the thinness of the bark, there cannot be a doubt but that the plants would become stunted and sickly, and both branches and spray would suffer in consequence, as we see happen to the generality of transplanted trees, which do not possess this protecting property. From all which it appears that the health and protection of the proper vessels, by means of a due thickness and induration of bark, is an indispensable prerequisite in all subjects meant for removal, and that it is deserving of the rank here assigned to it."

As before intimated, this work is exhibited in a beautiful form. It is truly an honor to the American press. The paper, type, cuts, and binding, are highly creditable to American art, and G. THORBURN & SONS, have done the public much benefit, and themselves much honor, by their elegant edition of a book of such merit.

STEAM CARRIAGES IN ENGLAND.

It appears by late English publications that steam coaches are about to be as common in that country, as other and more ordinary carriages. Bell's Weekly Messenger of Oct. 23, tells of a coach, the invention of Messrs. Oyle & Summers, of Southampton, who have obtained a moving power, by which carriages can be propelled on the common roads of the country, with speed and safety, and without smoke. The first attempt was accompanied with difficulty in regulating the speed down hill, the machine having in one instance hurried down a declivity at the rate of 50 miles an hour. This, however, has been amended and the vehicle made to proceed downhill at the rate of seven miles an hour.

ADAPTING PLANTS TO SOILS.

(Concluded from page 146.)

Some time since a gentleman brought me some turnip roots that had failed for several years; and the potatoes had equally been vitiated the preceding year. When I dissected the plant, I found the wood or sap vessels of the root were rotted off, and in their stead a number of large bladders of putrid water remained as a sort of swelled and distorted root. But almost all nourishment from the earth was suspended, and the leaves alone retained a sort of life, from the nutriment they received from the atmosphere. The potatoes were nearly in the same condition, the roots all decayed, not forming any bulbs; but when peas and vetches were placed in the same ground, they grew remarkably well. Now this is certainly a proof that a plant can be destroyed by a decided aversion to the soil in which it is placed; which will notwithstanding, agree with many other vegetables; and that the plants of a poor soil can be as much hurt in a rich one, as the plant of a rich in a poor soil.

I have also known the same disorder seize trees, on being put into ground too rich for them. A friend of mine having just made a garden, which was not yet wallowed in left a row of the *salix caprea*, [a species of willow,] in a hedge to shade a walk. Being desirous of having very good vegetables he manured the ground to the most excessive degree, even to the edge of the trees. In two or three years the trees began to decline, and at last got so bad that he consulted me what he should do with them. I advised the taking one for examination. I found most of the wood of the root decaying, while the side radicles were turned into putrid bulbs. We uncovered all the rest of the trees, and flung dry sand on them, mixing it with the earth that surrounded the roots: we saved all but three.

In tracing the various expedients necessary to a plant put out of its natural earth, I shall first mention manure as the most considerable. In proportion as the ground is adverse to the plant, so much more does the farmer load it with the only remedy he is acquainted with "dressing" to enable the plant to shoot. If the manure do not afford the juices it requires, and which its natural earth would certainly have bestowed, the crop fails; then the quantity of seeds must be more than doubled, which creates a second expense.

One of the principal parts of farming should be thoroughly to understand the soil of each field, and its subsoil, and the sorts of plant that suits that peculiar ground, that the farmer may be able to adapt

MISCELLANY.

From the New-York Mirror.

We feel honored by the preference shewn us, in being enabled to present the readers of the New-York Mirror, with the following exquisite original production, from the pen of that distinguished young lady, who has exhibited not less genius in her own poetry than in the manner of rendering that of others. The subject is American, and the lines are the firstlings of her muse in this "green, forest-land."—*Lds. N. Y. Mirror.*

AUTUMN.

Written after a ride by the Schuylkill, in October.

BY MISS FANNY KEMEL.

Thou comest not in sober guise,

In mellow cloak of russet clad—

Thine are no melancholy skies,

Nor luscious flowers, pale and sad;

But, like an emperor, triumphing,

With gorgeous robes of Tynan dyes,

Full flush of fragrant blossoming,

And glowing purple canopies.

How call ye this the season's fall,

That seems the payment of the year?

Richer and brighter far than all

The pomp that spring and summer wear.

Red falls the western light of day

On rock and stream and winding shore;

Soft woods, banks and granite gray,

With amber clouds are curtained o'er;

The wide clear waters sleeping lie

Beneath the evening's wings of gold,

And on their glassy breast the sky

And banks their mingled hues unfold.

Far in the tangled woods, the ground

Is strewn with fading leaves, but lie

Like crimson carpets all around

Beneath a crimson canopy.

The sloping sun with arrows bright

Pierces the forest's waving maize;

The universe seems wrapt in light,

A floating robe of rosy haze.

Oh Autumn! thou art here a king—

And round thy throne the smiling hours

A thousand fragrant robes bring,

Of golden fruits and blushing flowers.

Oh! not upon thy fading fields and fells,

In such rich garb, doth Autumn come to thee,

My home!—but o'er thy mountains and thy dells

His footsteps fall slowly and solemnly.

Nor flower nor bud remaineth there to him,

Save the faint breathing rose, that, round the year,

Its crimson bud and pale soft blossoms dim,

In lowly beauty constantly doth wear.

O'er yellow stubble lands in mantle brown

He wanders through the wan October light;

Still as he goeth, slowly stripping down

The garlands green that were the spring's delight.

At noon and eve thin silver vapors rise

Around his path: but sometimes at mid-day

He looks along the hills with gentle eyes,

That make the sallow woods and fields seem gay.

Yet something of sad sovereignty he hath—

A scepter crown'd with berries ruddy red,

And the cold sobbing wind bestows his path

With wither'd leaves, that rustle 'neath his tread;

And round him still, in melancholy state,

Sweet solemn thoughts of death and of decay,

In slow and hush'd attendance, ever wait,

Telling how all things far must pass away.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF DRUNKARDS.

The spontaneous combustion of drunkards is a fact well established in Medical science. The following are among numerous instances which have been related by eminent physicians and others.

Dr. Peter Schofield, at a late address delivered at the formation of a Temperance Society in the township of Bastard, in the district of Johnstown, in the province of Upper Canada, states a case of spontaneous combustion which occurred in his practice. "It is well authenticated," says the Doctor, "that many habitual drinkers of ardent spirits are brought to their end by what is called spontaneous combustion. By spontaneous combustion I mean when a person takes fire by an electric shock, and burns up without any external application. It was the case of a young man about twenty-five years old; he had been an habitual drunkard for many years. I saw him about nine o'clock in the evening on which it happened. He was then as usual, not drunk but full of liquor. About 11 the same evening I was called to see him. I found him literally roasted from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. He was found in a blacksmith's shop, just across the way from where he had been. The owner, all of a sudden, discovered an extensive light in his shop, as though the whole building was in one general flame. He ran with the greatest precipitancy, and on flinging open the door, discovered a man standing erect in the midst of a widely extended silver colored blaze, bearing as he described it, exactly the appearance of the wick of a burning candle in the midst of its own flame. He seized him by the shoulder and jerked him to the door, upon which the flame was instantly extinguished.

"There was no fire in the shop, neither was there any possibility of fire having been communicated to him from any external source. It was purely a case of spontaneous ignition. A general sloughing soon came on, and his flesh was consumed, or removed in the dressing, leaving the bones and a few of the larger blood vessels standing. The blood nevertheless rallied around the heart and maintained the vital spark until the thirtieth day, when he died, not only the most loathsome, ill-featured and dreadful picture that was ever presented to human view; but his shrieks, his cries, and lamentations, were enough to rend a heart of adamant. He complained of no pain of body; his flesh was all gone. He said he was suffering the torments of hell; that he was just upon its threshold, and soon should enter its dismal caverns; in this frame of mind he gave up the ghost. O, the death of the drunkard! Well may it be said to beggar all description. I have seen other drunkards die, but never in a manner so awful and affecting. They usually go off senseless and stupid as it regards a future state!"

Kingston Gazette.

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the fortunes of the signers of the declaration of independence, says the New York Evening Post, was the tranquility in which their lives were passed, and the late period to which they were protracted. Most of them lived to a good old age, crowned with civil honors, bestroved by the gratitude of the republic, and some of them perished by mere decay of the powers of nature. Of the fifty-six who affixed their signatures to that document, twenty-seven lived to an age exceeding

seventy years, and forty-one to an age exceeding sixty. Only two of the whole number, Gwinnet of Georgia, who fell in a duel, in his 45th year, and Lynch of South Carolina, who was shipwrecked in his sixtieth—died a violent death. Twenty-one lived to the beginning of the present century, three were permitted to see the great experiment of a representative confederacy confirmed by the events of fifty years. Of all the delegates from New York and New England, only one, Whipple of New Hampshire, died at an earlier age than sixty. Never in the world, had the leaders in any bold and grand political movement more reason to congratulate themselves and their country on its issue. The exertions, and perils of their manhood were succeeded by a peaceful, honored and ripe old age, in which they witnessed the happy result of the institutions they had aided in devising, and they were gathered to their graves amid the regrets of the generation which was in its cradle when they laid the foundations of the republic.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a creditor in Boston soliciting the payment of a debt, like a particular breed of cattle?

Ans. Because he is a *Suffolk dun*.

Why is a voter, who has just put in his vote, like the Galloway cattle of Scotland?

Ans. Because he is *polled*.

Marshall Saxe computed that, in a battle, only one ball in 84 takes effect. Others that only one in 10 strikes, and no more than one in 400 is fatal. At the battle of Tormay, in Flanders, fought on the 22d May, 1794, it is calculated that 236 musket shot were expended in disabling each soldier who suffered.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

JUST received a few bushels of the celebrated Black Sea Wheat, described by Mr. MARKS in this week's New England Farmer, and raised by him near Lake Erie; price \$3 per bushel. It is thought this will prove a valuable acquisition to New England; the seed is of remarkably fine appearance, wholly free from small grains or mixture with other seeds, and we think cannot fail to give satisfaction. Farmers are requested to call and examine it.

Nov. 21

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by J. E. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer Office—the Planter's Guide; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of giving immediate Effect to Wood, by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Physiological principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Stewart, Bart. LL. D. F. R. S. E. &c. Price \$3.

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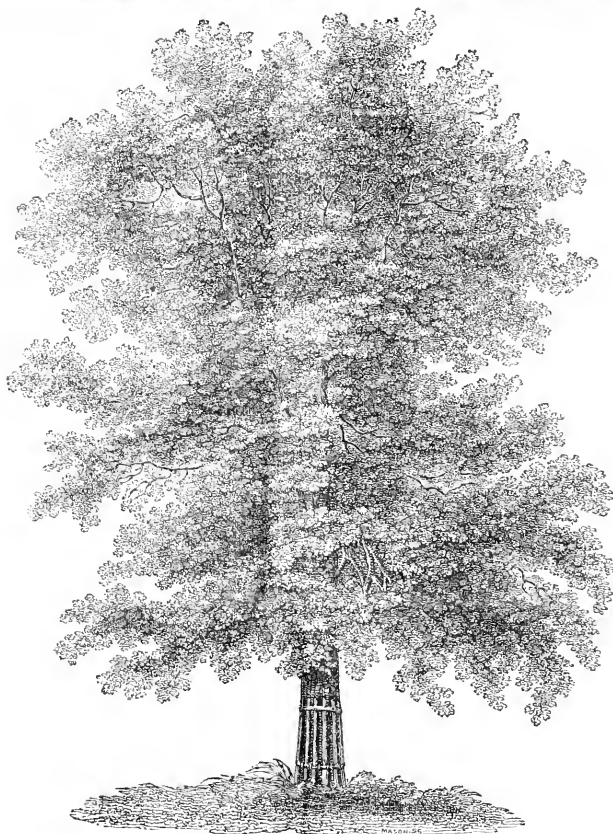
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NO. 21.



TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES, ON SIR HENRY STEUART'S NEW THEORY.

The cut above is illustrative of the system recommended in "Stewart's Planter's Guide," for removing trees of large size. Of this we have given some notices in our last paper. The utility of the art of removing large trees, with little interruption to their growth, is too apparent to need elucidation. The object to be effected by the judicious planter, as explained by the author of the work before us, is "*the preservation of all the parts in as entire and perfect a state as possible.*" By reducing the art to practice the author observes that "the mutilating system, now generally prevalent, will be rendered unnecessary, and a method established which is absolutely superior in itself, and more agreeable to observation and experience."

In transplanting the tree, instead of lopping and defacing the top and side branches, the whole are left untouched, and their fine symmetry is preserved entire.

In speaking of the common errors, which injudicious planters commit, the author observes, that the first is the non-adaptation of trees to their proper soil. "No man who knows any thing of wood, will put down the sycamore, the lime, or the wild cherry, for example, on a clayey soil; neither will he put the oak or elm on light sand or gravel, but, on the contrary, on the deepest and loamiest land he can find, and, in the case of the oak, even with a clay bottom: for, although that tree in that particular is the most accommodating of all plants, it is only on land of this sort that it will really thrive, and grow to timber. But to the skillful planter the subsoil is often regarded as of more moment than the mere texture of the surface, as the degrees of moisture, most suitable to woody plants form, perhaps, the most prominent feature in their characteristic differences. It is therefore of the utmost importance to the planter to study those distinctions. In certain situations, where he might be anxious for the grand effect of the oak or the chestnut, it will often be prudent for him to be content with the inferior forms of the lime, or the beech.—The second error to which the author adverts

is the having recourse to close woods and plantations, for the supply of trees proper for transplanting. Allured by the fine forms of trees, which have grown under such circumstances, the tallness of their stems, the beauty of their bark, and their general appearance of health and strength, we naturally form the wish to transfer them to the lawn, or open park: but we should reflect, that how much soever they may please the eye, there are no properties so unfit as these for this degree of exposure, as they are generated solely by warmth and shelter. As well might we bring forth the native of the burning plains of Asia or Africa, and in the light attire of those tropical climates expect him to endure a British winter.

The third error, according to our author, is the setting out of plants of too diminutive a size into the open field. Size, he affirms, offers to successful removal no actual impediment farther than increased expenditure. The same principles apply to the largest trees, just as well as to the least. But it is material to notice, that size implies greater labor and contingencies, and, by consequence more powerful machinery; and both rise in a ratio far more accelerated than might at first be conceived to correspond with the increased dimensions of the trees. My own operations as to size having been of a limited sort, (the subjects seldom exceeding thirty-five or thirty-six feet high, and in the stem from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter,) I do not presume to prescribe to what height others should go, because it is altogether arbitrary.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Laing Meason, a gentleman who was a witness of the operation of transplanting trees of a large size at Allanton House, the seat of Sir Henry Stuart, will give an idea of the expense attendant on the process of removing large trees recommended.

"I attended in March last, most carefully in the park at Allanton, to the operation of lifting, and placing in new situations two trees of about thirty or forty years' growth: the following is the result. Ten workmen began at six in the morning to remove the two trees, the one twenty-eight feet high, the other thirty-two feet, by actual measurement; girth from thirty to thirty-six inches. The one tree was removed nearly a mile, the other about a hundred yards, and the whole operation was completed before six o'clock in the evening. The wages of the men amounted to 15s., so that each tree cost 7s. 6d. A pair of horses was used in dragging the machine on which the trees were laid. Such was the expense of the operation. Now if a comparison be drawn betwixt this expense, and that of planting groups of young plants, inclosing and keeping up the inclosures, for five-and-twenty or thirty years, losing the value of the ground occupied by the groups or belts, Sir Henry Stuart's system cannot be a *twentieth* of the expense of the common method. A few trees of the growth of thirty or forty years, produce at once that effect, both for shelter and beauty that would occupy in young planting an acre or two of ground. On the consideration of economy, therefore, Sir Henry's system is most deserving of praise. But it is wrong to consider the practice of transplanting large trees as confined to mere ornament, in the formation of parks and pleasure grounds."

COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the New England Farmer.*AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. VII.
KEEPING A DAY BOOK.

BOTH merchants and mechanics are greatly indebted to their books of accounts, for information and success in the several branches of their business, by regular and correct entries. The transaction of every day should be correctly noted. The time when you plough, sow, plant, mow, pull flax, cut fuel, gather corn, potatoes, &c. and the quantity and quality of manure laid on each field, should be carefully noticed. You will then know the season when labor must be done the next year, in those fields, and the kinds and proportions of manure required to dress them. Farmers should weigh all their pork, beef, butter and cheese; and measure all their grain, corn, potatoes, &c. and indeed, every article they lay up for winter; and also the time when they kill their creatures and the food on which they were fattened. This will show the quantity they consume, what, and how much of each article, and how much they may have to dispose of. Days on which they hire laborers; the labor performed on those days, and the price paid for that labor, should be entered. This will show what time and labor must be performed the next year, the price of it, and the money which may be wanted to carry on the business of the farm. Every farmer should mark the day on which his cows, mares, &c. associate with the males of their several kinds; he will then be able to provide proper room, &c. for the reception of their young and to attend to their keeping in due season, and which ought to be a little better than common, at those periods. For want of this attention, multitudes of calves, lambs, pigs, &c. are annually lost. The ages of lambs, calves, colts, &c. should be carefully noted, and the weight of them when killed; as this will point out those ewes, cows, &c. which are best for breeders; which is a very material branch of knowledge, in regard to the growth and value of a stock of cattle. In short, the Farmer should note the business of every day, how and where he past it, and what the weather was; and he should not forget, that so much of the goodness of his crops depends upon early and seasonable cultivation, that he had better give any price for labor than be belated; more depends on this than farmers in general seem to be sensible of. Flax, sowed early, will have a better coat, and more seed than when sowed late. Barley sowed early will not be liable to blast and mildew; and indian corn planted and hoed in good season, will not be so liable to suffer from drought, and from frosts, and will be fuller and heavier, than when planted late, poorly ploughed, and indifferently hoed. Grass land on which manure is spread early, will yield a much better crop, than if spread late, and one load of grass, cut when ripe, and before it withers and turns white in the field, will be of more value than two loads of the same kind, cut after it is ripe, dried away and weather-beaten: it has lost its juices in this state, which is all that is valuable. Our summers are so short, that every possible advantage should be taken for early cultivation: for negligence and inattention in the spring, will certainly be followed by cold and hunger of the following winter.

But to return. A Farmer should keep a careful entry of all his fodder; the quantity and quality

of each kind: for he may wish to purchase and winter a cow or two extraordinary—and an account of the manure made by his swine, by scraping of the roads, his yards, by mud, barn dung, &c. for, this will show him at once, how much land to break up, and the strength he will have for the next year's cultivation: if he neglects this branch of good husbandry, he cannot expect to form a just estimate, either of the labor or profits of the next year. To avail himself of the advantages which stand connected with his situation and farm, he must attend to these things, many of which may appear of little or of no consequence in the eyes of the mass of farmers; but they certainly deserve their very serious attention. Laborers, unless upon some urgent occasions, should never be hired by the month, nor even for a single day, in the winter season; when the days are short, cold and stormy, and when an industrious man can hardly earn his living. The quantity of pork, beef, cider and other provisions expended, in other words, almost thrown away, by this imprudent practice, will certainly be missed, and severely felt in the following spring and summer; unless an additional stock of each be laid up to support it in the fall proceeding. The farmer may hire labor in the spring, to get a good crop in due season: in the summer, to secure his grass; and in the fall of the year, to gather in his harvest; but not in the winter, when nothing can be raised, either for the use of man or beast.

And here I observe, that every Farmer should endeavour to cultivate and take care of his own lands; and not let the profits of them depend on hirelings more than he cannot possibly avoid. And he should never work within doors, while any thing can be done to advantage without; nor set himself, or his laborers to that work in fair, which can be done in foul weather.

For the New England Farmer.

THE SEASONS, CROPS, &c. IN VERMONT.

Extract from a letter from a Correspondent, in Vermont, to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

"I WISH, Sir, that your paper could circulate more extensively in the northern part of Vermont. It is really painful to travel through this country, and witness our mode of farming—to see large farm yards full of manure lying year after year, exposed to the rains, atmosphere, and sun; our wet lands unditched, and our dry lands but half cultivated. The present season has not been so unfavorable as was anticipated in the early part of it; the wheat crop is abundant for this country, perhaps not more than half our usual crop of corn, but oats and potatoes are good; the later of very superior quality: the hay crop rather light, but of good quality; our dairies have not done as well as usual, and but little butter has been made the latter part of the season."

From the Vermont Chronicle.

WINTER BUTTER.

Messrs. Richards and Tracy.—With this, I hand each of you three samples of butter, made within two miles from your office, on the days following, viz. No. 1 on the 3d, No. 2 on the 9th, and No. 3 on the 17th of Nov. 1832.

Though I do not think I have ever chanced to see so good butter made at this season of the year, it is no vain or boastful desire that prompts me to exhibit these samples. My only object is to com-

municate, with your leave, and through your columns, to the public, what I consider as a discovery in the art of making butter, and to verify in part what I communicate, by an exhibition of the results of the experiments already made.

Without further introduction, I will state the process; and I hope it is not the worse for being simple. It is this.—Place the cream in an iron kettle, over a clear fire, and bring it near but not quite to a boiling heat. In doing this, observe two things. 1. To stir the cream frequently, but not while over the fire. It more readily imbibes smoke when stirred than when at rest. 2. To skim off all the froth¹ that may rise while heating. After thus heating, stirring and skimming, remove the cream and put it into a stone churn, and set it away where it will not freeze, and let it remain till the next day. Then bring it towards the fire, and gradually and slightly warm it,—turning the churn around occasionally. It is then churned with a uniform and rather animated motion, but with no violence. The butter will appear in about 25 minutes after the churning commences. That was the time occupied, as we conjecture, in churning, on the said 3d and 9th of November. On the 17th, the time, we know, was only 23 minutes.

You will observe that samples No. 2 and 3, are as yellow as June butter; and that though the peculiar rich flavor of June butter may be wanting, still there is no bitter or unpleasant taste in either sample. Please to observe also, that Nos. 2 and 3 have a waxy quality and appearance, peculiar to good butter.

The reason why No. 1, though made earliest in the season, is not as yellow and waxy as Nos. 2 and 3, we conjecture to be this—that No. 1 was warmed rather too much at the time of churning.

I milked but two cows during the time mentioned, and was only able, after supplying other demands for milk, to set about 7 1-2 quarts of milk each day for cream. I did not weigh the butter, but have no reason to suppose that the quantity was materially altered by the new mode of making. The cows were fed on frosted grass, hay, and top stalks, with a small allowance of pumpkins or potatoes night and morning.

The cream churned on the 3d, had not been frozen, but the grass on which the cow fed had been frozen. That churned on the 9th, had been partially frozen, and that churned on the 17th had been all frozen.

A. B.

P. S. Nov. 23, 1832. Since writing the above, the experiment of making butter by heating the cream as above mentioned, has been this day again repeated, with entire success. It is perhaps unnecessary to observe that, probably, many things in the process described might be varied without injury, and perhaps with advantage. I conjecture that the secret lies in removing the froth.

¹It may be that it is this froth which occasions all the trouble in the usual way of making butter in winter. If mixed with skimmed milk, this froth is said to make good "shortening."

Waste Lands. From an estimate lately laid before the English Parliament, it appears that above 15,000,000 acres of land are now lying waste and uncultivated in the United Kingdom, yet capable of cultivation; and also that there are millions of acres which now produce very little, from want of proper cultivation, but which by judicious management, might be rendered abundantly fertile. —*Genesee Farmer.*

MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

It is well known that the beautiful grounds of Mount Auburn have been purchased and enclosed by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and that a part of them have been converted into a CEMETERY. The Society are desirous of still further embellishing and adapting these grounds to the purposes of an ornamental burial-place. It is their wish also to complete the laying out of a Garden, and to build a Cottage on the premises, for the residence of a Superintendent and Gardener.

The success of the design has, thus far, fully equalled the expectations of its friends. The amount received from the sale of lots in the Cemetery, is about 12,000 dollars, the whole of which has been expended in the purchase of land, the construction of avenues, the building of a fence round the estate, and other necessary charges. It is very important to commence additional improvements at an early period the next spring, and, in fact, many of them could be carried on during the present season, if the funds were adequate; but they are at present insufficient. It is the object of the Society to awaken the attention to this subject, in the hope of increasing their means of improving and embellishing this interesting spot.

For this purpose the Committee of the Horticultural Society, who are charged with the management of this property, have issued a circular inviting the public attention to it, to which they have subjoined a list of the present proprietors of lots, and of lots *unsold*, with the price and terms of sale. Copies of this publication may be had at the Courier Office.

The price of a lot, containing 300 square feet, with liberty to use one foot in width on each boundary, for the erection of a wall or fence, is *sixty dollars*.

Any lot already laid out and unsold may be taken by a subscriber or purchaser, and he who first reports his selection to the Secretary of the Garden and Cemetery Committee, will be entitled to the preference.

A new lot will be surveyed and laid out for any subscriber, on his paying the additional sum of *ten dollars*.

A sufficient number of lots will be surveyed to supply all the subscribers, and the right of selecting from them will be sold at auction in June next.

A lot is laid out in Cypress Avenue, 30 by 60 feet, and is now being enclosed by an iron fence, in which single internments may be made on payment of ten dollars.

OLIVER B. ALEXANDER, Undertaker, has charge of the receiving tomb, under Park Street Church, and also of that at Mount Auburn. He may be found at the house in rear of St. Paul's Church. Mr. L. Lyon, sexton of the Episcopal Church at Cambridge, is also engaged by the Society.

CULTURE OF THE CARNATION.

The flowers are propagated either by seed or by layers; the first is the method for raising few flowers; the other is the way to preserve and multiply those of former years. To raise them from seed; that from the best double flowers should be selected, which will produce the strongest plants, and should be sown in April in pots or boxes of fresh light earth, mixed with rotten cow manure, exposed to the morning sun,

and occasionally watered. In a month the plants will appear, and in July should be transplanted into the beds of the same earth, in open airy situation, at six inches distance, and their left to flower. When in flower, the finest kinds should be marked, and all the layers that can be, should, during the time of flowering, be laid down from them; these will have taken root by the end of August, and are then to be taken off and planted out in pots in pairs.—E. RUDGE, Esq. F. S. S.—*Lou. Gard. Mag.*

TOBACCO.

A CORRESPONDENT who has given up the use of Tobacco, gives the following as some of the results:

1. I am now satisfied that it was a positive injury to my health.
2. I can now employ the money which I formerly spent for tobacco, to serve some better purpose.
3. I feel as well as I formerly did with the aid of tobacco, and seven times better.
4. I can reprove a drunkard or a lover of rum with a better face, for he would formerly turn upon me and say, "you use tobacco, and what is the difference?"
5. I can sit in a parlour without jumping up and running to the door, window, fire place, or spit box, and shooting my head forward like a jack-knife, to dispose of saliva.
6. I can pass by any person without disturbing his olfactorys with my breath.
7. I feel perfectly unfettered, and have no hankering after tobacco; though it was several weeks before my appetite was completely changed. There is no question that it is very difficult to quit—but "victory is joyful."
8. My teeth are as sound as ever.
9. My mind is more clear and active than when under the influence of tobacco.—*Journal of Humanity.*

From the Boston Traveller.

FEMALE INDUSTRY.

ONE of the most ingenious fabrics we have for a long time examined is a silk bed covering, the manufacture of Mrs. Thomas Lilley of this city, which received the premium at the late Brighton Fair. It is made of pieces so small that 5684 were required to give it sufficient size, exclusive of the border. Mrs. L. sewed together and quilted the whole in about five months, besides managing the domestic concerns of a pretty large family without any aid. There was but a single needle used in the work, eleven spools of cotton thread, and thirty-three skeins of basting cotton. The cost of silk and other trimmings, \$8 50.

BYRON'S OPINION OF BEAUTY.

I do not talk of mere beauty (continued Byron) of feature or complexion, but of expression, that looking out of the soul through the eyes, which, in my opinion, constitutes true beauty. Women have been pointed out to me as beautiful, who never could have interested my feelings from their want of countenance, or expression, which means countenance; and others, who were little remarked, have struck me as being captivating from the force of countenance. A woman's face ought to be like an April day—susceptible of change and variety; but sunshine should often gleam over it, to replace the clouds and showers that may ob-

scure its lustre, which, poetical description apart, (said Byron,) in sober prose means, that good humoured smiles ought to be ready to chase away the expression of pensiveness or care that sentiment or earthly ill calls forth. Women were meant to be the excitors of all that is finest in our natures, and the soothers of all that is turbulent and harsh. Of what use, then, can a handsome automaton be, after one has got acquainted with a face that knows no change, though it causes many? This is a style of looks I could not bear the sight of for a week, and yet, such are the looks that pass in society for pretty, handsome, and beautiful.

POWER OF FIRE.

A BUSHEL of coals properly consumed will raise seventy millions of pounds weight a foot high. This is the average effect of a steam engine now working in Cornwall. The ascent of Mount Blanc from the valley of Chamouni is considered as the most toilsome feat that a strong man can execute in two days. The combustion of two pounds of coal would place him on the summit. The Menai Bridge consists of a mass of iron, not less than four millions of pounds in weight, suspended at a medium height of 120 feet above the sea. The consumption of seven bushels of coal would suffice to raise it to the place where it hangs. The great pyramid of Egypt is composed of granite. It is 700 feet in the side of its base, and 500 in perpendicular height, and stands on eleven acres of ground. Its weight is, therefore, 12,780 millions of pounds, at a medium height of 125 feet; consequently it would be raised by the effort of about 630 chaldrons of coal, a quantity consumed in some foundries in a week. The annual consumption of coal in London is estimated at 1,500,000 chaldrons. The effort of this quantity would raise a cubical block of marble, 2,200 feet in the side, through a space equal to its own height, or to pile one such mountain upon another. The Monte Nuovo, near Pozzuoli, which was erupted in a single night by volcanic fire, might have been raised by such an effort from a depth of about eight miles.

EXPERIMENT IN HORTICULTURE.

MR. KNIGHT, (florist and nursery-man, in the King's Road, Chelsea,) made the following successful experiment on a mulberry tree, which, except one very large branch, was either dead or decaying. When the sap had ascended, he barked the branch completely round near its junction with the trunk of the tree, and having filled three sacks with mould, he tied them round that part of the branch which had been barked, and by means of one or two old watering pots, which were kept filled with water, and placed over the sacks, from which the water gradually distilled, the mold in the sacks was sufficiently moistened for his purpose. Towards the end of the year, he examined the sacks, and found them filled with numerous small fibrous roots, which the sap, having no longer the bark for its conductor into the main roots of the tree, had thus expanded itself in throwing out. A hole having been prepared near the spot, the branch was sawn off below the sacks, and planted with them, the branch being propped securely. The next summer it flourished and bore fruit, and is still in a thriving state. *Jesses' Gleanings in Natural History*, page 145, extracted by A. CONSTANT READER.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

ON PLANTING A FLOWER GARDEN.

HAVING in last week's Farmer offered a few remarks on the formation of a flower garden, it may now be proper to give some directions for planting the various compartments. The most efficacious plan for accomplishing this, and making the thing intelligible to every one, would be by giving a plan for a flower garden, with a list of plants, and references to their proper site in every border, clump or parterre. Such it is in contemplation to publish in the Farmer at some future period; for the present, a few general hints must suffice. There are two systems which may be followed according to taste or fancy—first, by planting the border, &c. indiscriminately with various plants so selected and distributed that they will regularly succeed each other in their time of flowering—exhibit a variety of colors, and a difference in height. The other method is by planting only one kind or class of plants in each division. Whichever system is adopted, they may be so furnished, by a judicious selection and proper arrangement, as to display great beauty and taste. Whatever may be the arrangement decided upon, the plants generally selected for a flower garden are chosen for the beauty of their appearance, for being odoriferous, or for possessing some such distinguishing characteristic. They are composed of perennial, biennial, and annual plants. The former class are plants generally of very easy cultivation and easily propagated, which is done by dividing the root, by suckers or shoots thrown up from the roots, and by seed. Others are multiplied by cuttings of stalks, shoots, or roots, and by layers, but the first mode is applicable to nine-tenths of hardy herbaceous plants. Biennials and annuals are generally grown from seed, in the selecting of which, it should be chosen from the flowers which expended first, that seed always being the strongest.

If a mixt flower garden, border or clump, be the object in view, particular attention must be given to the selection of sizes, colors, and the different times of flowering. In planting the different clumps, a proportion of ornamental flowering shrubs may, with propriety, be admitted. The herbaceous plants should be such as produce large heads or masses of flowers—an equal number of every color, and so selected that some shall always be in flower during spring, summer, and fall, with as near a proportion of the different colors as possible. All this can be effected with a very few flowers, so that none need be deterred from forming a flower garden, or properly distributing the various shades of color, under the impression that many plants are absolutely requisite to effect it. Much more regularity, and greater harmony in colors, may be effected by a select few, than by introducing a great number of sorts into one clump. For then a less distinctive or marked character would be the result. There should be a proper system decided upon before a single plant is planted, which will prevent the border or clump from appearing a heterogeneous mass, without meaning, without taste or design. In planting "the mingled flower garden," it is essential that the separate parts should, in their appearance, constitute a whole; and whatever be the ground plan, it will be no barrier, if proper attention be given to the mode of arranging the plants.

To plant a bed in the mingled style, suppose all the colors to be classed under four heads—red, white, blue and yellow—and suppose the bed or

border admits of four rows in width. The lowest plants must be placed nearest the walk, or margin of the border; the tallest in the back row, and the other two rows of an intermediate size, which will give the whole an unique and regular appearance.

Before planting is commenced, mark out the border in four rows lengthwise, and as many rows across as the length of the border will admit of, which will give the site of each plant exactly the angle of a square, whose side may be eighteen inches. Then determine on the order which they will flower, and plant as follows:—

red, white, blue, yellow, red, white,
blue, yellow, red, white, blue, yellow,
red, white, blue, yellow, red, white,
blue, yellow, red, white, blue, yellow,

and so on *ad infinitum*, so that with four colors, four sizes, and six times of flowering, requiring in all ninety-six plants, a proper flower border can be formed; but when there are a greater number of plants, it may be extended to any length, and may include any number of species; the only point is, that those admitted possess the desired requisites of time, of flowering, height and color, in each compartment. Such is decidedly the best plan for planting a border in the mixed style, if the plants are to be examined only from one side; but if a double border, with a walk on each side, or a clump to be planted on a lawn, and varied on all sides, then fix on the number of rows, keep the lowest plants round the margin and the tallest in the centre, adhering to the order of arrangement as given above.

For what is termed the "select flower garden," a different style of planting is adopted—planting only one species of plant in each bed, such as tulips, hyacinths, daffodils, ranunculus, anemones, pinks, &c. &c. This mode of planting is very simple, all that is requisite being only to plant them in beds of carefully prepared soil, and mix the colors as far as possible.

Autumn, after the plant has done flowering, or spring, when it begins to grow, are the proper seasons for planting and transplanting. The general culture is stirring the soil, enriching it, dividing overgrown plants, and filling up vacancies, keeping them in neat and proper order during the growing and flowering season.

Annuals are sown either in the spring or fall, generally at the former season; they are sown in rings or patches in the borders or clumps, covering the seeds from an eighth to an inch, according to their size. Thin them out when they are about an inch high, and stir the soil occasionally. Stake and tie any that need support, which is all the culture they require.

From the *American Farmer*.

SAW DUST FOR HOGS.

We bespeak the gravity of our readers on reading the following; they must not laugh at us for our easy credulity, nor reject the proposition on account of its seeming improbability. For ourselves, we have no doubt of the truth of the facts stated, nor of the soundness of the principles upon which the experiments were based. But to the subject.

A few weeks since, two of the members of the United Society of Shakers, at Lebanon, N. Y. were at our office. They informed us, that they had tried an experiment in feeding hogs with the saw dust produced in their button and the wooden ware factory, by mixing with the usual

food, in the proportion of one third; that is, two parts of the usual food, and one part of the saw dust; and that the hogs thrived fully as well as when fed in the usual way. From their experiments they are satisfied that the saw dust was digested by the animals, was nutritious, and answered in all respects the purposes of the usual food. They had endeavored to ascertain the least quantity of the usual food necessary to the thrifty growth of their hogs, and then used saw dust as a substitute for one-third of it; so that the objection for the two-thirds of the usual food was probably sufficient, cannot be raised. They have not completed their experiments, but are extending them to ascertain whether a still greater proportion of saw dust may not be used, and how much more. We believe they intend also to try experiments with other animals.

These facts may be relied on as strictly correct. The people who tried the experiment, and those who related them to us, are not given to visionary projects nor to marvellous story telling. They are generally scientific men; one of them that visited us was one of the best botanists we ever met with. It seems no way improbable that wood should contain a large quantity of nutritive matter. When decomposed by fire the proportion of insoluble matter is very small, not greater than that of any kind of farinaceous fruit or grain after the water has been evaporated. There is a large quantity of saccharine matter in most wood, or at least in the juices and we think it no way improbable that both gluten and farinaceous matter, as well as sugar, may enter largely into the composition of the soluble parts of wood—even what is called by chemists *woody-fibres* and that these parts of wood when pulverised, may be digested and become nutritious matter in the stomachs of animals. We are not sure that we recollect perfectly the kind of wood used by the Shakers in their experiment, but believe it was what is commonly called soft maple, *acer rubrum*. They have promised us a detailed account of the result of their experiments as soon as they shall have completed them.

From the *Virginia Farmer*.

MANURE.

Spring Hills, Oct. 13th, 1832.

MR. EDITOR,—I intend now to make a few remarks upon my mode of carrying out my manure, by way of concluding my article on the subject of manures, as published in the 12th No. of the Virginia Farmer.

As soon as the winter stock of manure, or any part of it, is ready to cart out, I start my manure carts (unless the ground is wet) to carrying on the land intended for corn, and get as much out as I can, before I plough the land; which is spread and ploughed under the sod. If I have any of the previous summer manure left on hand, I prefer to spread that upon the fresh ploughed land, and harrow or lightly plough in, on account of its being better rotted. As to manuring corn in the hill, I do not practice it, as I always go for the future good condition of the land, more than any one crop.

I generally have a bit of ground to sow to oats in the spring, upon which I carry out my early summer manure after harvest, and then follow the same for wheat.

When my corn land is ready for seeding, (which never is, until I have gotten the corn and stalks off the ground) my carts begin to carry out such

manure as may be on hand, to the poorest part of my corn land, and continue until I am done sowing, which is generally late; as I wait to get the corn hauled off the ground, I am unable to commence as early as my neighbors on that kind of land. It will not do when I have furrowed and dressed off my wheat lots to be running carts in for the corn and stalks.

As to the most economical mode of giving manure to land, my opinion is, that it will be found in that of applying it in the preparation for the wheat crop, but the prudent farmer must give it to something just as fast as he can make it ready, else not only is the interest lost, but a good percent of the principal also.

I would here suggest an improvement in the plan usually pursued in carting out manure upon the land. It is this—when I am about to commence the manuring process, I provide myself with an arm full of small sticks, three or four feet long, newly split out, that they may be the more readily seen by the carters, which I stick down about on the ground to be operated upon, one where every load is to go. Thus, if the land is poor, and I design to put fifty loads to the acre, I fix that number of sticks, regularly, or irregularly, according to the need of the land as I myself may judge. Thus I can lay off two or three days' work for as many carts any time beforehand that suits me. This, I think, is better than the common mode hereabouts. The carter is directed to carry out upon a certain hill or otherwise as may be—he perhaps puts some about and about—on ground that would require fifty loads, he puts twenty; and on land that would have done with twenty, he puts fifty loads at unsuitable distances from each other, then, after hours are sent to spread the manure, perhaps a week or two before the plough goes, and with sticks and hoes, they pull the piles about a little, giving to some spots too much, and to others none; and the consequence is a very irregular crop.

In order to do this spreading business well, (and no business of the farmer is more important) every hand should be provided with a long-handle shovel; then at a throw, they can easily spread to the half way distance between the piles.

Success attend you gentlemen—it is late at night, and I am tired, having sown wheat on a very steep knoll of ground to day. J. T. JONES.

MANURES.

In England where population is crowded, and the price of land high, agriculture is more studied and carried to greater perfection. Divers experiments have satisfied careful English agriculturists that a great portion of the strength of stable and barnyard manure is wasted by evaporation. Mr. Forthby, a farmer near Liverpool, has ascertained by careful experiment, that the manure which he purchased in the city stables, in narrow yards, and between high brick walls, protected from the sun and winds, trodden down and rooted over by pigs, and altogether green, or unrotted, is twice as fertilizing as that from his own barnyard, although he also has pigs in his barnyard; but his yard is large, and exposed to the sun and winds. Many of the English farmers, and some in this country, construct their barnyards with a large vault or cistern, on the lower side of the yard, so as to receive the wash of the yard, with a large wooden faucet on the downhill side, to draw it directly into vats or tubs set on wheels and drawn into the

field. The yard should be covered in a great measure by sheds, and the water from the eaves carried away by spouts. Shape the ground so that no water shall run into the yard which falls outside, and that none that falls in it shall run out, washing away the strength of the manure. The fermentation, or rotting of manure, carries off into the atmosphere most of the ammonia and other salts and gases which serve to fertilize the earth, and could be saved by ploughing in the manure green. And it should be ploughed in as soon as carted out. Or if carted out sometime before ploughing, leave it in large heaps till ready to be ploughed in.—*Kentucky Journal.*

From a Scotch Paper.

THE HOPEFOUN OAT.

No season since the discovery of this new variety in 1829 has afforded so complete a test of its merits, as the present. Oats of every kind have a rich luxuriant appearance this season; but the Hopetoun still preserves its superiority in earliness, length of straw, and closeness of crop. A small field of ten acres on the farm of Haughland, near Elgin, was sown the 16th of March on a wheat stubble, and had about ten single cart loads of manure per acre. The whole was fully in ear on the 10th of July, and should the weather prove dry and warm, might be expected to be shorn on the 10th or 12th of August. Last year the Hopetoun oat was cut on that farm, the 11th of August. Persons of skill have valued the field at 10 quarters per acre. This variety seems therefore well deserving the attention and culture of farmers.

Extract of an Address delivered before a Society of Mechanics, by HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

"I have the pleasure to be acquainted with a person who was brought up at the trade of a leather-dresser, and has all his life worked and still works at this business—he has devoted his leisure hours, and a portion of his honorable earnings, to the cultivation of useful and elegant learning; under the same roof which covers his store and workshop, he has the most excellent library of English books with which I am acquainted; the books have been selected with a good judgment, which would do credit to the most accomplished scholar, and have been imported from England by himself—what is more important than books, the proprietor is well acquainted with their contents; among them are several volumes of the most costly and magnificent engravings. Connected with his library is an exceedingly interesting series of paintings in water colors—which a fortunate accident placed in his possession, and several valuable pictures purchased by himself. The whole forms a treasure of taste and knowledge, not surpassed, if equalled by any thing of its kind in the country.

"It is through the mind, that man has obtained the mystery of nature and all its elements, and subjected the inferior races of animals to himself. Take an uninformed savage, a brutalized Hottentot, in short any human being, in whom the divine spark of reason has never been kindled to a flame; and place him on the sea-shore, in a furious storm, when the waves are rolling in as if the fountains of the deep were broken up. Did you not know, from actual experience that man from the cultivation of his mind, and the application of his useful arts, had actually constructed vessels, in which he floats securely on the top of these angry waves,

you would not think it possible that a being, like that which we have mentioned, could for one moment resist their fury. It is actually related of the North American Indians, a race of men, who are trained from their infancy, to the total suppression of their emotions of every kind, and who endure the most excruciating torments at the stake without signs of suffering, that when they witnessed, for the first time, on the western waters of the United States the spectacle of a steamboat under way, moving along without sails or oars, spouting fire and smoke, they could not refrain from exclamations of wonder. Hold out a handful of wheat or Indian corn, to a person wholly uninformed of their nature, and ignorant of the mode of cultivating them, and tell him that by scattering these dry kernels abroad and burying them in the cold damp ground, you can cause a harvest to spring up, sufficient for a winter's supply of food, and he will think you are mocking him, by vain and extravagant tales. But it is not less true, that in these and every other instance, it is the mind of man, possessed of the necessary knowledge and skill that brings into useful operation, for the supply of human want, and the support and comfort of human life, the properties and treasures of the natural world, the aid of inferior animals, and even our own physical powers.

When therefore we improve our minds, by the acquisition of useful knowledge, we appropriate to ourselves, and extend to others, to whom we may impart our knowledge, a share of his natural control over all other things, which Providence has granted to his rational children."

Intemperance and Cholera. The number of deaths produced by the Cholera, among the adult population of Albany, was 336. Competent and trustworthy persons have investigated the character and habits of each of these 336 patients, and the particular circumstances attending every one, and the details of their examination fill an entire sheet of the Albany Temperance Recorder. Of the 336 fatal cases, 213 were males, and 123 females; 171 were native whites, 24 blacks, 138 foreigners, mostly Irish, and 3 unknown. Their habits were as follows:—

Intemperate,	140
Free drinkers,	55
Moderate drinkers, mostly habitual,	131
Strictly temperate,	5
Members of the Temperance Society,	2
Idiot 1, unknown 2,	3

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The names, residences, and occupations of all are in the possession of the publishers, but are omitted in the publication out of regard to surviving friends. The members of the Medical Staff attached to the Board of Health, recommend the publication and general circulation of this detailed statement.

The Salt Manufacture. About 10,000 feet have been added to the salt manufactories in this county during the present year. The whole number of feet is now about 1,425,000. The average quantity of salt manufactured to the thousand feet is less during the present season than on the preceding. The whole amount made in this county, during 1832, is not materially short of 356,250 bushels.—*Barnstable Journal.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, 1832.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, on account of his impaired health, has sold out his interest in the New England Farmer, and general Agricultural and Seed business to his late clerk, Mr. GEORGE C. BARRETT. The Farmer will continue under the direction of Mr. FESSENDEN, be published in the same superior style that it has been the last two weeks, and no exertions will be spared to render it worthy of the distinguished support it has so long received.

To the friends of this Establishment the subscriber returns thanks for the patronage so long bestowed on him; and trusts that it will be continued to his successor, who brings health, activity, and a perfect acquaintance with the business to the task.

J. B. RUSSELL.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1832.

☞ In consequence of the above change in the business it is necessary that all accounts for seeds, trees, &c. should be immediately adjusted. Mr. Barrett is authorized to settle the same. Persons indebted to the Establishment will please take notice of the above.

FARMER'S WORK FOR DECEMBER.

No farmer, who carries on business on a large scale, ought to be without a Steam Boiler, especially if he feeds cattle, as well as swine, with roots. This may be cheaply made by setting a kettle, holding about ten or twelve gallons, in a furnace of brick or stone, and over this a hog-head, with one head taken out, and the other bored full of holes, which is set so close that the steam of the kettle, when boiling, can only rise through the holes, and thence ascend among the articles to be steamed in the hog-head and pass off at the top. In this way a hog-head of roots may be cooked at a very small expense. The kettle should be so closed as to prevent any steam from passing off but through the bottom of the hog-head, and of course a pipe or tube should be set on one side, through which, with the aid of a funnel, the water may be poured as occasion requires. As soon as the water has been poured in, the tube should be stopped with a plug made for that purpose. When grain is steamed it will be necessary to cover the bottom with a cloth to prevent the grain from running through the holes in the hog-head over the boiler.

Judge Bucl, of Albany, however, prefers boiling to steaming food for swine, and a description of his apparatus for that purpose may be seen in the New England Farmer, vol. x. p. 121. It is sometimes most convenient and economical to cook food for domestic animals on winter evenings over a kitchen fire, and in that case little or no extra fuel need to be consumed to prepare food for that purpose.

Cattle. When young animals are pinched for food at an early part of their growth, or fed on such as is not of a quality sufficiently nutritious, they never thrive so well afterwards, nor make so good stock. You will, therefore, do well to keep your last spring calves by themselves, and give them food of a somewhat better quality than you may think proper to afford your other stock.

It is of great importance that your barn yard should be provided with pure and wholesome water, especially if the winter food of your cattle consists chiefly, or altogether of hay, straw or other dry fodder. It has been ascertained that a bullock, with water at command, will drink of it no less than eight times a day. Cattle, which are obliged to wander away to some distance from the yard to water, through deep snow and slippery paths, exposed to be harassed by dogs, and gored by each other, and by neighboring cattle, suffer more than is imagined. Nor is this all, rather than adventure on such a pilgrimage, they, generally, stay in and about the yard, or loiter along the highway, and injure themselves by eating snow, which chills them, and too often is the cause of *horn distemper*, a disease brought on by poor keeping. You likewise lose a great part of their manure as well as thrift. Besides, unless you furnish some escort to your cattle, while on their way to water, you must leave the barn yard bars down, or gate open, that the animals may "wend their weary way" to some pool or slough, which they find, perhaps, almost as inaccessible as the cave of Eolus, or the centre of gravity. It is therefore much more eligible, generally speaking, to take water to cattle in a barn yard, than to take cattle to water.

Salt for Cattle. One would think from the remarks of foreign writers on agriculture that salt as an ingredient in the food of domestic animals was quite a rarity, and of late introduction. Sir John Sinclair mentions it as something remarkable that "in America salt is given to cows, oxen, horses, and to sheep, but not to pigs." He also says that humps of rock-salt might be kept in troughs, protected against the effects of rain in the fields, by covers but accessible to sheep or cattle." A patent has been obtained in England, by Messrs. Martin and Co., for a peculiar mode of preparing salt in large cakes, by which it is rendered less liable to melt and waste by rain than common salt. It is recommended, by the same writer, to allow calves, especially, to have constant access to fine salt, to be kept in a trough near them, separate from their other food. He supposes that it prevents and cures the rot and flukes in sheep; and prevents injury to stock by moist food. Likewise when horses are afflicted with salivation, or a running of saliva from their mouths salt will mitigate if not cure the complaint. But we doubt whether cattle or sheep ought to be suffered to have at all times access to as much salt as they will consume, for reasons hereafter expressed.

Mr. Lorain has the following remarks on this subject. "Salt appears to be actually necessary to domestic animals, if their stomachs have been long habituated to it, much like whiskey or brandy to us, or opium to a Turk; therefore it seems best for a farmer to give it to them; especially if he is fattening them.

"When hay has been badly cured, or when it is rough, spongy and light, or when cattle, horses or sheep, are kept on any ordinary food, which nothing but necessity can justify giving to them, salting such food induces them to eat more freely of it: consequently in cases of this kind, salt is both useful and economical. It is also useful when cattle reject good food because they have not been accustomed to it. This has several times occurred in the course of my practice. They have also rejected with me food that they had formerly been accustomed to, but had not eaten for some time previously to its being refused by them. Last fall when I commenced feeding with dried fodder, the corn tops and husks were rejected by a pair of oxen, until it appeared that they would prefer starving to eating them.

"I do not allow salt to be given to any of my live stock except those which have been long used to it, or as medicine, or to promote an appetite on particular occasions. As soon as some brine made for the purpose was sprinkled over the fodder, the oxen ate freely of it, and became so well reconciled to it, that notwithstanding the sprinkling of brine was omitted in the course of three or four days, they have continued to feed as freely on the tops and husks through the winter as they do on good hay; which is never given to them except when they happen to be working at a distance from the farm."

This writer, according to the tenor of some subsequent observations, considers the habitual use of salt, may render its occasional use of less value; and concludes his observations on this subject with the following suggestion:—

"If the farmer will omit salting a part of his younger live stock, and salt the remainder, as usual, he may readily determine how he ought to act. As this experiment will cost him neither labor nor money, he cannot err widely by giving it a fair and impartial trial."

Our readers will recollect a communication for the New England Farmer, published in vol. x. p. 268, written by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury. In this, that worthy and intelligent agriculturist, states that he had lost valuable sheep, and had formerly supposed that the cause of his loss was their eating the leaves of the wild cherry. But circumstances there detailed led him to suspect that his losses might have been caused by a too free use of salt. They had salt at all times to go to; and by watching, it was found as soon as the sheep had eaten salt they immediately went to drink, and the supposed consequences were sickness and death among them. "For about six years," he continues, "I have furnished the miner-

ad rock salt to my sheep in New Hampshire, being more convenient and economical, they have had it at all times to go to, both winter and summer, and plenty of water at hand. But though for several years past we have lost a great many, (lambs more particularly under one year old,) we had never thought of salt injuring them, which I now believe must have been the cause; and in future shall allow only a small quantity, and not often than once in ten or fifteen days. Previous to procuring the mineral salt the sheep had common Liverpool salt once a fortnight; at that time our losses were not many."

ERRATA.

In our last paper, page 157, Mr. Gray's Report on Cows and Heifers, 15th line from the commencement, instead of "quantity of milk," read *quality of milk*.

NOTICE.

New England Farmer Office, and Seed Establishment.

GEORGE C. BARRETT would respectfully give notice to his friends and the former correspondents and customers of MR. JOHN B. RUSSELL, that he has taken upon himself the duties and responsibilities of the *New England Farmer and Seed Store*, heretofore conducted by Mr. RUSSELL, to whom he would refer. Promising an unremitting attention to all orders, and exertions to sustain the former credit of the Establishment, he can only add that all Subscribers, Agents for seeds, Customers and the Public at large shall receive that attention to their orders for SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, VINES, BULBOSUS ROOTS, Agricultural and other BOOKS which shall merit their satisfaction.

GRASS SEEDS of all kinds for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

COUNTRY TRADERS supplied on liberal terms with boxes of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS in packages of 6½ cents each, labelled with directions &c. warranted genuine, and of the growth of 1832.

All orders by mail or otherwise will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, Dec. 5, 1832.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, COMPLETE.

FOR SALE, at the office of the New England Farmer, 51 & 53, North Market-street.

A COMPLETE SET of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, in 51 volumes, from its commencement, August 3, 1822; being the only copy that is known to be for sale. The character of this work is too well known to require comment—comprising the official accounts of the principal Cattle Shows in New England; Reports of Committees; numerous valuable essays on agriculture, gardening, orcharding, domestic economy, &c. &c. by various agriculturists in New England and the Middle States; forming in itself a useful library for the farmer; neatly half bound and lettered, and in very fine order, at \$3.75 per volume. dec 5

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. from Winslow, Kenrick, Prince, Buel & Wilson, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

Geo. C. BARRETT,
New England Farmer Office.

AMERICAN FARMER.

JUST received, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market-street, the American Farmer, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete and accurate description of the horse, from the foal in the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents. dec 5

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received, at GEO. C. BARRETT'S SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—A supply of fresh and genuine WHITE MULBERRY SEED, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the largest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. dec 5

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

JUST received, at GEORGE C. BARRETT'S SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston—A supply of superior old BLACK CURRANT WINE—An account of its advantage and delicate properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 5, page 207, written by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states: "Its use has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus and dysentery—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Batavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his name, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for many years been considered almost a specific remedy."—Price 75 cents per bottle. dec 5

BREMEN GEESSE.

JOHN PERRY has for sale on his farm at Sherborn, twenty-six superior Bremen Geese, of pure blood. Also, a few hundred White Mulberry trees, four years old. For information please apply to Mr. Hollis, Quincy Market, or to the subscriber on his farm. JOHN PERRY. Nov. 7.

SPLENDID BULBOSUS ROOTS.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 50, North Market Street, a large assortment of Bulbosus Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of HYACINTHS: (Double and single.) dark blue, porcelain blue, white, and yellow with various eyes; from 12½ to \$1 each. TULIPS: Splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed; 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen; assorted, with the colors marked on each; four assortment of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put many sorts as low as \$6 per hundred; an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed. JONQUILLES: Sweet scented, finest roots 12½ cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS: Fragrant, white with citron cups, extra sized roots, 19 cents each. DOUBLE NARCISSUS: Fragrant, of all colors, 12½ cts. each, \$1 per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS: Of all colors, 6½ cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LARGE GLADIOLUS or SWORD LILIES, 12½ cents each, \$1 per dozen.

The above roots are of the same superior character as those sold by us the last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells oneinch and eight tenths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased of auction, and are all remarkable for their sizes and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

VETERINARY PUMP.

MAW'S Improved Veterinary Pump, for Administering Clysters to Horses, Cattle, Dogs, &c. Also, for Injecting and Extracting from the Stomach.

By means of this Instrument any quantity of fluid may be injected with any requisite force, and without the necessity of once removing the Pipe until the operation is completed. When the animal is restless, as is usually the case in Gripes and Inflammation of the Bowels, the length and flexibility of the Elastic Tubing affords great facility and security, as the operator may stand at a considerable distance, or even in an adjoining stall.

For sale by EBEN. WIGHT, Druggist, 64 Milk street. Oct. 11

MACKAY PIGS.

FOR SALE, several PIGS of the genuine Mackay breed. They are about six weeks old, of good size and form. They will be sold low. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer office. Nov. 25.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

JUST published, the New England Farmer's Almanac of 1833, by T. G. FESSENDEN, editor of the New England Farmer—containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen. Nov. 7

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM TO	
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 00	2 25
haldwins,	"	2 00	2 50
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 50	1 62
BEEF, dressed,	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime,	"	6 25	6 37
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
four meal,	"	3	4
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	38	43
southern, geese,	"	"	"
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	6 57	7 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 50	6 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 50	6 62
Alexandria,	"	6 75	7 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	82	90
southern yellow,	"	86	88
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	30	35
Oats,	"	46	47
HAY,	cwt.	62	70
HONEY,	gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,	cwt	23 00	25 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	10	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	9	10
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	21	23
" upper,	side	3	4 00
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	18	20
" upper,	side	2 50	2 70
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	28	30
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	26
LAME,	"	"	"
PLASTER Paris retails at,	case	1 00	1 08
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	3 00	3 25
PORK, Mass. inspec, extra clear,	barrel	17 50	18 00
Navy, Mess.,	"	12 50	13 00
Beef, middlings,	"	none	"
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	93	111
" southern,	"	93	111
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	50	55
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	60	65
Merino, 3/4 washed,	"	42	45
Merino, half blood,	"	38	40
Merino, quarter,	"	35	38
Native washed,	"	32	33
" Polled superfine,	"	52	55
1st Lambs,	"	42	45
" 2d "	"	32	33
" 3d "	"	27	28
1st Spinning,	"	40	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

	RETAIL PRICES.	
HAMS, northern,	pound	9½
southern,	"	9
PORK, white hogs,	"	6
POULTRY,	"	9
BUTTER, kg and tub,	"	15
lamp, best,	"	20
EGGS,	dozen	20
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Adviser and Patriot.
At Market this day 1200 Beef Cattle, 170 Stores, about 5500 Sheep, and 300 Swine. About 1500 Sheep, and 50 Stores, have been before reported.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully sustained and sales were readily made at prices corresponding with last week. Three fine cattle were taken at \$5.25. We quote extra at \$5; prime at \$4.50 a 4.75; good at \$4.00 a 4.33.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess at \$4; No. 1 at \$3.25 a 3.75; No. 2 at \$2.75 a 3.00.

Stores.—Two years old, at \$10.50 a 16.00; yearlings \$6.00 a 11.00.

Sheep.—Market continues "glutted," and sales very low. We noticed some *Pelt Sheep* taken at \$1.20. Lots to slaughter at \$1.33, 1.38, 1.42, 1.60, 1.67, 1.88, and 2.00. A lot of wethers were not sold when our report was made up; one lot of 500 Sheep which cost \$1.38 in Vermont, were offered for \$1.60. Swine.—Most of those at market were from slaughter-yards in the neighborhood. One lot selected, half barrows were sold at 4¢; at retail, 4 for sows, and 5 for barrows.

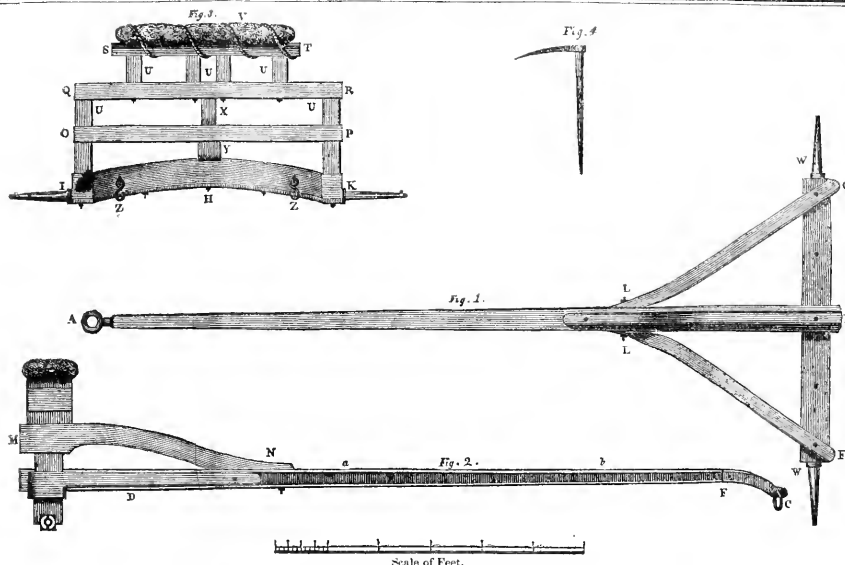
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12, 1832.

NO. 22.



From Stewart's Planter's Guide.

SPECIFICATION OF THE LARGE SIZED MACHINE, USED AT ALLANTON, IN SCOTLAND, FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The pole AB (Fig. 1.) is 15 feet long, including the iron ring at the point; 6 inches broad, tapering to $3\frac{1}{2}$ at top; and 5 inches thick. The iron ring at A is 4 in. in diameter. At the top there is a small bend EC (Fig. 2.) 3 in. off the straight, in order to prevent the bark from being chafed by the ring. Immediately at the point, but clear of the ring, is fixed a small block of iron at C. with rounded edges, 4 in. long, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, well steeled, so as to trail along the ground, and to prevent the point of the pole, when the machine is not loaded, from cutting up the surface.

There is likewise, on one side of the pole, a plate of iron DC, extending from D, within 18 in. of the axle, to nearly the top at E, for the purpose of strengthening the pole. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, and sunk into the wood. This plate, for the sake of greater power, should be in one piece. Its entire length is not visible in the diagram, owing to the intervening delineation of one of the side-stays.

The iron axle FG (Fig. 1.) and also IK (Fig. 3.) is $5\frac{1}{2}$ F. long between the washers (but is nearly covered by the case,) and 3 in. square; with a curve of 3 in. at H, for the purpose of giving greater strength. It would not be convenient, however it might suit large roots or branches, to make the axle longer than the above dimension, on account of gates, and other narrow passes, through which the machine might be taken, and that seldom exceed 9 or 10 F. wide. The heads of the axle WW are 14 in. long, and fitted to the bushes of the wheels. The dust-hoops are 1 in. broad each. The wooden case IK (or, as it is called, the axle-bed) is 6 in. square, covering the iron 2 in., and consequently showing only 1 in. of it. To the axle-bed are fixed two strong hooks of iron ZZ, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and strongly bolted to it, to which the horses are attached for drawing the machine.

The two side-stays FLGL (Fig. 1.) are made as short as possible, in order to prevent interference with the branches, being 5 F. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and 4 in. deep or thick, and strongly bolted to the axle-bed and pole. The upper stay MN (Fig. 2.) which rests upon the first stage at M, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ F. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and is in like manner bolted to the pole.

The first stage OP (Fig. 3) rises 4 in. in the centre above the axle-bed, and is bolted to it. This stage is 5 F. 5 in. long, 6 in. broad, and 4 in. thick. The second stage QR rises 6 in. above the first, and is in the same way bolted to the latter. It is also 5 F. 5 in. long, 10 in. broad, and 3 in. thick. The third stage ST rises 6 in. above the second. It is only 3 F. 10 in. long, 10 in. broad, and 3 in. thick, and is similarly bolted to the stage last mentioned. The third stage is movable, as occasion may require; and the machine can be used either with or without it, according to the extent of the roots and branches of the trees to be removed. On the stage which happens to be uppermost, there is fixed a firm bolstering of double mat SVT, filled with hay or straw, of at least 6 in. in thickness, so that the bark of the stem can sustain no injury.

The blocks UUUU between these two stages, are 10 in. long, 4 in. broad, and 6 in. high. The end of the upper stay at X (or at M. Fig. 2.) resting on the first stage, represents, in the end view of the machine, another block in that position; and the end of the pole at Y is seen in the same way, and for the same object. Wherever it can be done, the bolts, for the various purposes above mentioned, are shown in the diagram.

The diagram relates to the pole-axle and frame-work of the machine, that is, to every part of it excepting the wheels. The latter it was considered as unnecessary to delineate in the diagram, as the entire machine in motion has been already given; and any good carpenter can make the wheels on the dimensions being furnished.

These machines are of the simplest structure. The pole is of the best oak, the axle of iron, the wheels of oak, elm and ash, as also the subordinate parts. To the original implement has been added, among other improvements three stages strongly bolted to the cross-bar or axle-bed, and to one another, of which the upper stage is movable at pleasure as the extent of roots or branches may require elevation from the ground.

COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the New England Farmer.*AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. VIII.
CONTRACTING DEBTS.

A FARMER, as his lands yield but one crop in a year, and as the proceeds of that cannot be received till late in the fall, or the winter, should take as little as possible on credit: for of all that he raises he will have but little to spare, unless he deprives his family of some of the comforts and conveniences of their lives. It will take a considerable proportion of a large stock of cattle, as they rise, to raise even an hundred dollars, in common times; and these are the only times on which he ought to form his calculations. What by over dry, or by otherwise unprofitable seasons, he should bear in mind, that every seventh or eighth year, will be but indifferent in point of profit; and on which all his exertions will but just render his family comfortable. Instead, therefore, of spending all, in years of plenty, he should endeavor to lay up something, against those days of scarcity. Debts may soon be contracted, and to a ruinous amount, if care be not taken to avoid them. When a Farmer owes his merchant, his schoolmaster, laborers, &c. and when he has paid them all off, he will find that a very considerable part of his crops are disposed of and gone. And he ought to reflect, when he lays himself under pecuniary obligations to his neighbors, that some of them are entirely ignorant of his resources, and of the only season in which he can conveniently discharge them. A man who never sows, thinks not of the time for reaping. Creditors may call for their monies, when it will not be in his power to satisfy them, without making a most injurious sacrifice of his stock, or some other things—they may call when his crops are on the grounds; or in the spring, before they are put into the earth; and when all his industry and labor cannot save him. It is greatly to the disadvantage of any man to be in debt, most commonly, and to no man more, perhaps, than to the Farmer. But here, I expect the Farmer will observe that there are so many temptations, and that such is the fashion of the times at present, that it is almost impossible for him to keep clear of debts. I acknowledge and lament the truth of his observation; but there are remedies at hand, with which to counteract these evils. A good share of prudence, and a manly spirit of self-denial, will secure him, at all times, against them. Let him, in the first place, guard against the cry of good bargains, for it has often been the case, that men, for a little and convenient piece of land, have paid very dear. Either the day of payment was not duly considered, and provided for; or the soil did not answer their expectations—was not rich, well fenced and watered; or it was a purchase beyond their ability. Again, the Farmer sees his neighbor, not more wealthy in lands, stock, or ready money, than himself, mounted on an excellent horse, or riding in an elegant chaise quite at his ease and pleasure; while he has but an ordinary creature, both for his own, and for his wife's accommodation; and feels himself most sensibly affected. Pride, or a desire of appearing to an equal advantage, steps in at once to the relief of his mortified feelings, and he immediately resolves to excel, or at least to equal him in outward appearance. But before he takes a single step in this weighty affair, he ought to consider the age and circumstances of the man

who he wishes to rival. He may be an older man than him, and have labored more years; he may have been more industrious, careful and economical; or his family may not have been so large and expensive—he may have more sons,—possess better facilities, and know how to save in one thing, what he expends extra in another. And if he has labored more years, and taken better care of his lands, crops, stock, manure, &c. he may well ride while others go on foot who have not paid an equal attention to their farms. But if he had not labored more years than you had—had no peculiar advantages above you, nor been a better husband, and you cannot afford to buy an elegant horse, or a fine chaise, the man deserves your pity, rather than your envy. Consider this matter, and how painful the reflections arising from it, after a few years of gay and flashy appearance, to be turned out of doors, and to leave your wife and children to the cold hand of charity! Surely, this must operate against the passion you wish to indulge; get the better of all these idle and foolish sensations; render you quite easy, although you see your neighbors finer than you are, and lead you to avoid all needless and ruinous expenses.

It is true, there is a peculiar pleasure in appearing and living equal to those of our rank and station, and which we hardly know how to relinquish; but it is much wiser to sacrifice a little, yea a great deal to our feelings, than to be reduced to dependence. Nothing, indeed, can exceed the folly of those, who live beyond their stated incomes, and who are ambitious to maintain an appearance, without the means with which to do it.

Let it therefore be the desire of the Farmer, to cultivate and improve the soil on which he lives, with the greatest attention, and to confine his expenses to the annual income of his lands. This will save him from the pains of many an anxious and distressing hour as he passes along through life, and soften his pillow, when in the hour of death.

For the New England Farmer.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Committee on Butter and Cheese, consisting of E. HEARY DEWEY, GORHAM PARSONS and BENJ. GUILD, Esqrs., report as follows:

For Butter there were twenty-five entries.

1	from the city of Boston,	
16	do. county of Worcester,	Massachusetts.
3	do. do. Essex,	
3	do. Vermont,	
2	do. New Hampshire,	
No. 1	Henry Sprague, Princeton,	7 tubs.
2	do. Bay, Silverbury,	Not less than 300 lbs.
3	William Eager, Northampton,	do. do. 300
4	Joseph Robinson, 24 Hardwick,	do. do. 300
5	Samuel Sawyer, 2d Sterling,	do. do. 300
6	Richard Hildreth, do.	do. do. 300
7	Oliver Johnson, do.	do. do. 100
8	Timothy Bayley, Berlin, N. H.	6 kegs.
9	Isaac Hubbard, Claremont, N. H.	8 kegs.
10	Ezra B. Newton, Concord, N. H.	Not less than 300
11	John Prince, Merrimack, N. H.	8 tubs.
12	Milo Furbush, Boston,	6 tubs.
13	Hector Coffin, Newburyport,	3 boxes cont'g 12 pots.
14	Moses Newell, West Newbury,	8 tubs.
15	Richard Heath, do.	3 tubs.
16	W. & J. Reper, Princeton,	19 tubs.
17	Good Harvey, Southbury, Ct.	7 tubs.
18	Fitch Winchester, Southbury,	6 tubs.
19	Saml. Chamberlain, Woboro',	Not less than 300 lb.
20	Luther Chamberlain, do.	6 tubs.
21	Walter Bigelow, Worcester,	Not less than 300
22	Sech Davenport, Meriden,	7 tubs.
23	Lee Frosty & Co. Barre,	6 tubs.
24	Gabriel Parker, Southbury,	Not less than 300
25	Austin & Caldwell, Whitingham, Vt.	95 tubs.

Several of the competitors brought other lots of butter for exhibition only. Several of these were quite large, and generally of a good quality; some of them very superior, and put up in beautiful order for immediate use.

The Committee consider the exhibition of butter generally as very good; but they felt compelled to state, that one lot, comprising nearly six thousand pounds of butter, exhibited in behalf of twenty-seven individuals, who were reported as owners, was unaccompanied by any statement in writing of the particulars of making, &c. required by the rules of the society; and after a full examination of each of the lots, all of them were pronounced to be of a very inferior quality and not proper butter to be offered for sale by auction under the sanction of the society. They were, therefore, excluded from the sale.

The Committee, after a very careful examination of all the statements made by the several claimants respecting the number of cows kept upon the farm; the mode of keeping, the treatment of the milk and cream before churning; the mode of churning, winter and summer; the measures adopted to express the butter milk, the quantity of salt employed, whether salt-petre or any other substances have been used in the process, the best time for churning and keeping butter in hot weather, and the best method of preserving it in and through the summer and winter, and in what vessels, Report, that with the exception of two instances, they find no difference from the usual mode practised in this part of the country. In one of these statements, (that made by Isaac Hubbard of Claremont, N. H.) the following process has been pursued. "As soon as the milk comes in from the cows, it is turned into a kettle kept for that purpose, set over the fire and made scalding hot, then dip it out into pans and set in the dairy-room. In this way the cream rises soon, and may be taken off before the milk turns sour. As soon as the cream is taken off it should be churned; and when churned it is taken out and put into a clean bowl kept for that purpose, and salted with pure salt, and no more salt is used than to make the butter palatable; there is nothing but salt put into it, no colouring matter, &c. The next day it is worked over until all the butter-milk is out, and the butter worked down into a solid mass, then put down into kegs. In this way butter will keep any reasonable length of time sweet, and it need not be over-salted. The scalding of the milk has this advantage over the common way, the milk will keep longer sweet, the butter comes more readily, and the butter works down into a solid mass more easily, and also it does not injure the flavor but rather improves it." In the other statement, made by Samuel Sawyer, 2d. of Sterling, after describing his mode of making the butter exhibited, he states, "that in winter he considers a milk room so cold as to freeze the milk the best place to set milk; gather the cream from the milk into pots, and set it in some place where it will warm gradually, and stir it several times until it is nearly as warm as new milk; then it is put into the churn and churned moderately. I use the same proportion of salt as I did in the butter which I exhibit, (which is of double refined table salt, manufactured by J. Woodruff, Salina, 1 lb. to 15 lb. of butter,) put it down in firkins, keep it in a dairy-room, which is better than a cellar to keep butter in through the winter. Butter should be kept in a cool place all seasons."

The premiums on butter are awarded as follows:

- 1st premium of 100 dollars, to Luther Chamberlain, of Westboro', Mass. for entry, No. 20.
 2d do. 50 dollars to Cloud Harvey of Barre, Vermont, for entry, No. 17.
 3d do. 30 dollars to Richard Hildreth, of Sterling, Mass. for entry, No. 6.
 4th do. 20 dollars to Oliver Johnson, of Sterling, Mass. for entry, No. 7.

The premium butter sold at auction as follows:

- 1st premium, 6 tubs from 43 to 43½ cents per pound.
 2d do. 7 tubs a 39 do. do.
 3d do. 6 tubs 32 to 42 do. do.
 4th do. 2 tubs 35 to 36 do. do.

There were four entries for old, and thirteen for new cheese.

- 11 from New Braintree,
 3 do. Barre,
 2 do. Mendon,
 1 do. Southboro',

County of Worcester,
 Massachusetts.

- OLD CHEESE.
 No. 1 Ebenezer Tidd, New Braintree, Not less than 306 lb.
 2 Seth Davenport, Mendon, do do 300
 3 Daniel Hunter, New Braintree, do do 311
 4 John Mathews, do do do 309

- NEW CHEESE.
 No. 1 Gabriel Parker, Southboro', do do 300
 2 David Lee, Barre, do do 351
 3 Daniel Bacon, Barre, do do 621
 4 Ethan Holden, do do 356
 5 Lorenzo Converse, New Braintree, do do 300
 6 Daniel Hunter, do do 320
 7 Roswell Converse, do do do 365
 8 David N. Pierce, do do do 304
 9 John Mathews, do do do 330
 10 Job Rainger, do do do 314
 11 Welcome Newhall, do do do 306
 12 Ebenezer Tidd, do do do 300
 13 Seth Davenport, Mendon, do do do 300

The committee upon examination of the different statements made respecting the cheese, do not find any remarks which they think would be useful to publish. The old cheese, for which premiums were awarded, was considered of an extra good quality. None of the new cheese was found so decidedly superior as to justify the committee in awarding the first premium of fifty dollars.

The premiums on cheese are as follows:—

- Old cheese, 1st premium of 100 dollars, to Daniel Hunter, of New Braintree, entry No. 3.
 do. do. 2d premium of 50 dollars, to John Mathews, of N. Braintree, entry No. 4.
 New cheese, 1st premium of 50, not awarded.
 do. do. 2d premium, 30 dollars, to Ebenezer Tidd, New Braintree, entry No. 12.

The committee were greatly aided in their decision by several gentlemen of the city of Boston and its vicinity. They would express their obligation to Edward T. Hastings, John Hurd, Asa Richardson, Grenville T. Winthrop and Newell A. Thompson, Esqrs. The two last named officiated as Secretaries; and also to Messrs. Coolidge & Co, who officiated as Auctioneers in selling the butter and cheese. E. HERST DERBY, Chairman.

Boston, 5th December, 1832.

PERIODICAL CIRCULAR OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR,—The Fourth and Fifth Reports of the American Temperance Society, contain the history of the Temperance Reformation in this and in other countries, an exhibition of the principles involved in it, and a statement of the facts by which those principles are illustrated and enforced. Persons who wish to become acquainted with this object, will here find ample materials; and those who wish to promote it, will be furnished with means to do it efficaciously, and to the best advantage. These publications are constructed, not

on the plan of being merely annual, or temporary Reports, but on the plan of being permanent documents, which will be as important as they now are, till the use of ardent spirit as a drink shall be entirely done away in the community. They are stereotyped, and contain about 120 pages each. The Committee are especially desirous that a copy of them should be possessed by every family; and had they the means they would give to them a gratuitous and universal circulation, that every child in the United States might become acquainted with the nature and effects of ardent spirit; and with the benefit, which would result to our country and the world, should the use of it as a drink be discontinued. But as the Committee have not the means of doing this, the publications are sold at 25 cents a copy, \$2.25 per dozen, and \$16.67 per hundred; and may be had, in any quantity, of Aaron Russell, No. 5, Cornhill, and Perkins & Marvin, No. 114, Washington Street, Boston; John P. Haven, No. 142, Nassau St. New York; French & Perkins, No. 159, Chesnut St. Philadelphia; and many other booksellers throughout the United States. In many cases individuals have distributed several hundred copies. In other cases extracts from them have been read in public meetings, and a subscription taken to put a copy into every family in a town or county; and the consequences have been most highly beneficial. What is wanted is information brought home to the fireside, and the bosom of each individual; and should it be universal, there is reason to believe that it would, with the divine blessing, do much towards changing the habits of the nation.

More than a million of our countrymen have renounced the use of ardent spirit; the government no longer furnishes it for the army; nor are permits granted to the soldiers to purchase it, or sutlers allowed to sell it to them. A similar change it is to be hoped will soon take place in the navy; and should the use of it be abandoned in the United States, one of the principal causes of pauperism and crime, sickness, insanity and death, would be removed; many of the deepest fountains of human sorrow dried up; and thousands of our countrymen annually saved from a premature grave. The effect of ardent spirit, in producing sickness and death, may be seen by the following statements, viz. The physicians of Annapolis, Maryland, state that of 32 persons who died in that city, in one year, over 18 years of age, 10, or nearly one-third, died of diseases occasioned by intemperance; that 18 were males, and that of these, 9, or one-half, died of diseases occasioned in the same way. And they say, "When we recollect that even the temperate use, as it is called, of ardent spirit lays the foundation for a numerous train of incurable maladies, we feel justified in expressing the belief, that were the use of distilled liquors entirely discontinued, the number of deaths, among the male adults, would be diminished one-half." Of 91 deaths of adult persons in one year, in New Haven, Conn., 32, in the judgment of the Medical Association, were occasioned by strong drink. Of 67 in New Brunswick, N. J. more than one-third were occasioned in the same way. Of 4292 deaths, in Philadelphia, 700, or more than one in seven of the whole number, were, in the opinion of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, occasioned by intemperance. And medical men, extensively, have given it as their opinion, that a similar proportion has been occasioned, in this way, in other places.

In Albany, N. Y. a careful examination has

been made, by respectable gentlemen, into the cases of those who have died of the cholera in that city, during the past season, over sixteen years of age. The result has been examined in detail by nine physicians, members of the Medical Staff attached to the Board of Health in that city,—(all who belong to it, except two, who were at that time absent.)—and published at their request, under the signature of the Chancellor of the State, and the five distinguished gentlemen who compose the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, and is as follows:—Number of deaths, 336; viz. intemperate, 140; free drinkers, 55; moderate drinkers, mostly habitual, 131; strictly temperate, who drank no ardent spirit, 5; members of Temperance Societies, 2;—and when it is recollected that of more than 5000 members of Temperance Societies in the city of Albany, only 2, not one in 2500, have fallen by that disease which has spread sackcloth over the nations, and has cut off more than one in 50 of the inhabitants of that city, we cannot but feel assured that the universal dissemination of these facts, and such as are contained in our Reports, would save multitudes of our countrymen from an untimely grave.

By means of a Circular, which has been issued and sent to every town in the United States, Temperance Societies, and the friends of temperance, have been invited to meet simultaneously, on Tuesday, the 26th of February, 1833, in every city, town, and village, in the country, to hear addresses; to form Temperance Societies in all places in which there are none: to enlarge as much as possible all that are now formed; to disseminate information, and to take measures to extend the benign influence of the Temperance Reformation throughout the land.

In no way, is it believed, can this be done more effectually, than by putting a copy of these Reports into every family. If you, Sir, will use your influence to do this, with regard to the families in your vicinity, you will essentially aid the Committee in the great work in which they are engaged, and perform an important service to the community.

The avails of all sold, will be devoted to the gratuitous distribution of the publications, to the dissemination of the facts which they contain, and the promotion of the cause of temperance throughout the United States.

Respectfully yours, &c.

SAMUEL HUBBARD, Pres. Am. Tem. Society.

JOHN TAPPAN,
 GEORGE ODIORNE,
 NEMAN LINCOLN,
 JUSTIN EDWARDS,
 ENOCH HALE, Jr.

Executive
 Committee

Boston, November, 1832.

P. S. A copy of the Reports in the hand of each legislator and magistrate, will essentially promote the good of the community; and each individual who RECEIVES this CIRCULAR is respectfully and earnestly REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE ITS CONTENTS AS EXTENSIVELY AS POSSIBLE.

Editors of Newspapers throughout the United States are respectfully desired to insert the above, and if they will forward the paper containing it to the Ex. Committee, a copy of their last Report shall be sent them.

All persons having communications to make to the subscriber, are desired to address them to No. 129, Clinton Hall, New York, until March, 1833.

JUSTIN EDWARDS, Cor. Sec. of the
 Am. Tem. Society

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FARMER.

THE following article taken from an English publication, contains correct and useful observations.

There is no way in which a farmer may more advantageously improve himself in his art than by inspecting the practice of other districts and of other countries, but as the opportunity of inspection cannot always be commanded, the want may be supplied by obtaining circumstantial descriptions. To derive the full benefit from either source requires caution and the power of discrimination; for in no art do so many circumstances combine in the production of the results as in agriculture, and a difficulty generally arises in determining to what cause a particular effect is mainly to be assigned. Individual sagacity without scientific knowledge may go a great way in solving this difficulty, and in determining to what extent an old course may safely be altered, or a new one introduced, or why failure or success has ensued. We find that, in a certain place, the accumulated sagacity of ages has, without being able to ascribe any general principle for the effect produced, established a practice suitable upon the whole to the circumstances of the situation—but if the perfecting the art in every situation be the object, the necessity of scientific knowledge cannot be too strongly impressed.

Theoretical and practical farmers have been sometimes contrasted to the discredit of the former. A mere practical farmer is a man who knows how to manage to good advantage a certain piece of ground. A mere theoretical farmer is a man who understands the principles on which the operations of agriculture depend, without having acquired dexterity in their application. The one may be less successful than the other at first, but place them in a new situation, or let them have to determine on the introduction of a new practice, there can be little doubt which of them, supposing them equal in intellectual endowments, will be most likely to succeed—or in the description of the farm to be here given, which will be most likely to detect what part of the system is erroneous, and what correct. Experiments in agriculture are carried on under many disadvantages. We have it not in our power to vary at will the circumstances in which they are tried, or to repeat an experiment in precisely similar circumstances, and thus we may be led to ascribe to a cause what does not justly belong to it. Fortunately, however, the results in agriculture have their foundation in sciences, in which we have sufficient control over circumstances, and in which the facts can be generalized, and principles established with the completeness of certainty. Chemistry and vegetable physiology afford the only sure means by which the art of agriculture can be brought to perfection, and Davy and Sinclair have done more towards its advancement, than might have been accomplished in centuries by practice unguided by science. Much has been done, where the knowledge of general principles was wanting, but their use is to diffuse the capacity for improvement, to make its progress more certain and more rapid, and to prevent the adoption of error. Some person may, for instance, have raised an excellent crop after dressing his land with salt, and thousands of bushels are immediately applied as manure, but no man who understood chemistry and vegetable physiology would ever have imagined that land could be made more fertile by such means.

There is every reason to expect that these sciences will soon be more generally understood. In towns, the means of acquiring the knowledge of physics is supplied to mechanics; and all other classes will be forced to keep pace with them. It seems absurd that any human being who can be kept at school for eight or ten years of his life, should arrive at the end of his education, in ignorance of the laws by which the events in nature around him take place. In relation to the aptitude of the human mind, this branch of knowledge might well be taught prior to that which is denoted literature, at least the one should accompany the other, and it is not difficult to conceive plans by which it might form a part of the course of instruction in even every country school, without much additional demand of time or of expense. The usefulness of the knowledge here recommended is obvious, and it is unnecessary to insist on the amount to which it would add to the sources of pleasure to all farmers, whether proprietors or tenants. Every land owner living in the country, is to some extent a farmer, or a planter, or a gardener: there is not an object around him that can occupy his attention for a moment, in which his interest would not be much increased by his understanding of physical science, and yet what class in society is so generally unprovided with this fund of intellectual recreation and resource against the tedium of idleness?

From the N. Y. Farmer.

COLLECTING MANURE.

A PHYSICIAN remarked to us the other day, that he never yet met with a farmer who considered manure as his gold mine, the treasures of which are to be collected in small grains, and most carefully preserved; but that all consider it rather as iron ore, not worth collecting in small quantities, nor of being preserved from the wastes of exposure to winds, heat, and storms. The following, from the Farm Reports of Kyle, in Ayrshire, speaks a different language:—

To increase the manure raised on a farm is a constant aim. A large portion of the straw is consumed by the cattle and horses, and no hay is ever sold. A considerable quantity of vegetable matter is collected from plantations and waste places, and with this end the refuse of straw, the farm-court and the approaches of it are kept littered so as to collect the droppings from the cattle and horses. The whole is occasionally carried off to the dung heap and new litter applied. It is surprising how much dung may be produced by constantly collecting all refuse, which, if allowed to lie would soon disappear. The horses are never allowed to pasture, from the first of June to the end of October, they fed in the house on green food, consisting of red clover, rye grass, and vetches. The calves that are reared are also fed in the same way in a yard, and in the course of the pasturing season, convert a great deal of vegetable matter into excellent manure. There are always, too, at this season, a few pigs fed entirely on whey; and by these means much dung is made even in summer. There is no danger of dung made by animals in yards overheating in the warmest season, but without considerable precaution stable litter will then be very soon consumed away. For the purpose of preventing its rapid fermentation, peat moss was for some years used and regularly mixed with it in layers; but earth of any kind, or road scrapings, will be found to

effect the purpose, and in winter the gleanings of the cow-houses answer the end. What is made in spring and summer is taken to the field as often as possible, put up into heaps over which the horses and carts pass, and then well covered over with earth.

BOOK FARMING.

A MODERN WRITER, in giving a description of the farmers of Wales, divides them into two classes, farmers of the old school, (or practical men) and book farmers. In speaking of the latter, he says, "they are the aerialists of Marshall," and "are those who know agriculture by reading about it. Theory is their *ne plus ultra*; as they generally grow tired before they are much acquainted with practice. The practice of the country they come to reside in, is all wrong, and the inhabitants all savages. They bring ploughs and ploughmen generally from a distance; and when the masters retire, the ploughmen return and the ploughs are laid aside. They hold farmers of the old school (as they call them) in sovereign contempt, who in return, deride all their peculiarities, and, in their own quaint phrase, style their ineffectual attempts to establish an improved system of Agriculture, '*a flash in the pan*.'—Their opinions of manure depend on the book they have read last. If Jethro Tull is their favorite author, soil requires nothing but ploughing and stirring. With A, time is everything; with his brother B, only a few miles distant, and on the same kind of soil, time is nothing." How often do we see specimens of this same class of people in our own countrymen who would pass themselves off for scientific farmers, before they have even learned to be familiar with the most common terms made use of by practical men. They talk of the difference of soils before they have learned to distinguish one from the other, and of the vast improvements which they are about to introduce into the agricultural world, as soon as time will permit. Many of these aerialists are so fortunate as to come into the possession of farms, but are prevented from introducing their talked of improvements by ungrateful judgments, or foreclosure of mortgages, put an end to the agricultural career of these castle builders, who leave their farms, declaring it impossible to do anything in the business so long as they are surrounded by a set of men who care nothing for improvements; who go dressed in home spin; make every member of their families work six days in the week; eat or drink nothing but what is produced from their own farms; in short, who are mere savages; who never allow their daughters to be instructed in music, or painting, nor their sons in dancing, both of which, from their constant application to business, have constitutions too gross and healthy to ever experience the delights of the *dyspepsia*, or the exquisite sensations of the *gout*, which are often enjoyed extensively by our would be farmers.

Because the term *Book Farmers* has been applied to a class of people of the above description, let not our young practical farmers ever for a moment think that a man can know too much about his own business, nor that constant reading unfits a man for handling a plough, the cradle or the scythe; nor that his acquaintance with vegetable physiology will render him less capable of raising them in perfection. A farmer should consider that his mind is like his granary, most valuable when filled; and like it, also, great care is necessary when filling, so see that no foul or invaluable matter enters to decrease its worth.

There is no class of people that are so favorably situated for reading as farmers, and no location or occupation, so well calculated for contemplation. Some of our highest branches of science, may be said to have originated, or been greatly advanced, in early ages, by this class of people. The shepherds were the earliest astronomers; and some of the most prominent characters in botany and medicine, have been men that in early life were practically and familiarly acquainted with agriculture. Unless we are very much mistaken, there is a great change taking place in public opinion, in favor of the character of agriculturists, as a part of the body politic; and we should not be surprised, if within a few years, there should be a prejudice in favor of well informed farmers, as suitable characters in our national councils. Let our young farmers determine to qualify themselves for any station in community, not by putting on a show of empty trappings, but by adding to a stock of plain common sense, a knowledge of common things; let them examine matter; and the laws which govern it, and draw their conclusions from facts. Let them respect themselves, and claim respect from others.—*Knapp's Lectures.*

HINTS TO FLORISTS.

THE roots of some kinds of *Iris*, if left undisturbed for a few years, rise to the surface of the ground, or even above it, and then become damaged by the frost. Of these kinds are *Iris germanica*, and *Iris florentina*; and last winter the latter, a native of the south of Europe, was so much injured as to bloom very sparingly this season. To prevent a recurrence, I transplanted one immediately after flowering, setting it two or three inches deeper in the soil; and it now exhibits a fresher green and a more vigorous vegetation than those which without delay I intend to treat in the same manner.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Odorous Wood. A traveller, who visited the chateau of Tarasp, (Switzerland) was struck in almost every apartment with the perfume of the pinus cembra, (stone pine) of which the wainscoting and different articles of furniture consisted; and considering that the wainscoting, at least, must be some centuries old, he justly considered it as surprising that it should have continued to exhale this perfume for such a length of time, in undiminished strength. Owing, it is presumed, to the smell of this wood, apartments wainscoted with it are never infested with bugs or moths. It is a species of tree, however, becoming very rare in Alps.—*Bull. Univ.*

PASTURING WHEAT.

WHEN the months of September and October are favorable for vegetation, early sown wheat often becomes so large that when covered with a deep body of snow, the foliage becomes mouldy, and the roots are destroyed. To prevent this, calves, sheep, and sometimes larger stock, are turned upon the fields to feed off the extra growth. So far as our observation or experience has extended, this is not profitable. It rarely happens that a whole field has made such growth as to endanger it, but commonly it is in some particular spots. If cattle are turned into a field, it will be found that they will prefer those parts where the growth has been less rapid, and will feed upon the smaller growth in preference to the latter. If there are rank patches in a field of wheat, and it is thought

advisable to shorten them, it can be done with more accuracy with a scythe, and that which is cut off may be raked up and carried to the yard, where most kinds of stock will feed upon it, or it may be dried and fed to small stock during the winter.—*Genesee Farmer.*

DRAINS.

WE have noticed in passing several wheat fields that there was a want of open furrows or drains for conveying the water from low places on the surface. Wherever water is allowed to stand, although it may not exactly cover the surface, it is sure to destroy the wheat, and encourage the growth of chess, which delights in a damp soil. During the present month, fields should be examined, and all low places, which have not drains from them, should be furnished at once; delay is not only dangerous in such cases, but sure death to the wheat.—*Id.*

Wheat. As far as we can learn, the quantity of wheat sown the present season is equal to that of the last year, and we think we have never seen the crop look better at the same age.—*Id.*

To heal the wounds on Fruit Trees. "When a tree is cut or otherwise wounded, smooth the place with a sharp knife, and if cankered, scrape or cut it all out; then put half a pound of tallow to two pound of tar, warm it over the fire till the tallow is melted, then add one ounce of saltpetre, and stir it together and lay on the parts you want to heal."

On the pruning of Fruit Trees. Particular regard should be paid to their health and vigor, and not to their size and age. A vigorous tree full of sap and twenty years of age, may be pruned with more safety than a stunted one fifteen years old, because the parts cut over would heal sooner in the former one, from its being full of sap, than in the latter which was deficient in sap; indeed, the whole art of pruning consists in thinning out the branches according to the size, health, and vigor of the tree; to have the tree as well poised with branches as circumstance will allow; and leaving those branches on the tree which will assist the general circulation of the sap."—*Gardener's Magazine.*

Shoe Blacking. It is stated in the Boston Traveller, that the celebrated firm of Day & Martin, London, send to this country \$100,000 worth of their Blacking annually. The editor thinks the Yankees had better manufacture it for themselves, and gives the following as the receipt by which it is made—"To one pound of ivory black, in which has been mixed half an ounce of oil of vitriol and an ounce of sweet oil, add one pound of pulverized loaf sugar; mix the whole with a gallon of vinegar, and let it stand three days, when it is fit for use. It should be stirred often, and kept from the air to prevent evaporation. The cost of a gallon of this blacking is about seventy-five cents."

Advice to Wives. Always wear your wedding ring, for therein lies more virtue than is usually imagined. If you are ruffled unawares, assailed with improper thoughts or tempted in any kind against your duty, cast your eyes upon it, and call to mind who gave it to you, where it was received, and what passed at that solemn time.

THE INVENTION OF LETTERS.

The invention of the Cherokee alphabet, the absolute perfection which is ascribed to it by philologists, and its general adoption amongst a nation which we denominate savage, appear to us to be among the most interesting circumstances of modern history.

When, where, and by whom, letters were invented, it is now useless to imagine. Notwithstanding the pretensions advanced for Hermes, Memnon, Cadmus, and others, there is no evidence to authorize us to award the honor to either of them. But although history has given us no authentic account of the sage, whoever he was, that first dissected the human voice, analyzed its sounds, and gave to each an appropriate mark or character, our own age and our own country were to witness this novel enterprise, conceived and executed by an untutored savage, belonging to that race whose wrongs will fill so black a page in our history. Cadmus imported an alphabet into Greece; Sequayah, a poor Cherokee, invented one for his native tongue, and a newspaper is now printed in the characters which he devised. This great genius, (for he richly merits the appellation,) is one of the most extraordinary personages of the age. His name, when time shall have made it venerable, will be coupled with the names of Franklin, of Fulton, and other men whose inventions and discoveries have gained them an imperishable fame.

About the time of St. Clair's defeat, Sequayah, and a party of Cherokees, found a letter on a white man whom they had taken prisoner. This letter was, to the Indians, something novel and curious; and, much to their astonishment its nature and uses were explained to them. It was long a question whether the *talking leaf*, as they expressively termed it, was the invention of the white man, or the gift of the Great Spirit. The rest decided for its divine origin. Sequayah, with the spirit of a philosopher, maintained the contrary. The "leaf," however, and its origin, were forgotten, till a painful disease disabled Sequayah from sharing in the pursuits of war and the chase. Then it was that his mind reverted to the mysterious paper. Day and night did he meditate upon it, till, by observations on the sound of the human voice and notes of birds, aided by the nicer ears of his wife and daughter, he succeeded in his enterprise. All this time, like Galileo, he had to contend with the neglect, suspicions, and superstitions of his countrymen; for they had heard of his strange occupation, and thought he was dealing with the Evil Spirit. After a time, however, he succeeded in convincing his brethren of the importance of his invention, and he has ever since been held by them in the deepest reverence.—*Salem Gazette.*

Natural Curiosity. We have this morning been shown by Mr. Grant Thorburn, one of the most striking natural curiosities that we ever saw. It is a turnip, raised in Mendon, Conn., which resembles a man's hand so closely as to startle the beholder as it is unrolled from the paper in which it is wrapped. The fingers are nearly perfect; as also is the thumb, save that it is withered a little since it was taken from the ground. The fingers are also properly shaped, and fitted to each other even to the natural crook of the little finger. It is really a wonderful production. Mr. Thorburn gave five dollars for it.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1832.

On Preserving Young Trees in Nurseries, &c. from Rabbits, Mice, Moles, &c.

WE have heard repeated complaints of damage done to young fruit trees, and other trees by field mice, especially in winter; and have recommended treading down new fallen snow about their stems, &c. The following from the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts*, by William Patterson, may supply additional hints leading to useful results.

"Hares, rabbits, and rats, have a natural antipathy to tar; but tar, though fluid, contracts (when exposed to the sun and air for some time) a great dryness, and a very binding quality; and if applied to trees in its natural state, will occasion them to be bound. To remove this difficulty, tar is of so strong a savor that a small quantity, mixed with other things in their nature loose and open, will give the whole mixture such a degree of its own taste and smell as will prevent hares, rabbits, &c. from touching what it is applied to.

"Take any quantity of tar, and six or seven times as much grease, stirring and mixing them well together; with this composition brush the stems of young trees as high as hares, &c. reach, and it will effectually prevent their being barked. I believe, if a plantation of ash (of which they are very fond) were made in a rabbit warren, this mixture would certainly preserve it. These animals do great mischief amongst flowering shrubs, and are particularly fond of Spanish broom, scorpion sena, and evergreen cythus. I have had those shrubs eaten down to a stump; but as the mixture cannot be so well applied to them, I have enclosed their branches with new tarred twine, putting it several times round the shrub, which has had the desired effect. The twine by being exposed to the air and rain, will lose the smell, consequently must be removed as occasion requires; but the mixture is always to be preferred where it can be used."

Ditching. When bushy ground full of strong roots, is to be ditched, the Rev. Mr. Elliot wisely recommends beginning the ditch in the winter, when the ground is frozen two or three inches deep. The surface may then be chopped into pieces by a broad axe with a long helve, and the sods pulled out with a pronged hoe. The farmer may perhaps be favored with a good time to perform this work in December, when there happens to be no snow, and when it will not interfere with other farming concerns. The lower part of the ditch may be done in the following summer or autumn. In a free and firm soil, a ditch may be begun with a plough drawn by an orderly team that will keep to the line. This saves labor.

To make a ditch straight and equal in all its parts, it is recommended that the work be regulated by a frame of light wood, nailed together to

the exact size of the proposed ditch. It may be a rod or more in length, and as wide as it is wished to make the ditch.

Plugging Trees with Sulphur. A writer in the *Genesee Farmer*, with the signature "*A Practical Gardener*" says, that "A friend of mine, a few years ago, tried sulphur on some hundreds of peach trees, which were infested by the common worm, and the experiment proved an entire failure. In the present season I plugged two apple trees, which were infested by the common *aphis*, with sulphur, and soon after those insects all disappeared. But this is not the whole of the story. Another tree at the distance of a few rods, which was also infested at the same time, and to which sulphur was applied also became cleared of its inhabitants. On one of the apple trees, after the lapse of a few weeks, the *aphis* appeared again, although on removing the plug I found the sulphur still remaining in the hole. Had I observed more closely, I should probably have detected the cause of their disappearance; but I have ascribed it to a visit from some of those devoured of the *aphis*, either the *syrrhus* or the *hemerobius*.

"My pear trees have been remarkably infested this season, by another species of *aphis* many of them winged, which blackens the bark and leaves, and attracts swarms of flies, wasps, and hornets, which come to feed on the sugar, which the *aphis* deposits. Into eight or ten of these trees,—for I wished to try the experiment fully and fairly,—I put a considerable quantity of sulphur, carefully sealing up the orifice with grafting wax. No diminution of these insects was observed, however, and the trees both plugged and unplugged continued to be infested.

"I am therefore inclined to believe that sulphur, when applied in this manner, has no effect whatever on insects."

The practice of boring holes into trees, introducing sulphur, and plugging the orifices, has often been condemned by writers for the *New England Farmer*, as entirely inefficient as regards the destruction of insects. Dr. THACHER, the author of *The American Orchardist, Treatise on Bees*, and other useful publications, made experiments with sulphur, similar to those mentioned above, and their results were likewise similar. He also found that the introduction of flour of sulphur into caterpillar's nests, while the insects were at home, appeared to give them no special annoyance.

A SUBSTANTIAL GIFT.

JOHN L. BOYLSTON, Esq. of Princeton, Mass., has presented the Editor of the *New England Farmer*, with a fine cheese. This, though not exactly such a "*Mammoth*," as respects size, (viz. a wagon load) as one which was formerly presented to Mr. JEFFERSON, is, nevertheless, of very respectable dimensions, (weighing 25 lbs.) is of an excellent quality, and we hope appropriately bestowed. We are much obliged to Mr. Boylston,

and shall be happy, whenever in our power, to reciprocate the favor by such articles as Editors can furnish for the use of Cultivators.

IMPROVED RAW SUGAR.

WE are indebted to a correspondent, (says the *Athenaeum*) for the following notice, and submit it without at all pledging ourselves for its accuracy. "A sample of native raw sugar, prepared by the improved process of concentrating the cane juice in vacuo, has been introduced into market and has excited great interest in every person connected with this important branch of our commercial and colonial prosperity. It is raw sugar, obtained in perfect pure, transparent granular crystals, developing the form of the crystal of the sugar, and being wholly free from any portion of uncrystallizable sugar, molasses, or coloring matter. The application of this improved and scientific process of manufacturing, whilst it has supplied an important desideratum, in the preparation of pure sugar direct from the cane juice, without any subsequent process of discolorization or refining, has established the important fact, that molasses was but a product of the former operation, from the intense and long continued degree of heat employed in the process, rather than a direct product from the cane. This important saving from the extensive waste in the production of molasses and uncrystallizable sugar, and the deteriorated state of the sugar from the extensive partial decomposition in which it has always before been transmitted to our hands, is of the first consequence to the planter."

Liverpool, (Eng.) Aug. 4, 1832.

As this is the season for killing *Hogs*, the following observation may be useful to Farmers and others in this country:—

Scalding Hogs.—A gentleman of experience and observation desires us to make known, for the benefit of Farmers, a mode practised by him of scalding hogs. Instead of putting cold water or ashes into the hot water, as is the general practice, he washes the hog in cold water previous to scalding it. It matters not how hot the water may be with which the hog is scalded, if cold water is first used in the way prescribed, the hair can be taken off with ease and neatness. No danger need be apprehended of the hair becoming set, as is often the case when this mode is not resorted to, owing to a particular temperature of the water.

The gentleman who communicated to us this mode, says he has practised it for more than twenty years, and has not during that time, experienced any difficulty in scalding hogs.

In dressing a young pig for roasting, he first dips it in cold water, and then in hot, by which process he is enabled to remove the hair with the least possible trouble.—*Wyoming Herald*.

Potatoes.—We have a specimen of a new variety of potatoes, called the *Red Eye*, brought from New Hampshire. We bought a few bushels of Moses French, 2d, of Chesterville. They are of a good size, equal in flavor to the Butman potato, but much larger, skin smooth, and said to yield well. They are of a rich yellow and white, fine grain, mealy and not hollow like the Philadelphia. Nicely baked brown, and buttered, they are a luxury equal to the "jewels" of Connaught or Munster.—*Kennebec Journal*.

A London writer describes *Fashion* in London—thus:

"It is exclusive to the highest degree; abhors the well-dressed mob that pursues it; proscribes nature and natural feelings; encourages extravagance and luxury; stamps a plain woman with the ornament of beauty, a dull man with that of wit; passes off a bad look, and glosses over a bad reputation; makes people marry when they don't love, gamble when they care not for play, prefer the wives of their friends to their own, hunt when they dislike hunting, leave a place where they are amused, to go where they are sure to be bored; in short, *Fashion* is the greatest of all tyrants to weak minds, making them commit a thousand follies, and leading them into endless scrapes."

Germination of Seeds. Mr. Bosse finds that the germination of seeds is accelerated by moistening them in malic acid; and also that covering seeds with the pulp of rotten apples, causes them to germinate sooner than usual.—*Pruss. Gard. Soc.*

NOTICE.

New England Farmer Office, and Seed Establishment.

GEORGE C. BARRETT would respectfully give notice to his friends and the former correspondents and customers of MR. JOHN B. RUSSELL, that he has taken upon himself the duties and responsibilities of the *New England Farmer and Seed Store*, heretofore conducted by Mr. RUSSELL, to whom he would refer. Promising an unremitting attention to all orders, and exertions to sustain the former credit of the Establishment, he can only add that all Subscribers, Agents for seeds, Customers and the Public at large shall receive that attention to their orders for SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, VINES, BULBOUS ROOTS, Agricultural and other BOOKS which shall merit their satisfaction.

GRASS SEEDS of all kinds for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

COUNTRY TRADERS supplied on liberal terms with boxes of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS in packages of 61 cents each, labelled with directions, &c., warranted genuine, and of the growth of 1832.

All orders by mail or otherwise will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, Dec. 5, 1832.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Hall of the Society on SATURDAY, Dec. 23d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will be then brought before them.

Per Order, R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

PURE DURHAM SHORT HORNS.

FOR SALE, several of the pure bred, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by *Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin*, to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be shown as far back as *Hab back*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Cows and Heifers, bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven-eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the *New-England Farmer*, or to E. HERSEY DERRY, Salem, Dec. 12th, 1832.

NUTHAL'S ORNITHOLOGY.

JUST received by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston—
A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States, and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50. Dec. 12.

MACKAY PIGS.

FOR SALE, several PIGS of the genuine Mackay breed. They are about six weeks old, of good size and form. They will be sold low. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer office. Nov. 25.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in the town of Leominster, County of Worcester, a very desirable farm, containing sixty acres of land, divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and wood land. It has on it a genteel dwelling-house, with commodious out-houses; a barn, 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, and a cider-mill—all of which are in excellent repair. There is on it a thriving young orchard of 500 WHITE MULBERRY TREES, of four years growth, also a few which are full grown; besides a large variety of apple, pear, cherry, peach and plum-trees, strawberries and other fruits. As the present owner is about leaving this part of the country, it will be sold a bargain. If application is made in a month or two, the farming tools, stock and household furniture, may be had with it. An excellent opportunity is now offered, in the purchase of this farm, to any one disposed to rear silk-worms. For terms, apply at No. 21 Central Wharf, Boston; or on the premises to George W. Abbot.

Leominster, 12th December, 1832. cop6w

BREMEN GEESSE.

JOHN PERRY has for sale on his farm at Sherburne, twenty-six superior Bremen Geese, of pure blood. Also, a few hundred White Mulberry trees, four years old. For information please apply to Mr. Hollis, Quincy Market, or to the subscriber on his farm. JOHN PERRY. Nov. 7.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received, at GEO. C. BARRETT'S SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—
A supply of fresh and genuine WHITE MULBERRY SEED, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the largest Mulberry orchards in Massachusetts, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. Dec 5

LEAD.

SHEET Lead, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT PEARING & CO. No. 1, City Wharf. Boston, Oct. 16th, 1832. u

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the New England Farmer Office,—the *Planter's Guide*; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of giving Immediate Effect to Woodby the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Physiological principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Stuart, Bart. LL. D. F. R. S. E. &c. Price \$3.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

JUST received a few bushels of the celebrated Black Sea Wheat, described by MR. MARVIN in this week's *New England Farmer*, and raised by him near Lake Erie; price \$3 per bushel. It is thought this will prove a valuable acquisition to New England; the seed is of remarkably fine appearance, wholly free from small grains or mixture with other seeds, and we think cannot fail to give satisfaction. Farmers are requested to call and examine it. Nov. 21

CATAWBA GRAPE CUTTINGS.

SINCLAIR & MOORE, NURSERYMEN, Baltimore, will execute orders for Cuttings of the Catawba Grape to any amount, at \$20 per 1000.—Ten years' experience has convinced us that this is one of the most desirable grapes cultivated, on account of its great productiveness, and excellent quality, for either the table or for wine. It is a very popular market grape, \$400 worth having been sold by one man in our market this season.—Orders left with Mr. BARRETT, publisher of the *New-England Farmer*, will receive prompt attention from us. Baltimore, Nov. 21.

VETERINARY PUMP.

MAW'S Improved Veterinary Pump, for Administering Clysters to Horses, Cattle, Dogs, &c. Also, for Injecting and Extracting from the Stomach.

By means of this Instrument any quantity of fluid may be injected with any requisite force, and without the necessity of once removing the Pipe until the operation is completed. When the animal is restless, as is usually the case in Gripes and Inflammation of the Bowels, the length and flexibility of the Elastic Tube affords great facility and security, as the operator may stand at a considerable distance, or even in an adjoining stall.

For sale by E. BEN. WIGIT, Druggist, 46 Milk street. Oct. 11

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

JUST published, the *New England Farmer's Almanac* of 1833, by T. G. FESSENDEN, editor of the *New England Farmer*—containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen. Nov. 7

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 00	2 25
baldwins,	"	2 00	2 50
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 50	1 60
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 00	10 50
prime,	"	6 25	6 37
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	15	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
four milk,	"	3	5
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	38	43
southern, geese,	"	3	4
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 25	1 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	6 87	7 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 50	6 75
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 50	6 62
Alexandria,	"	6 75	7 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	82	90
southern yellow,	"	86	88
Rye,	"	85	90
Barley,	"	30	35
Oats,	"	46	47
HAY,	cwt.	62	70
HONEY,	gallon	50	52
LARD, 1st quality,	cwt	23 00	25 00
Boston, 1st sort,	pound	10	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	9	9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	21	22
" upper,	side	3	00
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	18	20
" upper,	side	2 50	2 70
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	28	30
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	26
LINE,	case	1 00	1 08
PLASTER PARIS retails at,	ton	3 00	3 25
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	17 50	18 00
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	12 50	13 00
Navy, Mess.,	"	17 50	18 00
Bone, middlings,	"	none	11
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	5	11
" southern,	"	9	11
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	50	55
Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	60	65
Merino, this washed,	"	42	45
Merino, half blood,	"	32	40
Merino, quarter,	"	30	35
Native washed,	"	32	33
Pulled superfine,	"	52	55
1st Lambs,	"	42	45
" 2d "	"	32	33
" 3d "	"	27	28
1st Spinning,	"	30	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9 1/2	10
southern,	"	9	9 1/2
PORK, wholehogs,	"	6	6 1/2
POLTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	13
hump, best,	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	26	30
POTATOES, common,	bushel	32	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 528 Reef Cattle, 250 Stores, 4230 Sheep, and 300 Svine. A few Stores, 12 or 1500 Sheep, have been before reported; also about 320 Swine were the same we mentioned last week, as from the neighboring slaughter yards.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—The best qualities of cattle were scarce, and brought better prices, no particular variation in the thinnest qualities. We noticed a very fine ox taken at \$7.75. We quote extra at \$5 a 3.25; prime at \$4.75 a 5; good at \$4 a 4.50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess at \$4; No. 1 at \$3.25 a 3.75; No. 2 at \$2.75 a 3.00.

Stores.—Two years old, at \$10.00 a 16.50; yearlings \$6.00 a 11.00.

Sheep.—A little better prices were obtained. We noticed a lot of 400 *Pelt Sheep*, some of which were very small, taken at \$1.75. Lots to slaughter at \$1.42, 1.50, 1.67, 1.82, 2.00 and 2.25. Wethers \$2.50, 2.75, and 3.

Svine.—One lot of 40 large barrows were taken at 4c.; one lot of 10 smaller, at 5c.; at retail for those from slaughter-house yards, 4 for sows, and 5 for barrows; those from the country, 4 1/2 for sows and 5 1/2 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

THE FAITHFUL FRIEND.

My father left ten thousand pounds,
And will'd it all to me;
My friends, like sun-dials, flock'd around,
As kind as kind could be.

This sent a buck, and that a hare,
And some the Lord knows what,
In short, I thought I could declare
No man such friends had got.

They ate my meat, they drank my wine,
As true as kind were they,
That be the weather wet or fine,
They'd dine with me next day.

They came—and like the circling year,
The circling glass went round;
Till something whispered in my ear,
"Ah, poor ten thousand pound!"

"Pshaw! stuff!" cried I, "I'll hear it not;
Besides, such friends are mine,
That what they have will be my lot,
"So push about the wine!"

The glasses rung, the jest prevail'd,
"Twas summer every day!"
"Till like a flower, by blight assail'd,
My thousands dropt away.

Alas! and so my friends dropt off,
Like rose-leaves from the stem;
My fallen state but met their scoff,
And I no more saw them!

One friend, one honest friend remain'd,
When all the leaves were flown;
One that ne'er shrank, nor friendship feign'd—
My faithful dog—"twas you!"

From the Liverpool Times

THE TRIUMPHS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Whether the caricatures which represent a steam engine as flying like a balloon through the air, shall ever become any thing more than a caricature may be doubted; but such have been the achievement of science and art within the last three quarters of a century, that it is really difficult to fix any limits to their future conquests. To justify us in pronouncing any thing impossible in machines, it ought to be in opposition to some law of nature and not merely requiring an immense extent or difficult application of power. And so marvellous have been the inventions and discoveries in every branch of science, and in all the arts, since the beginning of the last reign, that, if they had been predicted in the year 1760, most men would have thought the prophecy deserved to rank with the Arabian story of the erection of Aladdin's palace in a single night.

When the pack horse with his bell was the only means of conveying merchandise through the land, and when the carrier conducted his string of horses along tracks always made to pass over the summit of the very highest hills, the vision of a modern mail coach glancing through our valleys on roads nearly as smooth and level as a bowling green, and conveying goods and passengers at the rate of 11 or 12 miles an hour, would have been regarded as the work of some supernatural beings, not clogged with mortal clay. A man who should then have imagined that a distance of four hundred miles could have been performed in forty hours without difficulty or danger, would have been thought worthy of a palace amongst the philosophers of Laputa.

A spinner at his wheel, twisting and twirling the live-long day to make some paltry hanks of yarn would have gazed at the interior of a modern spinning mill—where thousands of spindles are whirled with incredible velocity, moved by no

power visible to the spectator, with a superstitious conviction that the whole was the work of un-blessed powers. To tell him that the force which moved the mighty apparatus of the factory was earthly, yet that it was neither the force of men or horses, neither the strength of a torrent nor the piping winds of heaven, but nothing more nor less than the steam or boiling water, would only have excited his indignation at the boldness of the imposture which it was attempted to palm upon him.

To show to one of those disorderly persons who return from taverns after the hour of curfew, and who of old were wont to group through the Egyptian darkness of our streets to their own houses, the splendidly illuminated street of London or Liverpool, would be blinded with light and fancy himself in the hall of Pandemonium, lit up 'by subtle magic,' with blazing cressets of naphtha and asphaltos. If he could understand that these brilliant stars of light proceeded from an invisible vapor, which circulated for miles under the streets, he would be only the more perfectly convinced that he has gone prematurely into the lower world.

Since the invention of printing, the power of man to disseminate knowledge has been increased almost beyond calculation. Even within the last thirty years a prodigious augmentation has taken place in this power.—Before the improvement of Earl Stanhope, from 3 to 400 sheets might be printed per hour at the press; the steam-press which now works the Times newspaper, prints four thousand sheets per hour, or more than a sheet per second. It may be easily proved, that to write by hand the number of newspapers circulated by the Times, daily, would require a million and a half scribes; yet they are printed with ease by about two dozen men. Such is the effect of skillful division of labor, that a debate of eight or ten hours duration in the House of Commons, may be fully and ably reported, printed, and published so as to be read in London within three or four hours after its termination, and sixty miles distance from the metropolis, before the speakers of the previous night have risen from their beds.

In navigation, as in printing, invention slumbered for centuries, and then suddenly awoke in the wondrous steam vessel.—Steam navigation is probably yet in its infancy, yet it has already effected an astonishing extension of intercourse between all parts of the British Isles, the widely separated towns and territories of the United States, and several of the countries of Europe. It was not uncommon a dozen years ago, to wait in this port for days and even weeks before a vessel could sail to Ireland; and often have vessels been detained in the channel days and even weeks by calms or adverse winds. By the steam packets we pass daily and with certainty in a single night from Liverpool to Dublin; and they operate as bridges connecting the sister island with England. Calms do not retard their flight over the waves; adverse tides and winds, though they somewhat impede, cannot arrest their progress. Instant with power, they walk the waters like a thing of life. By their aid the voyage to India will be made, ere many years have elapsed, scarcely a more formidable thing than a journey from London to Scotland was a century ago.

Such are a few of the more striking inventions and improvements of modern times.—Yet invention is not exhausted. These seem to be but the commencement of an endless series; and the late

experiments of locomotive carriages on our railway gives quite a new idea of what science and art may yet do to quicken the transport of travellers and goods through the land. Though the idea of moving a carriage by a mechanical power within it, is not absolutely new, yet it has never been successfully reduced to practice till our own day; animate power applied either externally or internally, has always been used for the purposes of locomotion. To place a steam engine on wheels, and to make it move both itself and an additional weight, was a bold conception; the first essays were clumsy and unpromising, and even up to the present time a machine has never been seen in operation which was calculated for the rapid conveyance either of passengers or commodities.

The performance of the Rocket and Novelty give a sudden spur to our drowsy imaginations, and made our ideas fly as fast as the machines themselves. These engines with their apparatus, skim over the earth at more than double the speed of the highest and fastest mail, drawn by the swiftest blood horses, and driven by the most desperate coachman over the smoothest roads in England. Towards of thirty miles per hour!—let us see—at this rate we reach Manchester in an hour, Birmingham in three hours, London, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, in six hours, and you may glide along with this bird-like speed with as little discomfort as if you were in your arm-chair, reading a volume of the Diamond Papers, without being disturbed by a single jolt; nay, I believe it would not be difficult to write. If the length of the journey made it worth while, I should expect to see rail road coaches fitted up with libraries and eserutories; but it will soon be nearly useless to take up a book for so short a journey as one or two hundred miles.

On a well constructed railway, like that between Liverpool and Manchester, there is less danger in moving at the rate of 30 miles per hour than on a turnpike road. On the railway there is not a single turn, and scarcely a single inequality; in these respects the engineer has boldly and wisely aimed at perfection, and there is thereby incurred what many regard an extravagant expence. The chief sources of danger in travelling rapidly on turnpike roads are, first, hills; second, turnings on the road; third, unruly horses; fourth, meeting other horses. No one of these dangers exist on the railway, and, therefore, it is difficult to limit the speed at which we may travel with safety.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.]

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New York—G. THORNBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—WM. THORNBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 25 Chestnut-street.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1832.

NO. 23.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New-England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. IX. CLOTHING AND DIET.

The earth is the parent of us all: her breasts are inexhaustible: the Farmer is her first born: and yet, how often does he forfeit her blessing! Every man who tills the ground, and who endeavors not to live, as much as possible, upon the productions of his own labor, is guilty of this extravagance. The Merchant may indulge in foreign luxuries, may eat, drink and wear, such articles as are not the growth and manufacture of his own country, as he imports them, and as they come cheaper to him, than to those who buy of him, and consume the greater part of them. And the Mechanic, from his profession, is *obliged* to live upon the productions of other men's labors; but the Farmer is the most independent man in world, as he may raise every article for his own consumption—bread, milk, pork, beef, butter and cheese, potatoes, wool, flax, cider, beer,—and what other good things can he then stand in need of? You will say, perhaps, a little coffee, a little tea, sugar, rum, &c. I acknowledge, that those little things, all but the last mentioned, may now and then be indulged in; provided the Farmer, and his family, will be contented to perform a considerable portion of extraordinary labor, and to use these things more economically, or sparingly, through the year. For rum, freely used, will soon reduce, and render poor, the most wealthy Farmer. If he should expend but one gallon per week, from the spring to the last of autumn, seven months only—it will form a direct tax, of 14 or 15 dollars; and which is more, perhaps, than all his state, country, town and parish taxes put together. I have said a *direct* tax; and it often proves as heavy an *evil indirectly!* that is to say, it takes time to run to the shops for it; it takes time to sit and chat over it; and it takes time to recover from the baneful effects of it. For it gradually impairs the strength, as it weakens the powers of the stomach, and eventually brings on premature old age, to say nothing of the manifold contentions and quarrels excited by the use of it. I am now speaking of this article used to excess, as it is but too commonly. In hot and sultry weather, a moderate portion of it, well diluted, six parts, at least, out of seven, with water, when the laborer is greatly fatigued, exceeding thirsty, and compelled to drink immoderately, may not be prejudicial; but even then, good cider and malt liquors, are much better and more salutary, both for the body and purse of the Farmer. Our fathers tilld the ground without it, were strong and vigorous, left their farms unmortgaged, and died in a good old age. I wish I could say that their descendants had not acquired very different habits, not a little unhappy for themselves and for their children. When men of sixty, or seventy years of age, recollect the days of their youth, they cannot but remember how easy and independent their fathers past their days. When the Collector or Tax-gatherer came, and which was seldom oftener than once in a year, to receive their several assessments, he commonly found them laid up and ready for him. It was almost

scandalous in those who obliged him to call a second time for his due; and as to those persons who were compelled by a course of law to pay their just debts, they fell into open and great disgrace thereby. And to what was this owing—to what causes, under God, were they indebted for their freedom, ease and independence, but their industry, and care against contracting debts for luxuries, and for things not necessary; and to their making it an irrevocable rule, not to eat, drink, nor wear scarcely any thing which was not raised on their farms, and which was not the fruit of their own labors. In those days, when the rites of hospitality were peculiarly attended to, rum, tea, &c. were hardly known; and the daughters of the most wealthy and independent farmers, the mothers of many of the more respectable persons now living in these States, seldom appeared in silks. And it would be highly advantageous to Farmers in these days, if they would endeavor to raise more on their lands for their own consumption, and to buy less of unnecessary articles imported from abroad. That Farmer who has not money at interest, and who can only make both ends of the year meet by his own labors, before he purchases any superfluous article for his family, should look into his cellar, corn-barn, &c. and consider whether he has any, and how much grain, butter, cheese, &c. to spare over and above that portion which must be disposed of, to pay his laborers, taxes, and a number of incidental demands. Let him reflect upon the toil and labor those articles have cost him, which he will acknowledge to be very considerable, and more than enough to convince him of their value and importance. Let the extraordinary industry of the Farmer's daughters, with the profit of a good yard of poultry, bear some kind of proportion to the luxuries he purchases; and then he will not feel those expenses so heavily, and his affairs will continue to wear a good aspect.

From the Genesee Farmer.

BEES.

MR. EDITOR,—I noticed in the 41st No. of the second volume of the Genesee Farmer, a communication respecting the bee moth, which I think incorrect. As the raising of bees is of much importance, I think that any information resulting from experience will be acceptable to your readers, and therefore I will give my method of treatment.

Until experience had taught me better, I allowed my hives to be placed upon a board, as was the practice with my neighbors. By this treatment I lost several swarms, and others received much injury; for, unless the hive is nicely fitted to the board, the moth will deposit her eggs under the edge of the hive, and when they hatch, the worms are so very small that they will crawl into the hive during the night time, unperceived by the bees; and after they have located themselves, and spun a few webs over their habitation, they are seldom driven from it by the original proprietors.

For five or six years past, my practice has been to support my hives upon small blocks or nails driven into the bottom of the hive, which shall prevent its coming within half an inch of the bottom board. The result of this practice has been favor-

able, for I have not had a swarm injured in the least by moths since I adopted it. I suspect that a hive alluded to by Mr. ASOREWS, was one in which the egg of the moth had been deposited previous to its being elevated. It is to be hoped that others who have paid attention to bees will give the results of their different experiments, whether successful or unsuccessful, that the most profitable method may be adopted. W.

Sveden, Nov. 1832.

NOTE. I am trying some experiments with wheat, as regards the quantity to be sown, varying from one to two and a half bushels per acre, intending to give the results to the public through the medium of your paper in due time. W.

From Transaction of Horticultural Society in Durham, &c.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF PEAR AND APPLE TREES, AND KEEPING FRUIT IN WINTER.

IN winter pruning I cut all the long weak spurs, leaving the strong faithful buds in a regular manner. When my trees are in flower in the spring, and a frosty night happens, I wash the blow next morning, before sun-rise, with cold water, throwing the water gently on the flower with the squirt, which washes the frost rind off, and keeps the flower from being damaged.

When the fruit gets the size of a pigeon's egg, I thin them to two on each spur; by doing so I seldom have any that drop off, and those left on get larger. The superabundant wood that the trees make in summer, I shorten back to three eyes in the end of June, by which means the sap flows to the fruit and spurs for the next season; when these three eyes have grown a few joints, I stop them again, and when done growing I cut them close out, that the spurs for next season may get the free sun and air. I see some who let this superabundant wood grow on their trees until August, and the sap of the tree flowing to these useless shoots, causes the fruit to be small, and weakens the buds for next season.

When I observe the fruit on the trees to change from the dark green to a clear blush, I take them carefully from the tree, and lay a bass mat on the ground, and spread the fruit thereon. I let them remain in the sun about three days, which takes that moisture out of them that causes them to sweat, and they will keep longer when treated in this manner than when taken from the tree and immediately stored. When stored I find straw the best thing to lay them in. WM. GRAY.

From the New-York Farmer.

REARING OF POULTRY IN MEXICO.

September, 1832.

SIR,—I cannot embark for Campeachy without relieving myself by telling you not a cock and bull, but a cock and chicken story, which may be of service to those farmers who supply our markets with poultry.

The fondness of Spaniards for eggs and chickens appears to be inherited to the full extent by their American descendants, as at every Indian hut which I have stopped at in Mexico, I could get one or the other in default of every thing else in the eating line. It is true they are not very scrupulous about the number of feathers which

covers the *pollito*, nor the days it has been free from the shell, but then you know you can eat the more of them, and pay accordingly. But to return to my story. During the rainy season, the rivers of the State of Tobasco overflow the banks, and the little eminences become so many temporary islands, to which all terrestrial animals retreat for shelter. On these little mounds, too, the inhabitants place their huts, and it is fine sport to go hunting in a canoe from one inlet to another all over the country. Monkeys, parrots, peccaries, snakes, in short all animals of a tropical climate, may be found in the same congregation.

One afternoon, in the month of October, 1828, in company with the Vice-Governor of the State, I entered one of those huts aforesaid, to take some refreshments and rest, when I observed before the door a large cock with three or four dozen of chickens around him, engaged in all the occupations usually appertaining to the hen, and apparently very proud of his office. Neither man, woman, child, pig, nor hen, would he suffer to molest his little ones in the slightest degree, and he would occasionally cock his eye up towards the birds of prey in the air with a menacing gesture, as much as to say, "and you too had better keep at a respectful distance from my spurs." The following was the account of this phenomenon given me by my companion, Col. Estrada.

"The cock is chosen to hatch the eggs, on account of his superior size, and to take care of the chickens, on account of his superior strength, while the hen is thus left free to continue filling other nests. To qualify him to take her place, he is first rendered intoxicated by swinging him over and over in a hammock, under which tobacco is burnt to keep him enveloped in the smoke. As soon as he becomes senseless and motionless, the fathers are stripped from his broad breast, and he is placed in a large nest with as many eggs in it as his body can cover, in the position taken by the hen herself while hatching. When he recovers from the stupor, the pressure of the warm eggs against his naked breast, seems to occasion an agreeable sensation, which detains him on the nest the full period of incubation. Why he continues his care to the chickens after they escape from the shell, is best known to himself—but you see the fact before you, and the practice of thus substituting the male for the female is general in this country."

Now, Mr. Editor, all I ask of you and your readers is to try before you deny the truth of the story.

HENRY PERKINS.

From the Daily Albany Argus.

A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE. NO. 1.

And why not a school of agriculture, as well as a school of medicine, of law, or of divinity? The objects of education should be, not only to qualify youth for the discharge of civil and social duties, but to facilitate their knowledge in the particular business which is to form their employment in manhood. Agriculture is as necessary to the wants and comforts of life, as are the learned professions, and mainly contributes to our wealth and prosperity. It gives employment to the mass of our population, and is the great business of our state. Politically and morally, it is the conservative organ of the body politic. The interests of all are consequently identified with its prosperity and improvements. Its pursuits are interwoven with the whole range of the natural sciences, and are as

susceptible of being benefitted by their study and application, as are any of the civil employments of life. Nor extend, then, to this great branch of industry, that sort of education which is so eminently calculated to multiply its products, and at the same time to raise the moral and intellectual standard of that class of our citizens, who from their numbers, must continue to control our political destinies, and give the impress to our character as a people?

It will not be said, I trust, that manual labor is incompatible with mental improvement. The exercise which labor gives, is as essential to the development and energy of the mind, as it is to the health and muscular strength of the body. It stimulates the head to plan and the hands to execute. Among those who truly deserve the appellation of the public benefactors, by their successful exertions to render the arts and sciences beneficial to society, our country can boast of a Franklin, a Rittenhouse, a Fulton, a Whitney, and others, who bled labor with study, and who either followed the plough, or tilled in the shop.

Among the subjects submitted to the special inquiry of a committee, by the State Agricultural Society, was that of the propriety of establishing an agricultural school, to give instruction in the theory and practice of husbandry. In anticipation of the report of this committee, I am desirous of calling the public attention to the subject: and I propose to point out, through the medium of your paper, Mr. Editor, some of the bearings which such a school is calculated to have upon the character, prosperity and happiness of the State.

The bounties, like the burthens of the State, should be shared proportionally by all classes of its population. This is not now our case in regard to education. The benefits of the common school system, it is true, are dispensed with an equal and impartial hand. But here the equality ceases. Those destined to toil for a livelihood, to clothe, to feed, and to enrich us by their labor, are turned off to shift for themselves, like the younger sons of an English Baron, without patrimony, while the public purses continue open to those who seem destined, by chance rather than by merit, to enjoy the peculiar distinctions in society. Our colleges and academies, which share liberally of the public bounty, are vestibules to the *learned*, not to the *laborious* employments,—to the *free*, not to the *many*. The studies which they offer are not adapted to the agricultural student; because he should learn in youth that which he is to practice in manhood. These schools teach nothing practically in husbandry; nor are their scientific instructions adequately adapted to its uses. The interests of productive labor have but an incidental and precarious place among the studies of a college. The State has expended more than two millions of dollars, upon what I term professional schools; but not a cent to advance, directly, the knowledge of the agriculturist, the artisan, or the manufacturer, beyond their common school instructions. Thus, on the score of justice and impartiality, the laboring classes have a right to claim, and the state are bound to grant them, an equivalent for these professional schools.

The business of husbandry may be likened to the healing art. The farmer, as well as the physician, may plod on mechanically, without the aid of study or science—happy, if you please, in his

conceits and in his ignorance. Both may have tolerable success, by adopting the example of enlightened neighbors, or following the impulse of their own discriminating minds; yet both would do better were they to understand perfectly the organization and properties of the subjects upon which they are to operate, or are to employ, be those subjects animals, plants or earths—medicine or manure. Generations have been engaged in investigating the business of both professions, and have handed down to us the result of their study and experience. These lessons of wisdom are considered indispensable to the student of medicine. They are no less beneficial to the student of agriculture.

And what that is useful, it may be asked, is to be learned in an agricultural school, which cannot be acquired in our existing seminaries, or with a good farmer? This question I propose to answer in another number.

B.

Nov. 1832.

From Stewart's Planter's Guide.

TAKING UP AND TRANSPORTING TREES IN- TENDED FOR TRANSPLANTING.

If there be any one thing more than another in the removal of trees that places the superiority of the preservative system in a striking point of view, it is the management of the roots. Few planters in the taking up of trees, make much account of roots, provided that a large mass or ball of earth only adhere to them. Marshall, one of the most judicious writers who has treated the subject, in giving directions on this point, says, that the length of the roots, properly speaking, should not be less than the fourth part of the whole height of the tree; although probably for the want of the means of extricating them from the soil, he did not contemplate the possibility of applying the rule to trees of any magnitude. Had he been better acquainted with vegetable physiology, he would have seen that by the law of nature, roots and branches must, in every case, be relative and correlative, and that the standard of judging with respect to roots is not the height of the plant, but the actual length of the side branches. If we mean that our subjects should fully possess the protecting properties, in respect to those important conservative organs, they must possess them relatively in such proportions, as nature confers on all trees, which are found to thrive in open exposures.

Roots spread themselves in the ground in a way nearly analogous to that in which branches spread themselves in the air, but with a far greater multiplicity of ramification. From the principal root proceed the buds, that give rise to the primary rootlets; and these again give off finer ramifications, which are the true absorbers of the root. To take up such minute and diminutive shoots on the preservative principle, in any thing like an entire state, is obviously impossible, with the arboricultural implements now generally in use. Hence it became necessary to have something more effective; and the tree-picker was some years since invented for this purpose, and is now used in Scotland by many persons, who have witnessed its extraordinary utility in my practice. This implement is of very simple structure, resembling the pick used by miners, but with only one point or prong, which forms an angle somewhat more acute with the handle than the miner's pick. [See Plate, Fig. 4, N. E. Farmer, vol. xi. p. 169.] The head, which is of iron, and fifteen

inches long in the prong, is made extremely light, as also the wooden handle. The length of the latter is two feet and a half, the entire implement weighing not more than about four and a half pounds. In fact, it can scarcely be made too light for the purpose in question.

Trees which have been cut round are more easily taken up than those that have never been so prepared. The trench made during this operation serves as a sure guide to show the point to which the fibrous elongation has extended; whereas in subjects which have undergone no such preparation, the roots must be judged of from other and sometimes more uncertain circumstances. Every experienced workman is aware in examining a tree that has never been prepared for the purpose of taking it up, that in any tolerable rooting-ground he will find the points of the roots, if not mechanically prevented, running out to the full extent of the branches, and sometimes still farther out. Hence, he should begin cautiously to try with the spade or picker, in order to discover the extreme points of the rootlets. Whether the roots he may lay bare belong to the plant, or to some other tree of the same species, he will at a glance perceive from what the workmen call "the feathering," that is the portion of the capillary rootlets upon the primary rootlets and branches which are always found pointing outwards from the body of the tree.

Having ascertained where the extremities lie, the next step to be taken is to open a trench two or two and a half feet wide and cut down to the subsoil, or deeper should the roots have penetrated so far. The bank is then to be undermined, in which the roots seem to lie, to the extent of eight or ten inches, in order to facilitate the operation of the picker. Two workmen are next to extricate or scratch up the roots, while one is sufficient to throw out the mould, which in consequence falls down into the trench, and thus the workmen are distributed three and three together, according to the number employed over the whole extent of the excavation. As every effort must be made to preserve the minutest fibres, and capillary roots entire, the difference between an experienced and an inexperienced workman is very striking in an operation of so much nicety; and the surprising dexterity which some men of ingenuity and attention acquire in this department, is as valuable to the employer, as it is beautiful and interesting to the spectator who examines it. The main thing which the pickman has here to study, is never to strike across the roots, but as much as possible in the line of their elongation, always standing in the right line of divergence from the tree as a centre; that is, in such a line or lines, as the rays of the sun are represented to describe, in emanating from that luminous body. In striking the picker into the ground which must sometimes be done pretty deeply, there is a certain dexterous stroke, more easily understood than described, which a superior workman knows how to give with the implement; and that, when properly applied, will more efficaciously and speedily discover and disengage the various bearings and ramifications of the root than any other method.

It is no easy matter, even in the freest soils, so to disengage the fibrous and capillary roots of trees, as not to lacerate or dislark a considerable number of them, and yet perform the work with any tolerable despatch. But it is the process

of all others which will least bear to be hurried. There are some departments of human labor, in which despatch and economy are nearly allied, and almost convertible terms, and where every one of course will study to promote the former as far as lies in his power. But in the one in question, the greatest deliberation, or at least the greatest caution is the truest saving that can be made.

From the United States' Gazette.

"NULLIFICATION AND PUMPKIN PIES."

In the midst of the clouds that surround us on all sides, and veil from us "the heavens above," it is delightful to catch a glimpse of the cerulean, through a chink in the heavy masses—

"The blue sky trembling through a cloud of perfect black."

We had intended to commence with the old comparison of deserts and oases, but the figure is worn out. As the revelation above referred to, is to the mournful gazer, such are the contents of the accompanying communication to one who hath long been denied the use of the ingredient which in boyhood gave marvellous comfort to the stomach, and left generous deposits upon the hips and cheeks. Happy days when science descends from the laboratory to the bakepan, and ministers to economy by dispensing with milk and eggs. The pies made as our correspondent directs, are certainly good; but there are those who will mourn for the reform in the concoction, namely, those younger members of the family compact whose reward for good behavior and stirring the stewing pumpkin, was to lick the pudding stick with which they agitated the mass, and to scrape from the dish the ingredients left when the pies were all made. Their "occupation's gone."

Respected Editor,—Having recently travelled through the "Land of Steady Habits," or "Pumpkin Dominion," (I mean the New England States) there was scarcely a family but what, in the article of diet, when forthcoming at stated periods, would bring up the rear with a company or platoon of pumpkin pies.

My motive in this communication is to suggest to the fair sex of that region, a plan or receipt for making them, far superior to any I have learned when among them, viz:

Take any given pumpkin, and after dividing it horizontally and ridding it of its seeds, and superfluous contents, place the two parts together upon a dish or pan in an oven or stove, with a slow fire, without the addition of water; let it remain therein for two hours, or until sufficiently baked: after which remove it, and the subject matter of the pumpkin may be readily separated from the skin, and will be found to be in the precise condition for pies, needing only the sugar and spices, which can be added according to the common rules of taste.

This, for simplicity, will not only save much labor, but exclude the milk and eggs as useless articles: the pies according to the above rule not only being better without them, but may be made with only one-fourth of the trouble attendant on the ordinary mode.

As I feel somewhat indebted for the hospitality I received, and feeling a disposition to reciprocate, I have taken the liberty to suggest the foregoing.

A. B. C.

An eastern editor says that his subscribers would make excellent wheel horses—they hold back so well.

There was lately dug up at Massillon, Ohio, two tusks, measuring each nine feet six inches in length, and eight inches in diameter! the weight of one was as much as two men could lift; the outside covering was as firm as ivory, but the inner parts were decayed. They were found in a swamp two feet below the surface, and were similar to those found some time ago at Bone Lick in Kentucky; the size of which animal, from the bones found, was at least 60 feet in length and 22 in height, and 12 feet across the hips. Each tooth found weighed 11 pounds.

From Gardiner's Music of Nature.

VOCAL MACHINERY OF BIRDS.

It is difficult to account for so small a creature as a bird making a tone as loud as some animals a thousand times its size; but a recent discovery has shown that, in birds, the lungs have several openings communicating with corresponding air-lags or cells, which fill the whole cavity of the body from the neck downwards, and into which the air passes and repasses in the progress of breathing. This is not all: the very bones are hollow, from which air-pipes are conveyed to the most solid parts of the body, even into the quills and feathers. The air being rarified by the heat of their body, adds to their levity. By forcing the air out of the body, they can dart down from the greatest heights with astonishing velocity. No doubt the same machinery forms the basis of their vocal powers, and at once resolves the mystery.

A LADY'S STUD.

The number of Arabian, English and other racers belonging to the Russian Countess Orloff Tshesmensky, amount to no less than 1,320. The grounds attached to the stud enclose a space of one thousand and eighty acres, and the number of grooms and laborers employed in it are four thousand three hundred and ninety-nine. The sum realized by the sale of horses is of considerable annual amount; and they are sold, not only on the spot itself, but in the regular markets, both at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It lies near Bobrow, in the province of Waronese, on one of the Countess's estates, called Chrenow; and was first set on foot by her father in the year 1778.

THE St. John Courier says, that a gentleman of that city raised 25 bushels of potatoes on 1347 feet of ground; being at the rate of 800 bushels to the acre. The seed was of the "early blue;" it was planted *whole*, in hills, three feet apart.

MIRAMICHI.—*Agricultural*.—On Saturday last, Mr. Patrick Henderson, sent us a half bushel of potatoes, which consisted of thirty in number, and on putting twenty of them into the scales, we found their weight to be *twenty-five pounds*. Mr. H. states, he has dug this season, out of the same field, about fifty barrels of the same description. A correspondent at Newcastle, informs us that he saw last week a *carrot*, raised in a garden in the vicinity of that town, which measured thirteen inches, and weighed *two pounds one ounce*.

From the Lovell Journal.

TROLLOPING.

It is stated that the forthcoming No. of "Johnson's Scraps," for the year 1833, contain a series of designs under the title of "Trollopania," in which Mrs. Trollop is out-trolloped in high style. "A very honest woman, but something given to lie." These designs are said to be really ingenious, and the subject is a good hit.

From the N. Y. Farmer.

AMERICAN HEMP.

The following article has been politely handed to us for publication, by Gen. Lynch. It was written to accompany the Hemp, exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute last year; but is equally applicable to that exhibited at the recent Fair.

To the American Institute of the City of New York.—ABRAHAM VARICK, of Utica, presents for exhibition and competition at the Fair in the city of New York, a bale of water rotted Hemp, containing about 400 lbs. raised, rotted, and manufactured by Dr. SAMUEL ALLEN, of Copenhagen, in the county of Lewis, as his Agent the present year. In compliance with the request of the Managers of the Fair, Mr. VARICK submits a brief statement of the process of culture, and preparing the Hemp for market, and will cheerfully furnish any further information which may tend to promote that branch of agriculture, which is attended with such beneficial results to the agricultural interest in particular.

It has been supposed that Hemp requires a very deep and extremely rich soil; but it is now satisfactorily ascertained, that land which is well adapted to wheat or corn, is equally so to the raising of Hemp, and that the same preparation and fertility which will produce a good crop of wheat, is sufficient to produce a good crop of Hemp. The quantity of the seed to the acre, should be from two to three bushels, according to the richness of the soil, to be sown as early in the spring as the state of the land will admit; but it may be sown at any time until the usual time of planting Indian corn. It is of importance that a full complement of seed should be used, to the end that the stalk should be small, otherwise if the stalk is large, the quality of the Hemp is coarse, the quantity produced is less, and the process of manufacture more difficult. The Hemp is fit to be cut when the male Hemp begins to wither, and as soon as the seed of the female hemp is formed, and before it acquires any hardness.

The Hemp is to be cut with an instrument resembling the common grain cradle, but with a scythe and fingers much shorter, the scythe being only two feet four inches long. The Hemp is to remain in the swath for one day, and then to be turned and remain one day, and on the third day to be bound near the butt in very small bundles, with a band of the Hemp. Then to be set up on the butts in shocks, until it becomes perfectly dry—the quantity produced, will be from two to four tons per acre, which will yield about one-sixth of clean hemp fit for market. Vats are prepared near the mills of about six feet deep, and eight feet wide; the length to be varied at pleasure, the bundles of hemp are then to be carefully laid in lengthwise, until the vat is full, and pressed down with any sufficient weight to keep it solid. Water is then to be let on the top, until the vat is filled, and to remain for two days to saturate the mass, after which it is to be drawn off, and a supply of running water to be introduced, until the vat is filled, which is to run off continually until the hemp is properly rotted. The time will depend on the temperature of the water, and will be from six to twenty days; the water is then to be let off, and after about eight hours the hemp is to be taken out and set up in the field on its butts, after opening the bundles against a fence or ropes running through stakes fastened in the ground for that pur-

pose. When perfectly dry, it is bound up and taken to a dry-house where it is to be kibr dried for about two days, from which it is to be taken to the mills for breaking and dressing. The mills used by Mr. Allen, are a patented machine by Daniel Ball, which is found to break and dress hemp better than any that is known in this country, and by the use of it, one man can probably do as much as ten men could by hand. With very little hand labor it is put in heads and packed in bales for market, as the one presented at the Fair.

The quantity prepared for market, at these mills the present year, will amount to about sixty tons, which will probably be increased the next year to about two hundred tons.

Great difficulty has been found in inducing farmers in the neighborhood, to enter into the culture until the proprietor of the mill offered a fixed price according to the quality of the hemp dried as it came from the field—in consequence of which they have gone extensively into the business, and find it a more profitable crop than any other they can raise.

SAMUEL ALLEN,

Agent for ABRAHAM VARICK, Copenhagen, Lewis County, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1832.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIONS OF THE SEASONS.

WE were a few days since presented with an APPLE of the second crop of this season's growth from the same tree, in Blandford, the eastern suburb of Petersburg. It was one of the early sweet species, rather elongated though dwarfish, without seed, yet very fragrant.

Abingdon (Va.) *Republican* mentions a beet which weighed twenty pounds and eight ounces! Likewise a Potato weighing five pounds and eight ounces!! Also, a Radish weighing ten pounds and twelve ounces!!! Verily, this remote corner of South West Virginia, has beaten the Richmond Norfolk and North Carolina Beets, as well as the Winchester Potatoes, all hollow, as the Back-Woods-Men say!

The Raleigh Register speaks of two CABBAGES which were presented to the Editors a few days ago, the average weight of each of which was more than thirty pounds! And the Philadelphia National Gazette acknowledges the receipt of a Purple Cape Broccoli, which measured three-quarters of a yard in circumference.

A New York paper mentions a Cherry Tree belonging to Mr. William Phelps, of Vernon, which has produced two crops of ripe cherries of good flavor the past summer; and on the 8th of Sept. it was the third time in full blossom!

Who can beat this? So asks the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, in noticing a Ramson, raised in Franklin co. in that State, and left at that office. It is 23 inches long, 23 round, and weighing 15 lbs. 4 oz. With the exception of a Pumpkin, weighing 195 lbs. and brought into Chillicothe, a few years since, it says, it is "the greatest vegetable curiosity it has ever seen."

The Fredericksburg *Jena*, of Wednesday last, says:—"Vegetables, this season, are disposed to 'step the modesty of nature.' We were called yesterday to see a monstrous Cabbage, which grew upon the farm of Mr. Fielding Lucas, about six miles from town. It measures more than five feet in circumference, and would make Sour Krout enough to support 'honest George Kremer,' for a month or more."

From the New York Farmer.

SEED WHEAT.

Middlesex, Sept. 4, 1832.

MR. EDITOR,—The preparation of wheat for seed, seems to have divided the attention of our farmers to a very considerable extent. I know no practice better than the one I have used for some years past. It is as follows:—

Take two wash tubs, fill one of them two thirds full of cold water, put in as much common salt as the water will dissolve cold, pour into this brine about a bushel of seed wheat and stir it about for two minutes. All the chaff and light and imperfect grains will rise to the top and may be skimmed off. Then lay two sticks across the empty tub, on which set a large basket, and pour the wheat and brine into it, the brine will run into the empty tub, leaving the wheat in the basket, which may be emptied on a clean floor; then put in another bushel of seed wheat, stir and skim as before, and so proceed till you have the quantity wanted. Your wheat may then be spread two or three inches thick over the floor, and about two quarts of lime the bushel sifted over it stirring it frequently with a rake, in order to bring each grain in contact with the lime. Let it lie from twelve to twenty-four hours and it is fit for use. If cockle is in the seed wheat, it should be run through a screen before it is wet; if any rye, it may be cut out before harvest in the field.—The main object of putting salt in the water is to increase its specific gravity, so as to enable it to float the trash and light grains.

By this method, none but the best grains will be committed to the earth, and I believe the smut and eggs of the hessian fly are effectually destroyed by the salt and lime, and that the succeeding crops will be more likely to be clean than by any other mode of preparing the seed.

Yours, &c. R. M. W.

From the Northern Farmer.

VALUE OF SCIENCE TO THE PRACTICAL MAN.

THAT an individual may not become a tolerably successful farmer or mechanic, by serving a long apprenticeship in his particular calling, we will not deny. So long, as he shall precisely follow the same beaten track, and find the same combination of circumstances, which had all along attended on his former success, he will not feel the want of that science, which explains the why and wherefore; but whenever a different combination of circumstances shall arise he will meet with phenomena which he cannot explain, and with obstacles which he cannot overcome. He will, like a man who has lost himself in the mazes of a forest, without compass or pilot, and without confidence in himself be found at every step, to be wandering still further from the right road.

As strongly illustrative of the correctness of the position here laid down, we will relate a single fact. Some thirty years ago, we knew a mechanic, respectable for skill in the business which he pursued. He had learned the business of making common suction pumps: knew well how to construct every part of the machinery, in a workmanlike manner; his pumps had always worked well; and he had become the most popular pump-maker in the whole country. At length unfortunately for him, he was employed to make a pump for a well something like forty feet deep. The well being thus deep it was necessary to splice the timber of which the pump was formed; this he did in

the nicest and best manner; finished his pump and placed it in the well; and, with the utmost confidence began to work the pump; but could not raise a drop of water to the top of the well. He now felt that his reputation was at stake, and he continued to labor and tug at the pump-handle, but the water was still obstinate and would not rise above the lower box; when the handle was by great strength forced down, it would fly back with great violence; and, in short, it required so much power to work the pump, that had it raised the water, it must have been useless. To our practical man, all this was perfectly inexplicable. He had spliced pumps before, and found no difficulty in making them work; and, as he supposed the difficulty in this case, must be a leak in the joints of his pump, he took it up, and examined it, and re-examined it, and called it, and re-called it, and put it back again. But, all would not do. The pump would not work. And after wasting something more than a week's labor, and suffering all the perplexities, and mortifications of disappointment, he was compelled, though with great reluctance, to give it up. Now all must acknowledge, that in this case, a little science would have been of great practical use. Had our practical man possessed a competent knowledge of the principles of hydraulics, and of the agency of the atmosphere, in raising water in a common suction pump; and that water could not be raised in this way more than thirty-two feet, or to such height as to be equal to a column of the atmosphere in weight (which in very few situations, exceeds that elevation,) he could not have been subjected to all this chagrin and loss of labor.

From the Barnstable Journal.

DURABLE FENCE.

DEACON Winslow Marston, has on his farm a kind of fence which for durability and beauty can hardly be exceeded. On each side of the road adjacent his dwelling, are rows of large button-wood trees, set ten or twelve feet asunder. Into these, when young, cedar rails were inserted as into common posts. As the trees increased in size, the wood formed closely round the ends of the rails and firmly secured them in their places. We have nowhere else seen this experiment tried on so large a scale. It is certainly a durable and cheap fence, because it will require no repairs at least for one generation, and is moreover constantly increasing in value. Were our roads lined with this kind of fence, it would add not a little to the beauty of the country, and the comfort of the traveller.

GOOD TEMPER.

MR. ABAUZIT, a citizen of Geneva, venerable for a long life, devoted to study and the practice of every virtue, had never, it is said, been put out of temper. Some persons applied to his maid-servant to ascertain if such was the fact. She had been thirty years in his service, and she declared, that during the whole of that period, she had never seen him give way to the slightest irritation. She was promised a sum of money if she could succeed in exciting him to anger. She consented to make the experiment, and knowing that he was particularly fond of sleeping comfortably, she omitted to make his bed. M. Abauzit perceived it, and the next morning mentioned it to her; she replied that she had forgotten it. He said nothing more on the subject; in the evening she left the bed in

the same state; it was again mentioned the next day, to which she replied with a pretended excuse, worse than the former. The third time he said to her, "You have again left my bed unmade: I suppose you have made up your mind not to do it, as you consider it too much trouble, well, after all there is no great harm done, for I begin to get used to it." She threw herself at his feet and confessed the truth.

From the Family Lyceum.

CAMPBOR.

CAMPBOR is the peculiar juice of a species of laurel called the camphor tree, which is abundant in China, in Borneo, and in Ceylon. It becomes concrete by exposure to the air. It is remarkably inflammable, and is used by the Indian princes to give light in their rooms. It is pungent, volatile, acrid, and strongly aromatic. These qualities have rendered it useful as a medicine, and in sick rooms to prevent contagion. It is also placed in collections, to keep off the small insects that prey upon the specimens.

CURIOUS MATTERS.

It is worth the investigation of the curious, to learn the variety of little matters which are connected in every village in New England. In Pittsfield, an establishment, employing eighty hands, is occupied in manufacturing elastic stocks for gentlemen's necks. In Lanesborough, 10,000 little wafer boxes are turned out from one establishment alone daily; these articles are made by machinery, in the twinkling of a bed post. In Middlefield and Chester in this county, immense quantities of green window blinds made of cane-pole, are manufactured; nearly one hundred hands are occupied in this productive branch of industry. In Easthampton, the reader knows what they are about there, making wooden button moulds, and other matters of that description, to kill. In Williamsburg, too, lots of enterprize and industry is building up the town; there they make wooden father-boxes, and steel hammers, and *lastin* buttons too, oceans of 'em. In Hadley and Hatfield, why, what a dirty world this would be without them, they supply half of christendom with the indispensable implement of household warfare and cleanliness; there's no mistake about Hatfield and Hadley brooms. We can't doin nothin pertikler in this town, except a few padies digging a hole in the canal, or rather shovelling out the dirt and *leaving the hole behind them.*—*Northampton Courier.*

Peaches. In the Covent Garden market, London, in August, peaches are quoted in a price current, at £1. 1s. a £. 10s. per dozen. Nectarines are quoted at the same prices.

THE HON. MR. WOODBEUY, Secretary of the Navy, has directed some of the Teak Seed to be sent to Florida, and planted by way of experiment on the Live Oak establishment opposite Pensacola. The Teak is the growth of the East Indies, said to be the most durable wood that grows, and the only kind that is impervious to worms.

Progress of the Arts. A few years since chrome yellow was 16 dollars a pound; it is now made with such ease, in Baltimore, from a mineral found in great abundance in the vicinity of that city, as to be sold at twenty cents a pound.

All the copperas used in this country, was, until recently imported from England; it is now made

in several places from a mineral found in great abundance in many parts of our country; and the importation, it is believed, is wholly stopped.

Fifteen or twenty years since, a pupil of Professor Silsbee, when out with him on a geological excursion in the vicinity of Yale College, found that many of the farmers there had built their common stone walls for one hundred and fifty years, with some of the most beautiful marble in the world, without a suspicion that it was any thing more than common stone.—*Family Lyceum.*

The Cashmere Shawl Goat has been successfully introduced into England by C. T. Tower, of Weild Hall, Essex; and as that gentleman by this time must have some of his flock to dispose of, the Gardener's Magazine thinks their introduction among farmers, for their wool and also for their milk, a fair subject to speculate on. This variety of the common goat (or probably, it may be of a distinct species) is a fine looking animal, and would be very ornamental in a park, on a ruin, on the side of a rock, or in a church yard. The coat is a mixture of long coarse hair, and of short fine wool, this latter begins to be loosen early in April; and is collected easily and expeditiously, by combing the animals with such a comb as is used for horse's manes. The produce of a male is about 4 oz: and of a female 2 oz: 2 lbs. of wool, as it comes off the goat's back may be estimated to make one shawl 54 inches square. Mr. Tower has this year had three shawls made of his wool, one of which was examined by the committee of manufactures. The flock, consisting in 1823 of two bucks and two does, now (1829) consists of 51 animals. Mr. Tower states that his flock produces an average of two ounces and one-third of down annually from each animal.

A CASE of combustion occurred a few days since, in the cellar of the new meeting-house, in Brooklyn, Conn. Several barrels of unlacked lime had been deposited under the house, and during a late storm sufficient water had found its way to the barrels to commence the process of slacking. Two young men on Sunday, went into the cellar, and found one cask on fire. Shavings accumulated during the building of the house, were scattered over the cellar, which would soon have increased the rapidity of the flames; but owing to the timely discovery, the building was fortunately preserved.

Singular Ornaments among the Indians. Their females have a singular mode of ornamenting themselves. They bore a hole through the upper lip, as low down towards the chin as possible, and stick several long thongs in the aperture, with the points projecting outwards. Observing that several of the tribe had decorated their lips with common pins, I gave one of the squaws a few that I happened to have in my possession. She immediately called to her a girl of about twelve years old, (apparently her daughter,) who had not, as yet, been distinguished by this ornament, pierced her lip, with equal indifference and dexterity, with a sharp instrument made of an algator's tooth, and placed the pins in the orifice. The poor girl bore this operation with great patience, and appeared to be perfectly consoled by the possession of her newly acquired ornament for the pain it must have given her.—*Campaigns and Cruises in South America.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1832.

Profit and Expenses of Farming, &c. The profit of farming greatly depends on the economical management of working cattle, with the implements immediately connected with them. An account should be opened for teams, and charged with the cost of the horses and working cattle; also the wagons, carts, ploughs, and other instruments connected with them; likewise shoeing, and the grain, roots, hay, &c. consumed by them; and at the end of the year allowing a proper per centage, or premium, for the risk of their lives, the balance may be struck. Perhaps less than five per cent, which seems to be the usual premium, would cover this risk on all kinds of live stock, if a full supply of nutritive matter be provided for them, and proper care be taken of them. A sum equal to such depreciation of their value as may arise either from age or accident, should also be charged: likewise the annual wear and tear of carts, ploughs, and other instruments connected with the use of the teams, together with an average interest on the account, which being previously credited with the number of days, the horses and oxen may have happened to work during the year, will determine the cost of a day's work done by one or more of them. The farmer may be assured that unless no more working cattle be kept than are absolutely necessary, and great economy be practiced in the management of them, and the implements connected with them, the price of a day's work done by one or more of the horses or oxen will so far exceed credibility with those who have not investigated this important subject, that I will omit making the probable estimate, lest it might be supposed that it was not founded on facts that actually exist when the genuine principles of rural economy are not attended to.

An account similar to that for the horses and working cattle, will determine the expense and cost of the animals reared or bought for sale. The account of teams for the ensuing year will of course be charged with the present actual value of the horses and oxen, together with the present actual value of the implements connected with them.

The expenses of each crop will be determined by charging it with the cost of cultivation, &c. Also an average interest on the capital employed in it, together with a rent for the ground, equal to an annual interest, on the sum it cost per acre: this should be estimated by adding to the first cost of farm, the cost of the necessary improvements made to place the buildings, fences, &c. in a proper condition for farming. But after the farm has been put into proper order, an account should be opened for the general expenses of it, such as keeping the buildings, fences, &c. in order, or such other charges as cannot be readily placed to the debt of any particular crop, &c. and after charging an annual average on this account, the

balance should be carried to the account of profit and loss, at the end of the year. The whole of the grass grounds, for any one year, will require but one account, be the fields many or few. An account should always be opened for such implements of husbandry as are not connected with the teams, and their separate costs and repairs charged to it; also an annual average interest on the amount; likewise the wear and tear of the implements. After this has been done, and credit given for the actual value of the implements on hand, the balance should be carried to the account of profit and loss.

A good method of using Straw. It is well known that cattle prefer short straw to that which is long. It is, therefore, an excellent practice to cut straw almost as short as oats, and to induce the horses to eat it, mix some oats or barley among it.

Sheep. Every year a flock of sheep should be examined, in order to find out such as begin to grow old, and ought to be turned off for fattening; as they require particular management, and should be put in a flock by themselves. Sheep may be fattened in winter, but it is commonly too expensive, as they require a good deal of richer food than hay. When sheep are once become fat, they should be killed; for it is said they cannot be made fat a second time. The teeth of ewes begin to decay at five, those of weathers at seven, and those of rams not till eight.

Preserving Meat in Snow. Meat that is killed in the early part of winter, may be kept, if buried in snow, until spring. This is an excellent method of preserving fresh and good, the carcasses of turkeys, and other fowls.

Set an open cask in a cold place; put snow and pieces of meat alternately. Let not the pieces touch each other, nor the sides of the cask. The meat will neither freeze grow dry, nor be discolored; but be good the last of March. The surfaces of the pieces should be a little frozen before they are put into the snow, that the juice of the meat may not dissolve the snow. The cask should be placed in the coldest part of the house, or in an out-house.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Will you, or any of your correspondents, be so good as to inform the subscriber through the medium of the New England Farmer, the size to which the Paradise apple will grow, the quality of its fruit, and whether their stocks are good for grafting as standards.

A CONSTANT READER OF YOUR PAPER.

Dec. 6, 1832.

For the New England Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND PORK.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Mr. Asa Littlefield, of Framingham, slaughtered a hog last week, that weighed when dressed 678 lbs.

It was weighed at the scales of Wheeler & Stone, and sold to Sylvanus Phipps, of Framing-

ham, the hog was between eighteen and nineteen months old. The lovers of fat pork are invited to call and see so fair a specimen of New England production.

Yours, W. B.

Dec. 10, 1832.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FATTENING HOGS ON APPLES.

A FRIEND of mine had two acres of well-grown trees of natural fruit, chiefly sour. He was going to cut it down, alleging that his grafted orchard afforded sufficient fruit. I told him my theory. About the last of July he put in 25 hogs, 13 of which were of pretty good size, the others shoats and pigs. The lot had on it little or no grass. No slop or feed was given. At the end of two months and a half the hogs were in fine order, and one of them being killed the meat was esteemed delicious. My friend has given up cutting down his trees.

I wish some good farmer, who has sweet apples to spare, would put up four pigs of the same litter in two pens, two in each pen; that he would weigh and set down the weight of each; that he would give two of them corn and water, and two of them ripe sweet apples and water, and nothing else; that he would measure and keep an account of both the apples and the corn fed to them; that after a proper course of feeding he would kill all four, weigh and set down the weight, that he would salt the meat and smoke it; and that after having its quality inspected, tasted and tried, he would publish the whole.

From the Exeter News Letter.

GREAT POTATO STORY.

WE mentioned, a few weeks since, that Levi Lane, Esq. of Hampton Falls, planted one potato last season, which produced 387 potatoes, making two bushels! Now this we thought a pretty good story—but our friend Harriman, of the Haverhill Iris, tells a better. Mr. George French, of Andover, has raised from a single potato 447, which measured three bushels and one peck. We acknowledge ourselves bent.

From the Troy Budget.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

MR. KEMBLE: Sir—I have known much distress averted by stripping the husks from the ear, when the crop of corn had been touched with frost, so that the mould consequent upon frost was thereby prevented, and a tolerable crop secured by the ear becoming hard in that situation. I have thought this hint to farmers might be useful, particularly as the backward state of the crops of corn this year exposes it to early frosts of autumn.

PHILANTHROPIST.

From Elliot's North of Europe.

DIAMOND MILL AT AMSTERDAM.

THE diamond mill is one of the most interesting objects in Amsterdam. It is the property of a Jew, whose son, a clever lad, obligingly conducted us through the rooms, and explained the various parts of the process of polishing diamonds. Four horses turn a wheel, setting in motion a number of smaller wheels in the room above, whose cogs, acting on circular metal plates, keep them in continued revolution. Polverized diamond is placed on these; and the stone to be polished, fastened at the end of a piece of wood by means of an amalgam of zinc and quicksilver, is submitted to the friction of the adamantine particles. This is the only mode of acting on diamond, which can be ground and even cut, by particles of the same

substance. In the latter operation diamond dust is fixed on a metal wire that is moved rapidly backwards and forwards over the stone to be cut. You are probably aware of the distinction between a rose diamond and a brilliant. The one is entire and set vertically, the other is divided and set horizontally. The largest diamonds are reserved for roses, which always rise in the centre to an angle; the smaller are used as brilliants, and have a flat octagon on the upper surface.

From the Genesee Farmer.
NEWTON PIPPIN APPLE.

In the month of November, 1831, we made a visit to Mrs. Col. Moore, at Newton, on Long Island, solely on purpose to ascertain the origin of this celebrated fruit. From the information we then received, we considered the original tree was in that lady's orchard, but in a very interesting conversation with the venerable WM. PRINCE, Esq., of the Botanic Gardens, at Flushing, Long Island, a few weeks ago, we found we were mistaken. The tree at Mrs. Moore's being only a sucker from the original tree, three of which were taken from it, but the destination of the other two we have not been able to ascertain. We consider this explanation absolutely necessary having published in London's Gardener's Magazine, in London, that the real original tree was not in Mrs. Moore's orchard. We thank Mr. Prince for giving us correct information on this subject, as well as on several others connected with fruits which we shall advert to at a future period.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Hall of the Society on SATURDAY, Dec. 22d, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

A general attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will be then brought before them.

Per Order, R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

GRAPE VINES, SCIONS, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS can furnish any number of GRAPE VINES at the following rates, varying according to size, &c.

Isabella; \$15 to \$25 per 100.
Catawba; \$18 to \$30 per 100.
Also, Vines, Supperlong, Bland, York Lisbon, York Madeira, Bartlett's large Fox, Norton's Virginia, Elsburgburg, Elkton, Herfemout's Madeira, Cooper's Wine, and other native grapes, at low rates, by the 100 or 1000.
Scions of Isabella, Catawba and Alexander, at \$30 per 1000; and of other kinds at reasonable rates.

Any number of the *Morus mcdanica* will be contracted for, from one to fifteen thousand, or any less number. The trees are of various sizes, and the prices will be in proportion and much below former rates. dec 18

PURE DURHAM SHORT HORNS.

FOR SALE, several of the pure bred, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by *Admiral Sir James Coffin*, to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hab back*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Cows and Heifers, bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven-eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New-England Farmer, or of H. HERSEY DERBY, Salem. Salem, Dec. 12th, 1832.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.
JUST published, the New England Farmer's Almanac of 1833, by T. G. FESSENDEN, editor of the New England Farmer—containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen. Nov. 7

MACKAY PIGS.

FOR SALE, several PIGS of the genuine Mackay breed. They are about six weeks old, of good size and form. They will be sold low. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer office. Nov. 25.

SPECTACLES.

A GOOD assortment of SILVER SPECTACLES constantly on hand and for sale at fair prices by WILLIAM M. WELSON, at No. 105, Washington Street. dec 13

WANTS A SITUATION.

AN experienced GARDENER, capable of taking charge of a Greenhouse, and willing to do any work relating to a Garden. Good recommendations will be produced. Apply at this office. dec 13

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, COMPLETE.

FOR SALE, at the office of the New England Farmer, 51 & 52, North Market-street.

A COMPLETE set of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, in TEN volumes, from its commencement, August 3, 1822, being the only copy that is known to be for sale. The character of this work is too well known to require comment—comprising the official accounts of the principal Cattle Shows in New England; Reports of Committees; numerous valuable essays on agriculture, gardening, beekeeping, domestic economy, &c. &c. by various agriculturists in New England and the Middle States; forming in itself a useful library for the farmer; neatly half bound and lettered, and in very fine order, at \$3.75 per volume. dec 5

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

JUST received, at GEORGE C. BARRETT'S SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

A supply of superior old BLACK CURRANT WINE.—An account of its stringent and detergent properties in various complaints, will be found in the N. E. Farmer, 5, page 267, written by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. J. G. Coffin. It is highly salutary in many summer complaints. Doct. Coffin states, "His use has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera morbus, and dysentery—also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or bilious excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Capt. Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Havana trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him, and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In sore throat it has for several years been considered almost a specific remedy."—Price 75 cents per bottle. dec 5

BREMEN GEESSE.

JOHN PERRY has for sale on his farm at Sherborn, twenty-six superior Bremen Geesee, of pure blood. Also, a few hundred White Mulberry trees, four years old.

For information please apply to Mr. Hollis, Quincy Market, or to the subscriber on his farm. JOHN PERRY. Nov. 7.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received, at GEO. C. BARRETT'S SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

A supply of fresh and genuine WHITE MULBERRY SEED, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the largest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. dec 5

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the New England Farmer Office—the *Planter's Guide*; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of Giving Immediate Effect to Wood by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Physiological principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Stuart, Bart. L.L.D. F.R.S.E. etc. Price \$3.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

JUST received a few bushels of the celebrated Black Sea Wheat, described by Mr. MARVIN in this week's New England Farmer, and raised by him near Lake Erie; price \$3 per bushel. It is thought this will prove a valuable acquisition to New England; the seed is of remarkably fine appearance, wholly free from grain on mixture with other seeds, and we think cannot fail to give satisfaction. Farmers are requested to call and examine it. Nov. 21

CATAWBA GRAPE CUTTINGS.

SINCLAIR & MOORE, NURSERYMEN, Baltimore, will execute orders for Cuttings of the Catawba Grape to any amount, at \$20 per 1000.—Ten years' experience has convinced us that this is one of the most desirable grapes cultivated on account of its great productiveness, and its fine quality, for either the table or for wine. It is a very popular market grape, \$400 worth having been sold by one man in our market this season.—Orders left with Mr. BARRETT, publisher of the New-England Farmer, will receive prompt attention from us. Baltimore, Nov. 21.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 00 2 25
haldwins,	"	2 00 2 50
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 30 1 62
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 00 10 50
prime,	"	6 25 6 37
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50 8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	11 15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6 50 6 75
four meal,	"	6 25 6 37
skimmed milk,	"	3 30 3 42
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	36 43
southern, geese,	"	"
FLAX, American,	"	9 12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 25 1 45
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	6 57 7 00
Baltimore, Howard street	"	6 50 6 62
Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 75 7 00
Alexandria,	"	"
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	38 50
Rye,	"	36 85
Barley,	"	35 90
Oats,	"	30 85
HAY,	ewt.	62 70
HONEY,	gallon	50 52
HOPS, 1st quality,	ewt	25 00 25 00
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	10 10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	9 10
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	21 25
upper,	side	3 00
Dry Hide, sole,	side	18 20
upper,	side	2 50 2 70
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	28 30
Baltimore, sole,	"	25 25
LIME,	cask	1 00 1 05
PLASTER PARIS retails at,	ton	3 00 3 25
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	"
PORK, Mass. inspect, extra clear,	barrel	17 50 18 00
Navy, Mess.,	"	12 50 13 00
Bone, middlings,	"	none
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50 3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	1 25 1 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	93 11
southern,	"	"
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00 11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	50 55
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	60 65
Merino, 3/4 washed,	"	42 45
Merino, half blood,	"	38 40
Vernio, quarter,	"	35 35
Native washed,	"	32 35
Pulled superfine,	"	52 55
1st Lambs,	"	42 45
2d "	"	32 35
3d "	"	27 25
1st Spinning,	"	22 25
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.		40

PROVISION MARKET.

	RETAIL PRICES.	
HAMS northern,	potod	93 10
southern,	"	5 00
PORK white hogs,	"	6 00
POULTRY,	"	12 12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18 25
lump, mess,	"	25 25
EGGS,	dozen	25 30
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35 40
CIDR, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00 3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

A Market this day 81c Beef Cattle, 153c Stores, about 330c Sheep, and 167c Swine. About 900 Sheep, and 50 Swine, were reported last week.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—The cattle generally were of a much better quality to-day, than last week, and the prices were fully supported, some qualities brought higher. We noticed a fine yoke fed by R. Newton, Esq. of Worcester, and driven by Mr. S. Wyman, taken at \$6.25. We also noticed five beautiful cattle taken at \$6. We quote extra at \$5 a 5.50; prime at \$4.75 a 5; good at \$4.25 a 4.75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess at \$4; No. 1 at \$3.25 a 3.75; No. 2 at \$2.75 a 3.00.

Sows.—Two years old, at \$10.00 a 17.00; yearlings \$7.60 a 12.00.

Sheep.—The market continues full, but last prices were fully sustained. We noticed an ordinary lot of *Polt Sheep*, taken at \$1; lots to slaughter at \$1.37, 1.50, 1.75, 1.84, 2, and 2.25.

Swine.—Rather scarce. A few would meet a ready sale; one small lot of half barrows were taken at 4c.; one lot at 4 1/2, and one at 4 1/4; and a few were retailed at 4 1/4 for sows, and 6 1/4 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

THERE IS A STAR.

THERE is a star no gloom can shroud—

A hope no woe can sever—

A ray that through the darkest cloud
Shines smilingly forever!

When nature spreads the shades of night,

With scarce one hope of mornow,

That star shall shed serene light,

To gild the trail of sorrow.

When melancholy's silent gloom

Enshrouds the heart with sadness,

That ray will issue from the tomb,

To fill the breast with gladness.

Then, humble Christian, fearless go,

Though darkest woes assail thee;

Though dangers press and troubles flow,

This hope shall never fail thee.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

Results. 1070 passengers per day has been the average.

It has not been out of use a single day.

Only one fatal accident has occurred in eighteen months.

The fare by coaches used to be nearly double of what it is by Rail-road Cars.

The time of going between the towns reduced from four to one three-quarter hours.

A regiment of soldiers has been taken over the road in two hours.

The locomotive travel safely in the dark!

Goods average about 10s. per. ton for carriage. On the canals they paid 15s.

The Manchester cotton manufacturers save \$100,000 per annum in the carriage of cotton alone.

A great deal of land along the line has been let for gardens, at increased rates.

There is much way travel.

The mails are carried at two-thirds of the old prices.

The effects of the Rail Road. The flout of the West, even that of the country lying immediately on the Ohio river, is beginning to find its way to our State emporium, by means of the Rail-road. We understand that a quantity of flour manufactured at the Wheeling Steam-mill, was forwarded to Baltimore a few days since from this place. We have no doubt that the great bulk of the produce of the West will soon take the same direction. The Wheeling Transportation line of wagons is now in full operation between this place and the Ohio river. We understand that it finds a redundancy of employment.—*Fredrickstown, Md. paper.*

USEFUL REMEDIES.

For Extreme Costiveness. Take three tablespoonfull of sweet oil, mixed in about half a pint of warm water. I have known people relieved by this simple means, when in very great danger.

For the Cramp. Let such as are subject to the cramp, put their legs in warm water before they go to bed, taking care to rub them well. The bed in cold weather should be warmed.

To stop the Hiccoughs. Let those who are troubled with this complaint take a case knife,

and put it into a pot of small beer, holding the edge towards the nose, and drinking the beer leisurely.—*London Surgical and Medical Journal.*

Pulsation. The pulse in the time of Hippocrates was, probably, not more than sixty beats in a minute; from which, probably, originates our smallest division of time, denominated the moment or second, which divides the day into 86,400 parts. As the human species refine, probably the pulse quickens, and so completely are we machines, that like a clock, the faster we go the sooner we are down.—*ib.*

Habits of Economy. "A slight knowledge of human nature will show," says Mr. Colquhoun, "that when a man gets on a little in the world he is desirous of getting on a little further." Such is the growth of provident habits, that it has been said, if a journeyman lays by the first five shillings his fortune is made. Mr. William Hall, who has bestowed great attention on the state of the laboring poor, declares he never knew an instance of one who had saved money, coming to the parish. And he adds, moreover, "those individuals who save money are better workmen; if they do not work better, they behave better, and are more respectable; and I would sooner have in my trade a hundred men who would save money, than two hundred, who would spend every shilling they got. In proportion as individuals save a little money, their morals are much better; they husband that little, and a superior tone is given to their morals; and they behave better for having a little stake in society." It is scarcely necessary to remark that habits of thoughtfulness and frugality are at all times of immense importance.

Genius. A man's genius is always in the beginning of life as much unknown to himself as to others; and it is only after frequent trials, attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertaking in which those who have succeeded have fixed the admiration of mankind.—*Hume.*

In the county of Westmoreland, mole catching for the last century has become a science of its own, and those who wish to live by a knowledge of it, must serve a seven years' apprenticeship. It is from this country that Great Britain receives her mole catchers; and were we to examine the science minutely, we should find that it fully requires seven years' hard study, accompanied with great practice, to come to moderate proficiency. The mole is quite a philosopher in his way, and changes his plan of life according to the lands he frequents; he has different modes for fallows, mosses, pastures, and gardens, all peculiar in form.

His great fastness is remote from the feeding ground, commonly in a thicket, or beneath an old wall, not to be come at. The great aim of the mole-catcher is to understand the lead of the land so well that the mystic path may be known between the keep and the feeding ground, which path is trod by the mole daily. This is the secret of the science. A gas man knows where his pipes are laid in the streets of a great city, because he laid them there—no one else does; but a properly educated mole-catcher, by the lead of the land, and various other circumstances, can tell where the mole-walk is, although hid deep in the ground;

and this is the place where he fixes his simple and ingenious trap.—*English Paper.*

Superstition. The Minquirins never venture to prune a fruit tree, thinking it impious to presume to direct its growth and amend the works of Providence.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. from Whissh, Kenrick, Prince, Buel & Watson, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

GEO. C. BARRETT,
New England Farmer Office.

AMERICAN FARRIER.

JUST received, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market-street, the American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. BARNUM. Price 70 cents. dec 5

SPLENDID BULBOUS ROOTS.

JUST received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 504 North Market Street, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS. (Double and single.) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12s to \$1 each.

TULIPS. Splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed; 12 cents each, \$1 per dozen; assorted, with the colors marked on each; (our assortment of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put many sorts as low as \$6 per hundred; and open to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

JACQUILLIES. Sweet scented, finest roots 12s. ets. each, \$1 per dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS. Fragrant, white with citron cups, extra sized roots, 19 cents each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS. Fragrant, of all colors, 12s. ets. each, \$1 per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS. Of all colors, 6s. cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

LARGE GLADIOLUS or SWORD LILIES, 12s. cents each, \$1 per dozen.

The above roots are of the same superior character as those sold by us last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells one inch and eight tenths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their sizes and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

LEAD.

SHEET Lead, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO. No. 1, City Wharf. Boston, Oct. 16th, 1832. if

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of one cent.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1832.

NO. 24.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.
AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. X.
ENGAGING IN LAW-SUITS.

THE Farmers of New England in general, are too apt to contend with each other in the law; and to refer, even the most trifling controversies between them, to the decisions of Courts of Justice. But they ought to guard against this ruinous practice, as they would against the greatest disappointments and misfortunes. For it they will attend to the fruits of this unhappy passion, they will see that but few, if any, have been benefited, while multitudes have been utterly ruined by it. So great are the unavoidable expenses of time, counsel, witnesses, attendance, fees of officers, and so many the vexations of minds, that in general, a man had better compound with his neighbor in a quiet and peaceable manner, and give him his coat, although he had previously taken away his cloak, than submit to the manifold evils which may possibly arise from a process in law. But you will say, he may gain the cause, and then—to which it may be replied, he may lose it and then.—Farther you may observe, that there are certain characters, with which you are obliged to be connected occasionally, who are so given to contention that it is next to impossible to keep up an amicable correspondence with them. They will encroach, deceive, oppress, and pay no consideration regard to their conduct and engagements. Doubtless there may be such characters: but if you know them, it must be your own fault, in some measure, if difficulties arise between you and them. It is imprudent to have any great intimacy, or much to do with a man of a dishonest, contentious spirit. And yet it must be acknowledged, that it may sometimes be a duty which you owe to the public, as well as to yourself, to oppose his base and dishonest attempts. As, where a man challenges the title you have to your lands, when he might as well claim the lands and tenements of any other neighbor—to oppose, and if possible, suitably punish such a character, so avaricious and wicked, every man ought always to be ready and willing. Such men in neighborhoods and in society, are like foxes and wolves in a flock of sheep: and we have to lament the lot of that man who is obliged to come forward, and to expose them at his own expense. But to avoid the vexations and expenses which unavoidably follow from suits and processes in law, “study to be quiet, and to do your own business—keep your shop, and your shop will keep you.” Avoid taverns, horse races, shooting matches and gaming tables. Pay all your little, as well as your greater debts punctually. Give your laborers their hard earned wages daily, or at least, weekly; and close all your accounts with every man, at the close of every year. Use the creatures and goods of your neighbor, when hired, or borrowed, as carefully, or more carefully, than you would if they were your own—be truly charitable, and look upon all men as your brethren. Accustom yourselves to do little favors for your neighbors, and without any expectations of reward from them. Overlook things said and done by them, when they were

angry, mistaken, or heated with liquor. Never attempt to take the advantage of them, however they may expose themselves; but throw the mantle of charity over their weaknesses. Remember that you also are a man; and that benevolence is the law of your nature. Above all things, make it your study and endeavor, to regulate and control your passions and appetites. An example of this kind, may be followed by your neighbors; and if it should, it would put an end to contentions of all kinds; and save you from the expenses and vexations of the law: which, though necessary and good in itself, may prove the most permanent source of distress, to those who rashly and wantonly engage in it.

“For every thing you buy or sell, let or hire, make an exact bargain at first; and be not put off to an hereafter by one that says to you, we shall not disagree about tritles.”

For the New England Farmer.
THE SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF A FARM.

FROM a proper selection of his farm, the comfort and prosperity of a husbandman mostly depend: of course every one cannot be guided by the same rules in these matters, but there are some general principles which it is believed are applicable to every case, and it is to be regretted that among an intelligent community they are so often disregarded. The wretched appearances of many of our farms—buildings ruinous and unsightly, soil weedy and unproductive, fences fallen and falling—are to be ascribed in a great measure to one vast and prevalent failing, viz. the possession of too many acres. An extensive farm does not consequently prove a valuable one; it is not the number of acres cultivated, but the manner in which they are cultivated, that should engage the energies of the farmer—for the product of one acre thoroughly husbanded is superior to the produce of six managed in the common way.

Another oversight which causes much trouble and perplexity, is the disproportion which the different parts of a farm bear toward each other. The pasture is too extensive for the other grass lands and hay must be purchased, perhaps at an advanced price, to support the stock through winter, or a portion of that stock must be sold to preserve the remnant from starvation. The tillage is too confined to yield the crops which are actually necessary for the home consumption, and the barn or the wood lot must supply the deficiency. These are staring facts, but they are nevertheless true and of often occurrence.

Another subject which demands notice, is the want of capital among our husbandmen at their outset. This, though it cannot rightly be termed a failing, is in the most literal sense of the word an oversight. Farming requires capital as well as any other business, and a want of it often produces disappointment and failure. Ready money in this occupation as in every other breeds more, or to say the least, makes a great saving. Buildings must be repaired, tools must be purchased, and various other matters furnished; and if the farmer, to answer his wants, has to part with a portion of his crops at an unseasonable time, and in an

overstocked market, he feels the evil consequences for a long time. And how is this to be avoided ask one and another? In this way—never purchase a farm till you can pay for it without summing the last cent from your purse, unless you have a speedy prospect of realizing a moderate and sure income, a part of which can be saved to defray unlooked-for expenses.

There is one more general cause of the respectable appearance of so many of our farms, and it is the one most to be lamented—it is an actual ignorance of many important agricultural subjects. No farmer who reads the experiments and suggestions of others and prosecutes observations and researches of his own, need remain in ignorance of any division whatsoever of his employment. True, he may not be expert and thorough in every thing, and it is not to be expected that he will, but he may easily have a general knowledge of the principles of every subject included in the term, Agriculture. There are many who neither strive to better themselves by instruction and hints from others, or by a minute attention to the subject on their own part; on such men you can place no hope, and you regret their negligence not so much on their own account, as on account of the ruinous example they offer to those under their direction and in their immediate vicinity. It is not impossible for the seeds of an evil tree to germinate, or for the vapors of a poisonous plant to spread far and wide.

Having noticed some of the principal causes of bad husbandry, I shall now offer a few general remarks on the selection and management of a farm.

In purchasing a farm, let your main object be to obtain one of a moderate size and suitably divided. The soil of course should be a primary object of consideration, but as there are various kinds adapted to the growth of various crops, no general rule can be consistently urged on this point. A good orchard is a vast acquisition to a farm, and enhances its value both to the purchaser and the seller; especially to the former, if he is desirous to escape the incessant trouble attendant upon the management of a young orchard, and is capable of prizing such an immense source of pleasure and profit. Amongst other things to be noticed in viewing a farm, is the supply and situation of water in pastures; this is oftentimes overlooked, though nothing conduces more to the well-being of cattle, than a good and commodious supply of fresh and wholesome drink, and a sufficiency of scattering trees whose shade they can frequent in the heat of the day. It is a too common thing even to escape the notice of the casual passer-by, to find poor and deficient pasturage, not because the land is too barren to yield sweet and wholesome nutriment, but simply, because the same spot is used by generation after generation for the same purpose, without being assisted in any one way—or because it is continually overstocked. At the present day, a thrifty wood lot is an indispensable appendage to a good farm. As our forests are gradually disappearing, the value of this important article begins to be appreciated; in former days, extravagance in the consumption of wood was general, and at the present time in

some tracts of our country the waste continues; in the thickly settled parts a scarcity is beginning to be felt, and if the injudicious and prodigal method of felling and consuming this article is continued where it is now plenty, that scarcity will increase till our markets are scantily supplied at an enormous price. In selecting a farm, then, bear in mind that, though an orchard can be planted, and good and durable fences erected, yet it is not an easy matter to make good soil; it is not a few years which will put you in possession of a handsome wood lot, nor generally a small sum of money which will supply a pasture destitute of natural streams with a good and commodious watering-place.

Upon the management of a farm, too much cannot be said; different individuals will pursue different courses, but notwithstanding this circumstance, there are some general principles a neglect of which will universally and inevitably cause ruin and distress. In the first place diligence and active, untiring zeal to accomplish the tasks which are ever before the husbandman, are indispensably necessary, and may be rightly termed the main-spring of agricultural mechanism. A sluggard and a loiterer never succeed; the one begins his work late, and the other is forever about it. Again—intelligence, an understanding of his work, is especially requisite for the farmer, if he wishes to perform that work easily and well; this he can only gain by strict attention and a desire to profit by the experiments of others, as well as by his own experience. Let theory and practice be combined in his occupations, for the one will seldom fail to detect the errors of the other, and they are often of mutual assistance to him, the theory guiding him in practice, and practice perfecting the principles of the theory. In the management, then, of a farm, diligence and intelligence are all in all; the one calls you to your work in season, and the other sets you about it in the right way.

Never permit the duties of one season or portion of the year to run in and interfere with those of another, for the seasons are by no means too lengthy for the farmer to accomplish the work peculiar to each. It was truly said by Solomon, "there is a time for every thing," and in no employment is this assertion oftener verified than in that of husbandry: the cultivator of the earth has so many duties to perform, that this axiom by him should never be forgotten. In spring, ere his pastures and mowing lands be to spring-dressed, and his fences viewed and repaired where they are found to be deficient, and many other duties (peculiar to this season) to be attended to? This time is occupied by other matters belonging to the past season. There was a time for these things, but it passed, and the farmer has only to bewail his lack of diligence. Again, he has a piece of labor (no matter what) to perform, and without the benefit of advice from others or personal experience, he undertakes it; it is finished, and there is either an error or slight in the manner of its execution. There was a proper and a profitable way by which he could have done it, but he was not aware of this himself, and he forgot that others might inform him.

Upon diligence and intelligence, two "pearls without price," depend a farmer's success in his avocation; where they rule, you can find no barren field, fallen fences, comfortless barn, or skeleton stock.

L. L.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, Dec. 22d, 1832—William Hume Cowan, of Brookline, George C. Barrett, "Boston, Joshua Crane, " "

were admitted subscription members.

Professor Tenore, director of the botanic garden at Naples, and William Fox Strangways, Esq. British Secretary of Legation at the Court of Naples, were elected corresponding members.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to M. C. Perry, Esq. for his active services and kind attentions to the interests of this Society.

Resolved, That the box of seeds now presented by M. C. Perry, Esq. to the Society, be confided to the care of Mr. David Haggerston.

Resolved, That the letter from Messrs. Bannum & Brothers be published in the New England Farmer, and that their catalogue of plants be referred to the standing committees on fruits and flowers, for the selection therefrom of such plants as may be desirable for the Society.

Adjourned to Saturday, January 5, 1833.

*United States ship Concord,
Portsmouth, N. H. Dec. 10th, 1832.*

Sir,—I transmit to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society a box and parcel entrusted to my charge by W. Fox Strangways, Esq. British Secretary of legation at the court of His Sicilian Majesty, which were received by him from Professor Tenore, director of the Botanic Garden at Naples.

You will please to observe by the copy of a note (herewith enclosed), addressed by Mr. Strangways to J. Nelson, Esq. U. S. Charge d'Affairs at Naples, that I am requested by Professor Tenore to bestow this collection of seeds and roots upon one of the public gardens in the United States. As I know of no public botanic gardens in our country, I feel myself at full liberty to gratify my own inclination in placing them at the disposal of the Society of which I have the honor to be a corresponding member.

It may not be improper for me to express the opinion that both Mr. Strangways and Professor Tenore would be particularly gratified to become corresponding members of your society. They have the reputation of being distinguished botanists, and are gentlemen of the first respectability.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
M. C. PERRY.

To the Secretary of the
Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Copy of a Note addressed to J. Nelson, Esq. by W. F. Strangways, British Secretary of Legation at Naples.

Sir,—With this note I take the liberty of sending the box of seeds, &c. which Capt. Perry was so obliging as to promise to take to America.

I find Professor Tenore has no regular correspondence with any scientific establishment in that country, but on my informing him that Capt. Perry was himself interested in botanical and horticultural pursuits, &c. he begs leave to place it at Capt. P.'s disposal to be by him bestowed on any public garden he thinks proper.

As he understands and reads English he would feel much gratified if this opportunity should prove a step to procuring him the correspondence of any scientific man in America.

There is a separate parcel containing catalogues of the botanic garden at Naples, and a list of the roots, seeds, &c. contained in the box.

Signed, W. F. STRANGWAYS.

To J. NELSON, Esq.

FRUITS.

Dec. 22, 1832.

Presented by Mr. ROBERT MANNING, of Salem, Apples—Carlhouse or Gilpin of Cox, Moore's Sweeting, Yellow Bellflower, Pickman's Pippin, Black Apple, Winter Queen, Codlin, and a Seedling from the Siberian Crab about twice the size of the parent fruit and very fair. Pears—Newtown Vergadone, a very desirable fruit for cooking, and an abundant bearer.

Per Order, E. VOSE.

HORTICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Fruits, on Saturday the 22d December, 1832, the following Premiums were awarded.

For the best foreign grapes, cultivated under glass—from a beautiful specimen of white grapes called "Horatio," to Mr. Jacob Tidd, of Roxbury, \$5.

For the best foreign grapes of open culture—white chasselas, to Cheever Newhall, Esq., Dorchester, \$5.

For the best apples—to Enoch Bartlett, Esq., Roxbury, for a fine collection of fifteen varieties, \$4.

The fine specimens of apples presented by Mr. John Mackay, of Weston, were thought by the committee to be very nearly equal to those which obtained the premium.

For the best strawberries, "Dowuton," to E. Vose, Dorchester, \$2.

For the best gooseberries, to Mr. Samuel Walker, of Roxbury, for five valuable varieties—Bank of England, Hopeley's Globe, Green Gaseigne, Lancaster Lad, and Milling's Crown Bob, \$2.

For the best quinces, orange, to E. Vose, Dorchester, \$2.

In consequence of the very unfavorable season for fruits, few specimens of pears, peaches, cherries, apricots, nectarines, or plums were presented, and none for which the committee thought themselves justified in awarding a premium.

Per order, E. VOSE, Chairman.

Mr. FESSENDEN,—In the course of the past year, the committee on fruits, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by the request of its President, collected scions of fifty-one varieties of the choicest native fruits of this country, which they transmitted to the Messrs. Bannum, proprietors of the ancient and very celebrated nurseries, at Bollwiller in France; it is gratifying to learn that notwithstanding the delays incident to the various transshipments to which they were subject, the scions reached their ultimate destination in good condition. I enclose a translation of a letter received from those gentlemen acknowledging their receipt, for insertion in the Farmer.

Very respectfully, E. VOSE.

Bollwiller, in the Department of the Upper Rhine, France, Sept. 20, 1832.

Sir,—With your respected letter of the 24th December of last year, you have done us the favor to direct to us a box of scions of your most celebrated kinds of fruit trees, which we have re-

ceived; and although rather late in the season, the scions were in so good a state of preservation, that with the care requisite in similar cases, we have been enabled to reproduce them in our nurseries. We beg you, sir, to accept our grateful acknowledgments for your very acceptable offering. On the receipt of your esteemed favor, it was too late to propose to you any thing of the last season, neither could we speak to you of the extent of our collections from the result of the operations of the next, until our general registry was complete. Since then the catalogue having been published, we hasten to recommend it to you, and we herewith enclose it to J. C. Barnet, Esq. Consul of the United States at Paris, to be forwarded to you the soonest possible. We beg you to receive and examine it, and if you observe in it any thing, which may be desirable to you, sir, have the goodness to honor us with your commands, and we will hasten to justify your kindness by proving to you that we are not inseasonable to it.

Accept, in the meantime, the assurance of our desire to be of service to you in our country, and of the high consideration with which you have inspired us.

We have the honor to salute you with great respect, and are, sir, your most obedient servants.

BAUMANN BROTHERS.

To H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.
President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Boston.

From the Daily Albany Argus.

A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE. NO. II.

I PROMISED in my last to point out some of the branches of useful knowledge, that may be acquired in an agricultural school, which are not attainable, or but imperfectly so, either in our existing schools, or in the ordinary labors of a farm.

As I have already remarked, our schools afford no practical, and our farms but very little, if any, scientific instruction in the business of farming. To obtain a good proficiency in either, it is necessary that they be blended together. The mind and the body are then striving to reciprocate the benefits and pleasures which each receives from the other. Theory and practice are necessary in the learned professions, to attain to eminence; and they are not less beneficial when combined in the business of husbandry.

A school which shall combine with a literary and scientific education, practical instructions in farming and gardening, will afford to the student the following, among other advantages, highly conducive to his future usefulness and prosperity as a farmer.

He will acquire in *Botany* the names and relations of plants,—a knowledge of the forms and functions of their respective organs—their habits and economical properties, and their mode of nourishment and propagation.

Chemistry will enable him to ascertain the composition and elements of the materials and substances employed in his labors, of combining and separating them, and of graduating his practice by their known properties, with economy of expense and certainty of result.

Mechanical science will familiarize to his mind the principles upon which his machinery and implements are constructed, and upon which their relative value depends,—and will assist him to discover the cause of defects, and to supply suitable remedies.

The study of the *Animal Kingdom* will make

him acquainted with the anatomy of domestic animals, with their diseases and the modes of cure,—and with the principles of improving and estimating the relative profits of different breeds.

He may learn the properties of *earths and soils*—their distinctive characters,—their uses in vegetation, and the means of improving their quality:—the theory of the operation of manures,—and the agency of heat, light, air, and water, in the process of vegetation.

He may be instructed theoretically and practically, in the very important business of keeping *farm accounts*; by which the profit and loss in any particular branch of husbandry, or of any particular crop, is readily ascertained, and by which we can alone make of capital and labor the most profitable and judicious expenditure.

A *Garden*, which should be attached to the institution, should contain specimens of all hardy plants, which are useful in commerce or the arts,—which administer to our domestic comforts, or which are merely ornamental. This will aid in the study of botany, and serve to illustrate the character and relative value of species and varieties; and afford instructions in the propagation and culture of fruits, flowers, and vegetables.

An *experimental department* will furnish important data for future guidance. The profit and loss on different crops, and the adaptation of different soils to their growth, the economy and application of manures, the culture and management of farm crops, the utility of alternate husbandry, and the usefulness of new plants, would naturally be among the subjects of experiment; and the result would not fail of being highly instructive. There is as much benefit in guarding against a bad practice, as in adopting a good one. The one prevents loss, the other increases the profit. Comparisons, which the proverb says are "odious," are in husbandry the best test of whatever is excellent; and they may be made in every product of the farm and garden, with manifest advantage.

This school will afford, moreover, the best practical instruction in the various departments of rural labors; and what is of incalculable importance, it will inculcate and tend to establish, in the student, habits of industry and frugality, (almost synonymous with virtue,) of system and of usefulness; and will tend to inculcate a taste for scientific and literary studies, in the hours of leisure which every employment gives, that never fails to promote the interests of humanity.

I have thus enumerated some of the advantages which the proposed school will afford to the young generation of farmers, who are to become the future guardians of our liberties, and who are to give the impress to our public character. The benefits which promise to result to the community at large from such a school, by increasing the products of the soil, by multiplying the resources, and augmenting the revenues of the state, by giving a new impetus to commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and by raising the standard of our moral and intellectual power will form the subject of further remark.

B.

From the Genesee Farmer.
TO DESTROY MICE.

Middlesex, July 20, 1832.

MR. GOODSALL.—Take one ounce of Nux Vomica, bruise it in a mortar, pour on to it a quart of boiling water and let it stand from six to twelve hours, then pour into it a quart of wheat and let

it stand again from six to twelve hours, by which time the wheat will have swelled and absorbed nearly all the water, it may then be spread on the floor to drain and dry. If a larger quantity is required, (observing the same proportion,) it may be increased to any extent desired. This wheat may then be scattered over the field, and put in the way of the mice, and in the woods if any harbor there.

I know that this will destroy rats and squirrels, and I believe will be found equally effective with mice.

Yours, &c. R. M. W.

From the New York Farmer.
WASHINGTON CHESNUTS.

THE editor of the Washington Globe acknowledged the receipt of a beautiful young Chesnut tree the offspring of a Chesnut planted by the *Father of his Country*, from Maj. John Adlum, who gives the following history of it, in a letter to the editor:—

"I send you a *Washington Chesnut Tree*. The history of it is this: On the day that the late John Adams was inaugurated President of the United States, *General Washington* and *Col. T. Pickering* stood at his right hand; and when he finished delivering his inaugural speech, Gen. Washington and Col. Pickering (I was present at the time) went out, and I followed in their wake, as the crowd was very great. They walked down Chesnut street, and I turned into 5th street, and at the corner of Market and 4th streets, I met the above named gentlemen buying chesnuts of an uncommon size from a foreigner. The General then rode out to Belmont, the seat of the Hon. Richard Peters, and the *General himself* planted some of the nuts, one of which has become a large tree; and from the produce of that tree the Judge cultivated numbers, two of which he sent to me at this place. They were one year old then; and one of them is now a large tree, and has borne nuts for several years; the other perished. So that the nut which produced the grand parent tree (if I may so call it) was planted by the *Father of his Country*; and the nut which produced my tree, was planted by the *Father of our Agricultural Societies*; and the nut which produced the tree I send you was planted by myself. Yours, respectfully,
JOHN ADLUM.

P. S. My Chesnut Tree was planted early in the year 1817."

Planting Chesnuts.—AFTER the ground has been carefully loosened with the plough and harrow, lines are drawn six feet apart, in which holes about a foot in depth and in diameter are formed at the distance of four feet. A chesnut is placed in each corner of the holes, and covered with three inches of earth. If the soil has been thoroughly subsoiled, the nuts will spring and strike root with facility. Early in the second year, three of the young plants are removed from each hole, and only the most thriving are left. The third or fourth year, when the branches begin to interfere with each other, every second tree is suppressed. To secure its success, the plantation should be begun in March or April, with nuts that have been kept in the cellar during the winter, in sand or vegetable mould, and that have already begun to vegetate.—Michaux.

The thrift of a saving man is regular and certain.

From the American Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHINESE SILK WORMS.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1832.

MR. SMITH.—Sir, Having seen an abstract published in the National Gazette, in the spring of 1828, of an experiment, by Professor Giovanni Lavinio, with Chinese Silkworms, the result of which induced me to believe that they might be a valuable acquisition to the United States, I resolved to send for some of their eggs, that I might put their merits to the test. The object of my wishes having been stated to a mercantile friend, he kindly sent my note to his correspondent in Canton, who promptly attended to it, and in the month of October, 1828, forwarded me several sheets of the desired eggs variously put up, nearly all of which arrived safely on the 4th of March, 1829. The eggs were said to be of the silkworms which produced the snuff called *Congee Canton*, No. 1 Silk. They were hatched for me by Messrs. Terhevens, of Philadelphia county, experienced silk culturists, with the utmost care, in a room containing their own stock, and the temperature of which was regulated by a thermometer day and night, so as to secure their gradual and simultaneous maturation, a point by the way of great importance, and one of which we can never be certain of attaining, if we depend upon the heat of the atmosphere which often varies 30 degrees in the course of twenty-four hours. They were put to hatch on the 20th of April, and they all came out on the 27th and 28th of that month, just as the white mulberry leaves were beginning to burst. On the 18th of May, Messrs. T. brought them to the house I had prepared in the vicinity of Philadelphia for their reception, and they were placed on the shelves of the frames they were destined to occupy. One of these frames was ten feet, another fifteen feet long, and both four feet wide; a third frame consisted of seven shelves, each three feet four inches square, and when the worms were full grown they filled the whole of both sets of frames, the distance between the worms not being more than two inches. It might form a problem to calculate their number. When full grown they were about one inch, and one inch and a quarter long, and of the diameter of a stout quill. During eighteen days of the time of their feeding, the nights and mornings were so cold as to require the use of artificial heat, and during the whole of two cold rainy days, a little fire was kept up in a sheet iron stove, to prevent the worms being chilled, the checking of their feeding, and consequent useless increase of the duration of their existence. The worms had thus every possible chance of success. They commenced the formation of their cocoons on the 1st of June, and by the 8th all who spun their silky tombs had finished them. The color of these was brimstone, and their size so small that twelve hundred were required to weigh a pound of twelve ounces. The worms gave infinitely more trouble in attending them than the European species, for when they had attained their full maturity, and shewed by their transparent color that they had filled their silk vessels with the material for the formation of that article, instead of mounting the branches carefully placed along the frames, vast numbers laid down and evinced no disposition to spin. Being determined to go through with the experiments, I hired little boys to pick them up and place them on the bushes, and thus induced many thousands to form cocoons, which, like as

many more, would otherwise have died. The size of the cocoons was, moreover, very diminutive, as may be judged, when it is known that instead of 1200 being required to weigh a pound, 150, 208, 200, 240, 267, 271, 195, 306, 490, to 600 cocoons of European and American fed worms balanced that weight.* The Chinese cocoons were further objectionable in being very deficient in compactness, and when an attempt to wind them off was made, the fibres broke after every third or fourth turn of the reel, thus causing a loss of time, much trouble and disappointment to the operator, which are incompatible with either profit or pleasure. The trifling wages paid to a Chinese workman, if employed by the day, or contentment on the part of the operative with a small reward for his labor, may compensate for these defects, but it is clear, that even with the low wages of an European workman, the Chinese worms will never be substituted for the common kinds. The price of free labor, or the value of that of slaves in the United States, are totally incompatible with the culture of these worms.

With the view of ascertaining the result of attention to the Chinese worms, by others, I sent some thousands of the eggs to two experienced silk culturists in the South, on whose attention and accuracy I could depend; and from them I learnt, 1st, that the worm weighed twelve grains and a half when ready to spin, and 2d, the cocoon nine grains when finished; 3d, that they lived twenty-eight days; 4th, that the moth or butterfly came out in seven days; 5th, that the worm was hatched in seven days after; 6th, that they produced three crops. The first hatching was on the 13th of April; the second, on the 7th of June; the third, on the 17th of July. 7th, a quarter of a pound of the cocoons (1720 grains) yielded three hundred and two grains of silk.

My own stock, put in the hands of the person who had charge of my worms, also produced three crops of cocoons, and the moth from the last laid eggs, which hatched, but the cold weather (the man not using artificial heat) prevented the worms from finishing their course. The apparatus for feeding silkworms, makes all the difference between a labor and an amusement, and I therefore think it useful to state that two of the long frames mentioned above, were filled in with common house laths, or thin pine slats, nailed on: one of them having longer legs than the other, stood upon the frame of the latter. The third apparatus was upon the plan (but larger) of that described by Mr. Swayne in the 7th vol. of the Trans. Society of Arts, London, and figured in the 5th chapter of the Silk Manual. It answered admirably, but as I had mine very neatly made and filled in by the tasteful basket-workers of Philadelphia county, it was more expensive than the others. It has, however, the merit of holding a vast many worms, of facilitating attention to them, and taking up little room, and will last a life time. It cost nine dollars.

The paper that led me to the experiment with the Chinese worms, was the following: "*Superiority of Chinese Silkworms*." By certain experiments made by the Prof. Giovanni Lavinio, on one hundred and fifty grains of the seed of silkworms, of China, he found that ten thousand eggs weighed one hundred and fifty grains; 2d, that as well when just come to life, as in the first and second

stages, the worms refused the leaves of the tartaric and papaveriferous mulberry, and died from starvation; 3d, that notwithstanding by these experiments so great a quantity was lost, he obtained twenty-eight pounds of cocoons, white and compact; 4th, that two hundred and ten cocoons formed a pound in Piedmontese weight of eleven ounces to the pound, while of the cocoons of the common silkworms there were not required more than 96, 100, and 104. [!?!] From the other one hundred and fifty grains of seed in Turin, the quantity obtained was ten pounds of cocoons, and these spotted, incompact, but white; it is thought, in the absence of the master, the worms had been fed with damp leaves.

"It results from these experiments, that notwithstanding all disadvantages, the Chinese worms are a desirable object of cultivation; that although their cocoons do not reach half the weight of common silkworm cocoons, yet that their quantity and value are far superior: the care they require is the same, and the consumption of leaves nearly equal." I conclude by observing, that the skein of silk reeled from the Chinese silkworms, reared by my Southern friends, is superlatively fine, and attracted the attention of an English silk manufacturer, to whom I shewed it, along with another skein from the cocoons of Genesee silkworms: but it was reeled with great waste.

Accept my respects,

JAMES MEASE.

From the American Farmer.

AMERICAN SILK.

We are indebted to J. S. Skinner, Esq. for the opportunity of examining some beautiful specimens of sewing silk, made in Wayne county, Indiana, and forwarded to Mr. S. by D. C. Wallace, Esq. of Cincinnati. The specimens are a part of the parcel of silk to which a premium was awarded by the Agricultural Society of Wayne county, in October last, and are decidedly the best we have seen of domestic manufacture. The reeling, twisting, coloring and finish, are equal to the best foreign production. Indeed, we seldom meet with foreign silk, that will compare with these specimens, as to evenness and strength; and as to coloring, they are not often excelled.

Mr. Wallace remarks in his letter to Mr. Skinner, that if filatures were established in the Western country the raising of silk would soon become one of the usual employments of the people. On this subject we have often expressed our views, and the more we have reflected on it the more firmly are we convinced of their correctness: before filatures can be erected there must be a sufficiency of the raw material to operate on; as soon as there is a supply of cocoons, there will be filatures to work them up. It cannot surely, be expected that filatures will be erected before they have any thing to work upon! Who ever heard of a manufactory being established before the raw material was obtainable? Let the people of the West go to work and produce cocoons, and they will very soon find filatures enough to work them up.

SPOILT WHEAT

MANY persons are aware of the deleterious effects of damaged wheat upon the human constitution when made into bread and eaten; but it is not generally known we believe, that it is equally injurious to horses. A gentleman of Putnam county informs us, that he lately lost four head of horses

* Silk Manual published by Congress, Chap. 13.

in one day, from having eaten wheat partially damaged. The wheat had laid in a pile in his barn floor where it got wet from a leakage in the roof, and had begun to spoil. On making the discovery, our informant had the grain thrown out to his stock. His horses ate of it, and the consequence was as above stated. On opening their stomachs, a quantity of undigested wheat was found in each of them, and the coat of the stomach considerably inflamed. They all died within four or five hours after eating the grain. Hogs ate of it without any visible bad effect.—*Southern Planter.*

From the Richmond Christian Sentinel.

THE VIRGINIA FARMER.

The following picture, though not a perfect one, may tend to show off the character of some of our young farmers. A young man of moderate circumstances, gets, what every good citizen ought to have, a wife. He inherits two or three hundred acres of land, or obtains as many by marriage. At first his prospects are dazzling—he lays his plans, and is vigorous in the execution of them. His mind may have turned upon emigrating to the west, but his better half is averse to removing from the society of her friends and relatives, and he resolves in good earnest to set about what he calls the improvement of his farm. But gentle reader, perhaps you can easily divine what this improvement consists in. If you are at any loss to guess, then I must inform you. The young farmer first goes to work in enlarging and improving his dwelling and out-houses. Carpenters are set to work, all is hustle and business; timber must be hauled, hewn and cut into plank, workmen must be fed, and paid too for their labor. During this time farming goes on slowly—the ditching is neglected, the fences are only patched to answer for the present; wheat is seeded late, and ploughed in carelessly; manuring, if that is thought of, is deferred until a more convenient season; there is little time for fallowing, and every thing is hurried over for the present—at the end of the year, (and who would doubt it) the crop is short; and the farmer finds himself in debt in the bargain—but he calculates to do better the year following. Having now a comfortable house, it would be thought strange if he did not invite his friends to see him. He must necessarily take some part in the politics of the day, consequently attend courts and places of elections, his negroes meanwhile study their own ease more than their master's interest. The farmer finds every year his affairs getting worse, he discovers that his farm is poor, and that there are rich lands in the Western country—he is smitten deeper than ever with the desire of emigrating. After some preparation he mounts his horse, and off he goes, taking the usual route, through Buford's Gap, along to Abingdon, and then to Nashville, and from thence per chance to Jackson's purchase, then turning to the left to view the genial soil of Mississippi, where the cotton stalks grow to the height of ten feet or more. He concludes after purchasing a quarter section of good cotton land to return home.

He returns, advertises, sells at a considerable sacrifice, his stock, corn, plantation utensils, and the plantation itself, upon a credit. At length his wagon and team are ready, and all start for the far west—this young farmer finds a home in the west, lives perhaps in a cabin of rude construction, has plain furniture and plain fare, with scarcely an acquaintance, much less a friend in the neigh-

borhood—he applies himself to work from sheer necessity, because he has nothing else to amuse him, or attract his attention abroad. He has corn and cotton in abundance, but these do not afford the kind of happiness which renders life agreeable. Had he been contented with the same style of living in Virginia, and exercised the same attention and industry, he would have made money as fast, or perhaps faster; and would certainly have been happier, every man, woman and child of them. Mismanagement is, in many instances, the ground work of emigration. I am much mistaken if hundreds who remove to the west are not more discontented there than they ever were before. There is always some Utopia which is yet to be reached, where all the blessings of an earthly paradise are to be enjoyed—the restless Virginian thinks that it is in Kentucky, or Tennessee; he gets there, and finds he has been mistaken, it is in Mississippi, Missouri, or Arkansas; but let him go to the utmost limits of population, and he will imagine it is still farther on west.

From the Southern Planter.

WOODS AND CHOLERA.

The Danvers physicians, who visited New York to observe the cholera, remark that the disease begins in low, damp, foggy or filthy situations among the intemperate and the debauched, and that as the atmosphere becomes more filled with the choleric influence, it prostrates individuals of better habits, and visits higher and more healthy situations. They think the progress of the disease in this country confirms the fact noticed by the French physicians in Russia—"that woods, and probably the fir tree [including doubtless the pine and resinous trees] more than any other, have the property of destroying or neutralizing that unknown cause which generates cholera. Very woody districts in Russia were entirely preserved from this destructive scourge. Kristosky Island, situated among the populous islands of St. Petersburg, and containing three villages, was completely preserved from the disease although communicating daily with the city by a thousand barges. The island is low and damp, but is covered with superb forests."

CURING THE AGUE.

[We are told the following anecdote of Boerhaave's practice.] The physician who believes that mind and matter act in unison, will remember how that truly celebrated great man, on a certain occasion, cured the ague.—That complaint was very prevalent in his neighborhood, and he had treated it with indifferent success; when his noble conceptions of the united agency of mind and matter suggested the following treatment. He desired about a dozen patients whose fit of the ague came on about the hour of the meridian, to come to him at ten o'clock.—They were shewn into the same room; and after a little while were informed that the doctor was busy, and would wait upon them as soon as possible. At the time the attendant addressed them he placed a number of irons in the fire, which he increased to considerable size. After the eleventh hour the servant again entered the room, apologized again for the doctor's absence, and turned and paid great attention to the irons that were heating. One of the patients inquired the use of the irons and was informed that they were heating for the purpose of an operation on the patients who had the ague. This was soon

whispered from the one to the other. The man had left the room, the doctor came not; and more and more were their attentions directed towards the now red-hot irons. Surmise and conjecture had a strong base to play upon; the red-hot irons were for the use of the ague patients; every one felt the coming crisis of his own case. They looked; they walked about the room; they were soon, every one of them, in a violent perspiration; and the doctor came not till one o'clock, and the ague fit came not at all. To his inquiries he found all well; and the time had passed, and not one had upon him the symptoms of his complaint. And taking them into another room, one by one, with care, and caution, and some trifling medicine, he dismissed them, saying that he hoped they would not need recourse to any violent remedy. In truth, agitation had excited that apprehension which completely cured them of their disorder. *Id.*

SPORTING ANECDOTE.

A fact.—As a respectable citizen of Heard county, a few days since, was engaged in removing the rubbish from a piece of newly cleared ground, he discovered a hawk in close pursuit of a partridge; the latter in the rapidity of his flight, in endeavoring to escape from the talons of the hawk, came suddenly and violently in contact with a sharp splinter of the limb of a tree which pierced him through the body. The hawk, with great rapidity closely pursuing his prey, likewise encountered the same splinter, which he also run through his body, and thus clinched himself fast upon the partridge. In this manner they were both taken by my informant. *Id.*

None of your "small Potatoes."—We have been presented with a Sweet Potato, raised by Mr. M. Chisholm, measuring fifteen inches and a half in circumference, and weighing four pounds and a half. He produced many others equally large. They grew on fresh ground, but without any extra cultivation. *Id.*

To the Editor of the Southern Planter.

Heard C. H. Oct. 29th, 1832.

DEAR SIR—I send you the following invaluable prescription for a cough. I have tried it successfully in many instances and have never known it to fail effecting an entire cure in one single night.

Take 2 table spoonfuls of molasses,
2 " " vinegar,
2 tea spoonfuls antimonial wine,
40 drops laudanum.

Mix them together and take six tea spoonful on going to bed; if a cure is not effected the first night repeat the dose the succeeding night.

If you think proper you may insert the above in the Southern Planter. The efficacy of the remedy can be attested by twenty members of the bar and many others on the circuit. A. B.

American Nankeen.—A sample of this article has been shown us, made of the Nankeen colored cotton raised in Georgia on the estate of Senator Forsyth. It is sold at two dollars the piece, and is finer than the India Nankeen ordinarily worn—still finer samples are intended to be manufactured. It differs advantageously from the India, in the important particular of not fading from wear—on the contrary, a sample was shown us, which had been in wear two years, and grown of a darker and richer color. It is made at Paterson, N. Y.

Balt. Patriot.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 26, 1832.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held on Saturday, January 5, 1833, by adjournment at the Hall of the Society.

R. L. EMMONS, Sec'y.

SILK.

We are happy to respond the sentiments contained in the following extracts from a letter to the editor of the New England Farmer, from Mr. WM. KENRICK, of Newton, Mass.

DEAR SIR,—I forward a circular received from Westport, (near New Bedford,) from two respectable persons of the Society of Friends. I wish you could publish something to induce people to forward petitions, naming the nature of the bounties, which I suppose should be similar to those offered in Connecticut. Also, might it not be well to offer some bounty for every silk loom in actual operation. There is a silk weaver at Newton, at work at his loom. I believe one or more petitions will be got up here. Will you urge the people to send them in from all quarters, stating the bounties proposed, as named in this circular?

Dec. 21.

CIRCULAR.

A Petition will be proposed to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, at their next session, praying for a bounty to encourage the growth of the mulberry tree, and the culture of silk; if your opinion coincides with ours that the business, if rightly managed, will, in process of time, be highly beneficial to this Commonwealth, and the more fully and extensively the business is commenced the greater will be the facilities especially amongst the middling and poorer classes of the industrious part of the community.

We ask your assistance and co-operation in petitioning the Legislature with us (and if it is convenient to attend before the committee that may be appointed to consider the subject) and make such statements as your better judgment shall dictate, or to communicate your ideas in writing to them.

The State of Connecticut has taken the lead and set ours an example by granting a small bounty, and unless our Legislature do now grant some adequate encouragement Connecticut will induce some of our citizens to remove there to set up the business. We are aware that some may object because Agricultural Societies grant some bounties, but that is a very partial thing to encourage the business extensively; for but few can receive their bounties, and those generally of the most wealthy; and notwithstanding we believe it might be made to produce a handsome profit to all those who will engage in it extensively, yet it necessarily requires labor, capital, and information in advance; and trees must be provided, which the middling and poor classes feel not so well able to do and support their families in the mean time. Therefore the aid of government for a number of years to set the business a going extensively is of the utmost importance. We

would suggest the propriety and expediency of the Legislature granting a bounty of one cent for every white mulberry tree that any person or persons shall cause to be transplanted for standard trees where they will probably become thrifty, and three cents for the *morus multicaulis* kind transplanted as aforesaid in this Commonwealth, and four cents per pound for every pound of silk cocoons raised in this Commonwealth, and fifty cents per pound for every pound of reeled silk reeled in this Commonwealth, and one dollar for every silk reel on a new and improved plan, that shall be used in this Commonwealth, payable in one year after performing the aforesaid conditions, by the Treasurer of this Commonwealth in such way and manner as the Legislature shall direct.

Finally, in this time of public excitement and party animosities about government, or rather men, and rivalry about almost every kind of business, let us unite in this in which there can be so little competition, for the more that each one does the more he benefits his neighbor and the public, and impoverishes none by raising mulberry trees, and converting the leaves into silk, and thereby promoting health, wealth, industry, and good morals, and a new resource to add to the revenue of the country, with as little risk as any agricultural business. Please to be accommodating as to introduce this subject to your neighbors and townsmen, and invite them to be petitioners with us.

With respect, ABNER BROWNELL,
JOHN MACOMBER.

Westport, Nov. 1832.

MORE REMARKS AND INQUIRIES ON SILK &c.

A LADY, who prohibits our making her name public, after some inquiries relative to obtaining some of Mr. Derby's Durham short horn cows, says, "I regularly seek for more information on the silk culture, and wish much to obtain such knowledge of the improved method of accommodating the worms with mounting frames, instead of the old fashioned custom of oak branches. I began last summer the work of feeding the worms, and, aided by Mr. Cobb's Manual, and the work of Dr. Pascalis, produced twelve bushels of cocoons." But after obtaining the reel from Mr. Cobb, was not able to find any one here to reel it, and have reason to fear have lost all the silk by not having it reeled in proper season.

"I am so well convinced of the value of the mulberry tree that I have lately set out 3000 trees of three and four years old—part at regular distances, and part thick in fences—being anxious to improve the little spot of land about my house (22 acres) I have also set out 3600 of the best orchard trees of grafted fruit, and about two thousand grape vines of the best sort for wine, with a large portion of native or wild vines, to see what may be done with land well stocked, well planted, and well tilled.

"The plate of the mounting frame for the silk worms in Dr. Pascalis' book is not such as any common carpenter can make them by. If in Philadelphia, or elsewhere, you can obtain the best mode of superseding the branches of trees, which spoil the floss, and require much labor to pick,

you will do the silk culturist an important service; and during the season of leisure is the time for preparing for the next summer. I visited Mansfield, in July, when they were feeding the worms, with the hope of seeing the best improvements, but found the old way was still practised. I have no doubt that if there was an agent in this city, [New Haven] for the purchase of cocoons, or the silk reeled according to the improved reel, many families among the industrious classes would avail themselves of it. But during the last silk season I had many persons bring a few hundred, or a few pounds of unreeled silk to me to try to dispose of their labor, but I was unable to find a market here for my own; and for this cause, I heard several say that they would never have any thing more to do with silk. I am induced to name this circumstance to you, sir, in hopes that it may be in your power to remedy the evil and promote the cause. There must be a market open for all produce at the place, for small farmers cannot afford to send it to a distance.

"My natural love of rural occupations has induced me to build my cottage out of the city, where I prefer the hum of the bee to the rolling of wheels, and to converse with dame nature at early dawn, when her school room opens to give instruction to her children."

By the Editor. We are under great obligations to the lady who favored us with the above remarks; and should be happy if some friend to American industry, who has a practical as well as theoretical acquaintance with the manufacture of silk would oblige us with such directions as might meet the wishes of our correspondent. P. S. DE POSECAUX, Esq., of Philadelphia, in a letter to Gen. DEARBORN, published in the New England Farmer, vol. ix. pp. 57, 58, says, "I have discovered that we have in this country, from England, France, Germany, and other places, manufacturers of silk of almost every description. We have silk throwsters, silk dyers, silk weavers, silk manufacturers, all but good reellers, without which the labor of the others must be at a stand. These then are all waiting for employment, some of them in very poor circumstances. All we want is the art of reeling and every thing else will follow. As to mulberry trees and silkworms, let but a good price be given for the cocoons, and they will be produced as if by magic. Every thing, as the silk brokers say, depends upon good reeling."

From the Genesee Farmer.

BREAD.

Most people are fond of bread mixed with milk, but many inhabitants of villages and cities are not able to procure it, not keeping cows, and the cost of milk by the quart being often too expensive to allow them the use of it. The following cheap substitute for milk, renders the bread such a perfect imitation, both in taste and tenderness, to the milk-mixed, that the nicest connoisseur would not detect the difference. The secret is simply

this: To good *emptyings* or *grist*, and sufficient warm water to mix a *batch* of six or eight common sized loaves, add as much *sweet hog's lard* as a table spoon will lift, or say three or four ounces, which must be intimately mixed, and well baked. The extra cost is not more than two cents; the bread keeps longer, is sweeter, without crust, and to our palate superior, when a little stale, to any kind we have ever eaten.

From the Foreign Quarterly Review.

FORMATION OF THE MOUNTAINS.

It is an opinion now entertained, almost universally, by the most distinguished geologists, that the great mountain chains have been upraised from the bowels of the earth subsequently to the stratification and consolidation of the exterior crust. Now, if we admit this theory, it will follow as a natural consequence, that the melted matter, extruded by force, acting from below, would carry along with it the consolidated strata, which would thus obtain an inclined position, and form a covering to the flanks of the new mountain. The nature of the strata which covers the side of a mountain chain, will therefore indicate the state of the surface at the epoch when the elevation took place; and hence, since geologists are able to assign certain relations, in respect of age or priority of formation, among the different stratifications, we are enabled by the same means, to determine the relative ages of the mountains. But it is extremely remarkable that those chains which are covered by strata, or sedimental deposits, belonging to the same era of formation, are generally found to range in a direction parallel to the same great circle of the sphere; and this relation between the direction of the mountain chains and the nature of their covering has been found to hold good in so many instances, that some geologists of distinguished name do not hesitate to rank it among the principles of their science, and to regard the parallelism of different chains as a distinctive character of synchronous elevation. According to this theory, which was first broached by Elie de Beaumont, and which Humboldt thinks the phenomena of the Asiatic continent tend to support, the four great parallel chains of Central Asia must have had a contemporaneous formation, while the transverse ranges of the Oural, the Bolor, the Ghauts of Malabar, and the Khyng-khan, have been elevated at a subsequent and probably a very different epoch. In the present state of geological knowledge, the hypothesis of Beaumont cannot be admitted to rest on firm or tenable grounds; yet it cannot be disputed, that even in the position of the different mountain-chains, and without any reference to the materials of which they are constituted, we have abundant evidence that the earth has only attained its present form through a succession of revolutions caused by the action of internal forces.

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, Nos 51 & 52, North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly & close up in small papers, at 6 cents each—warranted pure and true. *For the very first quality.* Ornamental Flower seeds will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

¶ The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and packed in the neatest style. Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 31.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

By *LILLY, HINTS & CO., THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, NO. CXI. CONTENTS*—Art. I. Life of Sir Isaac Newton. II. 1. Gedächtnis von Ludwig Chuland. Fünfte vermehrte Auflage. 2. Rosenbilder; von H. Heine. Zweite Auflage. III. 1. On Political Economy, in Connection with the Moral State of the People. 2. On the Amalgamation of the States of Riparian, or the Central and West-Indian Colonies. 3. I. Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Steam-Carriages. 2. A Practical Treatise on Railroads and Interior Communication in General. 3. Observations on Steam-Carriages on Turnpike Roads. 4. Historical Account of Navigable Rivers, Canals, and Railways. 5. Map of the British Empire, in Canals and Railways, with Descriptions of the various Modes of Locomotion that they contain. VI. Arlington. VII. A Manual of the History of Philosophy. VIII. I. An Account of the most Important Public Records of Great Britain. IX. A Plan of Church Reform. X. 1. The Life and Opinions of John de Wycliffe, D. D., with a Preliminary View of the Papal System, and of the State of the Church in Europe, from the first Inauguration of the Fourth Crusade, to the Life of Wycliffe. 2. How will it work? 3. Or the probable Effects of the 'Act to Amend the Representation of the People.'

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SWEET HERBS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market Street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin cannisters for domestic use, viz :
Sweet Marjoram, 37½ cts—Thyme, 33 cts—Summer Savory, 25 cts—Sage, 17 cts—per cannister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in the town of Lecompton, County of Worcester, a very desirable farm, containing sixty acres of land, divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and wood land. It has on it a gentled dwelling-house, with commodious out-houses; a barn, 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, and a cedar-anti-all of which is covered with shingles. There is also a large orchard of 500 WHITE MULBERRY TREES, of four years growth, also a few which are full grown; besides a large variety of apple, pear, cherry, peach and plum-trees, strawberries and other fruits. As the pre-cut owner is about to leave the country, he is disposed to sell the farm at a low price. If application is made in a month or two, the farming tools, stock and household furniture may be had with it. An excellent opportunity is now offered, in the purchase of this farm, to any one disposed to rear silk-worms. For terms, apply at No. 10 Central Wharf, Boston; or to the printers George W. Abner & Co.

NUTTALL'S ORNITHOLOGY.

JUST received by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston:—
A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States, and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50. Dec. 12.

LEAD.

SHEET Lead, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO. No. 1, City Wharf.
Boston, Oct. 16th, 1832. tf

GRAPE VINES, SCIONS, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS can furnish any number of
GRAPE VINES at the following rates, varying according to
size, &c.
Isabella; \$15 to \$25 per 100.
Catawba; \$12 to \$20 per 100.
Alexander; \$15 to \$25 per 100.
Old World, Seppenheim, Bland, York Lisbon, York Ma-
dona, Garber's Large Fox, Norton's Virginia, Elsinburgh, Elk-
ton, Herbennot's Madeira, Cooper's Wine, and other native
grapes, at low rates, by the 100 or 1000.
Seeds of Isabella, Catawba and Alexander, at \$20 per 1000;
and of other kinds at reasonable rates.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. from Winslow, Kenrick, Prince, Bael & Wilson, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

dec 5

GEO. C. BARRETT,
New England Farmer Office.

FOR SALE, at the Agricultural Warehouse, a few Barrels
very superior EASTPORT POTATOES. dec 26

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

	FROM TO
APPLES, russets, bushwms.	barrel 2 00 2 25
" " " "	" 2 00 2 50
BEANS, white, "	bushel 1 50 1 65
BEEF, mess, "	barrel 10 10 10 25
" prime, "	" 6 25 6 37
" Cargo, No. 1, "	" 7 50 8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, "	pound 11 13
CHEESE, new milk, "	" 6 11
" four meal, "	" 3 3
" skimmed milk, "	" 3 3
FEATHERS, northern, geese, "	" 30 35
" southern, geese, "	" 30 35
FLAX, American, "	" 9 12
FLAXED, "	" 12 15
FLOUR, Genesee, "	bushel 1 12 1 25
" " " "	barrel 6 57 7 00
" Baltimore, Howard street, "	" 6 50 6 75
" Baltimore, wharf, "	" 6 40 6 65
" Alexandria, "	" 6 75 7 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, "	bushel 85 90
" " southern yellow, "	" 86 88
" Rye, "	" 55 50
" Barley, "	" 50 53
" Oats, "	" 15 47
HAY, "	" 62 70
HONEY, "	gallon 54 52
HORS, 1st quality, "	cwt 23 00 25 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort, "	pound 10 10
" Southern, 1st sort, "	" 9 9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole, "	" 21 22
" " upper, "	" 21 22
" Dry Hide, sole, "	pound 18 20
" " upper, "	" 2 50 2 70
" Philadelphia, sole, "	pound 28 30
" Baltimore, sole, "	" 25 26
LIME, "	cask 1 00 1 08
" MASTER PAPER, sales at "	" 5 00 3 25
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo price, "	bushel 3 00 3 00
PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear, "	barrel 17 50 18 00
" Navy, Mess., "	" 12 50 13 00
" Bone, middlings, "	" none
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, "	bushel 2 50 3 00
" Red Top, northern, "	" 1 25 1 50
" Red Clover, northern, "	pound 93 11
" " southern, "	" 93 11
TALLOW, tried, "	cwt 10 60 11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, "	pound 50 55
" " Merino, mix'd with Saxony, "	" 60 65
" " Merino, 2'd washed, "	" 42 45
" " Merino, full blood, "	" 36 40
" " Merino, quarter, "	" 35 38
" " Native washed, "	" 32 33
" " " Pulled superfine, "	" 52 55
" " 1st Lambs, "	" 42 45
" " 2d " "	" 32 33
" " 3d " "	" 27 28
" " 1st Spinning, "	" 40 40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET

RETAIL PRICE:

IFAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	9	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	6½
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18	23
lump, best,	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	26	30
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35	40
CIDEL, (according to quality),	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1832

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 540 Beef Cattle, 110 Stores, 1207 Sheep, and 450 Swine. A few hundred Sheep, and 55 Swine, have been before reported.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—No particular variation from last week. We noticed 3 or 4 fine cattle taken at a fraction more than \$6. We quote extra at \$5 a 5.75; prime at \$4.75 a 5; good at \$4.25 a 4.75.

Birrelling Cattle.—Mess at \$1; No. 1 at \$3.25 a 3.75; No. 2 at \$3.00.

Sires.—Two years old, at \$10.00 a 17.00; yearlings \$7.00
a 12.00

Sirep.—We noticed sales of but a few lots, viz. \$1,42, \$1,67, 1,75, 1,92, and 2,17.

Swine.—Considerable business has been done, and the market appears to be well supplied. We noticed one lot taken at 4c. more than half sows; one lot at 4½, half barrows; one lot, more than two-thirds barrows, at 4 5⁄8c.; at retail 4½c. for sows, and 5½ for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

CHRISTMAS.

LET ev'ry voice an anthem raise,
And every tongue be heard in praise,
Upon this happy morn—
Each tear of sadness chase away.
With smiles of gladness greet the day
Our Saviour Christ was born.

Spread the glad tidings o'er the earth,
Speak of the Mediator's birth.

In ev'ry clime and tongue!
Could nobler theme our minds employ
Than that which filled the heav'ns with joy,
And hosts seraphic sung.

Commission'd by the Power on high,
Celestial heralds left the sky

A Saviour to proclaim;
In robes of light they took their way,
On pinions radiant as the day

The bless'd harbingers came.—

Night's sable veil hung o'er the earth,
No sound of labor or of mirth

On Judah's plains arose;
The flocks in peaceful clusters fed,
Or rested on their verdant bed,
In undisturbed repose.

"In rustic row the Shepherds sat,"
And passed their time in sober chat.

Well suited to the hour;
Their thoughts beyond this sphere did rove,
They gaz'd upon the worlds above
And own'd their Maker's power.

Pale grew each feature as they gaz'd,
In trembling fear they stood amaz'd

When on the earth there beam'd
A ray of pure resplendent light,
A ray of glory, dazzling bright,
From Heaven's high court it stream'd.

From Heaven's bow the heralds came
A Prince and Saviour to proclaim.

In music's sweetest voice
An Angel first the silence broke,
An Angel tongue to man thus spoke.

"Fear not, let all his rejoice."

"Fear not, I bring unto the earth
Glad tidings of a Saviour's birth

"At Bethlehem this day:
"You'll find the babe in humble shed,
"Within a manger is the bed
"Where Christ the Lord doth lay."

The Angel ceas'd, th' attending throng
Raised their glad voices in a song

Of gratitude and praise;
In chorus full the notes were given,
The blissful concord rose to heaven
And reached the Throne of Grace.

"Glory to God," the Seraphs sang.

"Glory to God," in echoes rang

Throughout Judea's plains.

The air such note to retain.

Repeated o'er and o'er again

The heav'nly warbled strains.

Celestial strains,—such ne'er were known
Until the angelic host came down.

With joyful tidings fraught,
Blest were their ears who heard the sound,
Blest were their eyes when they had found
The Saviour whom they sought.

Glory to God, th' Eternal One,
Praise and Thanksgiving to the Son,

Our Maker and our Lord,

This day the chains of Death were riven.

This day the promise'd boon was given,
And fallen man restor'd.

THE LION AND THE BEAR.

THE New Orleans Emporium of the 23d ult. has this article:—We were yesterday informed that on Tuesday last a bear was taken to the Menagerie now exhibiting in this city, and let down into the cage of an African Lion, twenty-four years of age, with the belief that it would be immediately torn to pieces. Many people assembled under the awning which encompasses the exhibition to witness the scene, but all were disappointed and struck with astonishment, for although the Bear, as soon as he reached the bottom of the cage, placed himself in a fighting position and once or twice flew at the Lion, with the apparent intention to commence the battle, the Lion did not attempt to injure it, but on the contrary, after some time elapsed, placed his paw on the Bear's head as if to express his pity for its helpless situation, and evinced every disposition to cultivate friendship.

Having heard and read much of the Lion's nobleness of disposition, and understanding that the Bear was still in the cage, prompted by curiosity, we visited the menagerie this morning and actually saw them together. The Manager of the Lion tells us that since the Bear has been put into the cage no person has dared to approach it, and that the Lion has not slept for three hours, but continues constantly awake to guard his weaker companion from danger. The Lion, says the manager, suffers the Bear to eat of whatever is thrown into the cage until he has enough, but will scarcely touch food himself.

During the time that we remained, the Lion once or twice walked to the end of the cage opposite to that where the Bear was lying, and some person motioned his hand towards the Bear, but as the Lion saw it he sprang to the Bear and kept his head resting over it for some time: he is so fatigued himself with watching, that as soon as he lies down he falls asleep, but awakens again at the first noise that is made and springs to the object of his care.

This seems to us astounding indeed, and will no doubt attract the notice of naturalists.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

THERE were on Wednesday last sixteen square-rigged vessels loading at the ship harbor near the mouth of Maguadavie River, whose cargoes would average 600 tons each.

Timely Repartee. A soldier of Marshal Saxe's army being discovered in a theft, was condemned to be hung. What he had stolen might be worth about 5s. The Marshal meeting him as he was led to execution, said to him, "What a miserable fool you were to risk your life for 5s!" "General," replied the soldier, "I have risked it every day for five-pence." This repartee saved his life.

Natural History. The December number of the Naturalist has just been published, and contains, says the Daily Advertiser, among other interesting matter, a copious abstract of the lectures recently delivered by Dr. Spurzheim. The enterprising editor of this useful periodical, Mr. D. J. Brown, has just departed for the West India Islands, and the Southern Shores of the United States, for the purpose of making scientific observations and collecting specimens in the various departments of Natural History. It is pleasant to know that he has been enabled thus to pursue his important objects, through the encouragement of many of our

citizens, who have availed themselves of the opportunity to augment their cabinets, by securing his services in their behalf.—*Christian Register.*

A late London paper has the following—"The habits of life acquired by the ex-King of Spain, during his long residence in America, have unfitted him for the late fashions of our fashionable circles in London. A proof of this was given a few evenings ago, when a few loiterers still left in town were invited to meet his ex-Majesty at the house of a certain Countess. The company assembled at half past ten o'clock, and found that half an hour before that period his ex-Majesty had retired, leaving his fair hostess to describe, instead of exhibiting the *Lion*, she had promised her visitors."

Human society resembles an arch of stone; it all would fall if one did not support the other.

BREMEN GEESSE.

JOHN PERRY has for sale on his farm at Sherburne, twenty-six superior Bremen Geese, of pure blood. Also, a few hundred White Mulberry trees, four years old.

For information please apply to Mr. Hollis, Quincy Market, or to the subscriber on his farm. JOHN PERRY, Nov. 7.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received, at GEO. C. BARRETT'S SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A supply of fresh and genuine WHITE MULBERRY SEED, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the largest Mulberry orchards in Massachusetts, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. dec 5

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the New England Farmer Office,—the Planter's Guide; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of Giving Immediate Effect to the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Agriculture, on solid and Physiological principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscapes. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Stuart, Bart. LL. D. F. R. S. E. etc. Price \$3.

SPECTACLES.

A GOOD assortment of SILVER SPECTACLES constantly on hand and for sale at fair prices by WILLIAM M. WESSON, at No. 105, Washington Street. 4t dec 18

WANTS A SITUATION.

AN experienced GARDENER, capable of taking charge of a Greenhouse, and willing to do any work relating to a Garden. Good recommendations will be produced. Apply at this office. dec 18 cowlin

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

JUST published, the New England Farmer's Almanac of 1833, by T. G. FESSENDEN, editor of the New England Farmer, containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen. Nov. 7

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[?] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chesnut Street.
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Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market Street.
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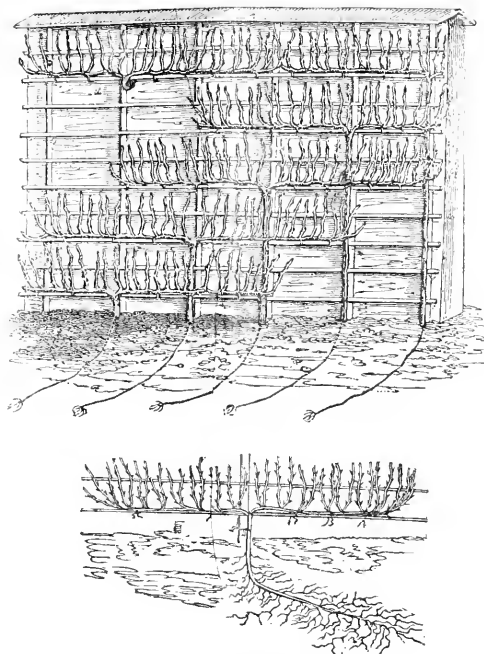
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1833.

NO. 25.



THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

The above cuts are from a work just published, wide, and nine inches deep. They have ready written by WILLIAM KENRICK, of NEWTON, Mass., prepared, a quantity of cuttings sufficient for the entitled "THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, &c." wall; these are about two feet long, and from being taken with a piece of old wood attached to the heel, are called *croisettes*, (form of a cross,) but this form is not considered indispensable. These tains "In account of the most valuable varieties of they lay across the trench at the bottom, with the fruit adapted to cultivation in the climate of the top towards the wall, and at the distance of twenty United States, from the Latitude of 25 degrees to 54° five inches asunder, and cover them with four or degrees, with their uses, modes of culture, and man- five inches of soil, and tread them down; at the same time raising the upper end, which was to ward the wall, nearly to a perpendicular; then fill are subject, from noxious insects, and other causes, the trench two-thirds full, and spread the residue Sc. Also a brief description of the most ornamen- over the border. They then put into the trench tal Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c."

The Engravings represent the method of training grapes at Thomery, in France. The plan is In March, (November with us,) they cut in the from an engraving in Loudon's Magazine; the plant to two eyes above ground; they weed, dress, and water the border during the first season, if wall is represented as but partially covered. needful, for the young planted grape requires a

The grape border along this wall, is dug acute degree of moisture. They tie the young manured to the width of five or six feet, and to shoots of the year to some supporters, and do the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches. If the very dling to favor its growth. The second year, soil is moist or strong, they slope the border so as if any of the plants have more than one branch, throw off the rains from the walk; this prevents they preserve only the strongest. They bury the accumulation of water at the roots of the wood as the first year, and so on till they vines, and is essential to success. When the border reach the wall. At every time they lay the shoot der is prepared, they open a trench at four feet they cut in, till they reach strong, ripe wood, well distance from the wall, and parallel to it, two feet furnished with good eyes. It will generally take

three years before it reaches the wall, but in the mean time, they gather some fine bunches.

We have not had leisure to peruse this book; but from a glance at its contents, and our acquaintance with the Author, have no doubt but it will prove a valuable work, which ought to be found in the library of every American Cultivator. We shall soon give further notices of this useful book.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the *New England Farmer*.
AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XI.
GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD.

It will contribute not a little to the interest and the comfort of the farmer, to keep up a good correspondence with his neighbors: and to do this, he must keep good fences, orderly cattle, and borrow as little as possible. A great part of the contentions which have taken place among neighbors in the country, some of which have been carried to the most serious and distressing length, will be found, upon examination, to have originated in poor fences, unruly cattle, and borrowing. A principal object with every farmer, is the security of his crops; and when he has been at great pains and expense in enclosing his lands on his own part; and his neighbor's cattle, sheep, or swine, break in and destroy the fruits of his labors, through the inattention he has paid to his part of the same, it will give him not a little uneasiness: and repeated inroads, from the same cause, will bring on a coldness, and lead him, at length, to seek a redress, through the disagreeable and expensive medium of law. One unruly ox, horse, or sheep, has proved the ruin of all social and friendly intercourse, between those who had long lived in the most neighborly habits and familiarities; the advantages and pleasure of which, ought not to have been hazarded for five times the value of those creatures. And many farmers, though rich in lands, spend more time in running to their neighbors after saws, hammers, awls, hatchets, a few nails, and a little wire to ring an hog with, &c. than would purchase all those articles outright. It must be acknowledged that we are all dependent upon each other, in a degree; and that every farmer must borrow, occasionally, or suffer: but obligations of this kind do not arise one-half so often from necessity, as from carelessness, and a want of manlike attention to things. But if you must borrow, take care lest you abuse the thing borrowed, and return it immediately after you have done with it; and never depend upon borrowing it, again and again, as many do, but consider with yourself, whether you cannot make, or afford to buy it. A farmer should endeavor never to be destitute of meat, meal, butter, cheese, &c. on any day in the year; and it is scarcely honest to live by wearing out his neighbors' tools. But although he should avoid borrowing as much as possible, he ought to be willing to lend to every neighbor, who would return the article lent in good order, and as soon as he should have done with it; and it is a breach

of trust, or, to say the least, great neglect in him not to do it. It often proves a great disadvantage to a farmer, when he has one or two men in his service, and is engaged in a piece of labor, to have one of his tools in this, and another in that neighbor's hands; he scarcely knows where to look for them—borrowed of him, perhaps six, or seven months before, and carried a mile or two out of his way; and which is not an uncommon case. On this branch of the subject I shall only observe farther, that a man ought to lend to every neighbor, worthy of his confidence, whenever he requests the favor, if he can spare the article desired, and to borrow of no man, but when pressed by urgent necessity.

I have observed, that bad fences, and unruly cattle, are often the causes of contention between neighbors, and to these fences we add one or two more, viz. a difference in religious, and in political sentiments. In regard to the former, it is the privilege and duty of every man to determine for himself. And no man who lives "soberly, righteously, and godly," can be a bad neighbor, under whatever denomination of christians, he chooses to be considered. To despise such a man, and not feel interested in his welfare, and not to treat him with all the love and kindness due to a neighbor, although he calls himself a Baptist, or a Socinian, or an Episcopalian, indicates a narrow and contracted mind. And the same observation may be applied in regard to the political sentiments of your neighbor: and who, so long as he continues a quiet and peaceable subject of the government under which you both live, deserves your respect, and love, and candor; although he does not engage in the interests of the party which you think proper to patronize and espouse. I only add that these subjects deserve a degree of attention, however trifling they may be considered by some; not only, as they may respect the happiness of the present neighborhood in which you live; but as they may affect those who may come after us: for, prejudices and opinion often descend to the third, and even to the fourth generation.

From the Daily Albany Argus.

A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE. FO. III.

"We are republicans, when we endeavor to imbue the minds of our children with the love of science, and with such knowledge as may be likely, in mature life, to make them useful in the stations they are called to occupy; and when we teach them to 'love their neighbors as themselves.'"—*The Good Oberlin.*

As indolence is the parent of vice, so is industry the incentive to virtue. And as knowledge is power, it is of the first importance that those who are the depositaries of power, should possess this

**Note.*—The good OBERLIN. There never was, perhaps, a more happy illustration of the advantages of education and science in promoting agricultural and moral improvement, than was produced by the labors of this worthy philanthropist and Christian. When he assumed the pastoral charge of a district in the mountains of Alsace, he found a people who could neither read nor write; who had no trade, no tools, no agriculture, few comforts, and no access by roads to more cultivated districts. By indefatigable industry, and untiring patience, Oberlin surmounted all these difficulties and rendered his district the seat of his exertions and admiration of all. He procured books and tools—taught his parishioners to read and to work—to improve their dwellings and their lands—to construct roads and to plant trees, which latter he inculcated as a religious duty. He established, probably, the first infant school in about 1790. "Education," says his biographer, "was never in any other place made so general, nor in many useful respects carried so far, as by this extraordinary and most exemplary pastor." Oberlin's useful labors excited the notice and admiration of the capital. Louis XVIII. sent him the ribbon of the legion of honor, and the Royal Agricultural Society voted him a gold medal. The quotation at the head of this article exhibits the ground-work of his wonderful improvements. He died in 1826.

incentive to virtue: It follows as a corollary, that whatever tends to encourage industry, in the most numerous class of our population, by extending to it the efficient aids of science and literature, and thereby rendering its employments respectable and inviting, and its gains more certain, has an important influence in promoting the public welfare. Three-fourths of our productive labor is the contribution of agriculture. This is, as it were, the body, while the other avocations may be likened to the members; to which this gives health, strength and character. If this flourishes, the state prospers; and the shock which withers its prospects is simultaneously felt, with the force of the electric spark, to the remotest extremities of the body politic. Look to the old continent, and cast your eyes over the new one: Where agriculture is in a high state of improvement, commerce and the arts flourish; and civil and religious freedom are seen to abound in proportion to the intelligence and industry which distinguish its agricultural population.

We must sow the seed before we can gather the harvest. We must plant the tree if we would enjoy the fruits. We must invest our capital ere we receive the interest. And we must instruct our youth, if we would profit by the labors of their manhood. That the agriculture of one country, of one county, of one district, and of one farm, is rendered far more productive than that of another country, county, district or farm, by the superior intelligence, skill and industry of those who till its soil, is a truth which needs no proof. The first impulse to improvement in the agriculture of Dutchess, was given by the example of a few men of science and enterprise; and the highly cultivated counties of Pennsylvania owe much of their improvement and prosperity to a naturalist and a civilian, whose great aim was to render science subservient to the comforts and profits of labor. Good example is always salutary, but especially in husbandry, where it exerts an extended influence, in consequence of its necessarily falling under the observation of man who are interested in adopting it. I do not flatter myself that the whole body of yeomanry could participate, directly, in the benefits of an agricultural school. But a hundred pupils, with mutual and practical instructions which it would give, and animated with the laudable ambition which it would infuse, to excel in their business, and in usefulness to society—I say, a hundred such young men, sent annually into different sections of the state, would not fail to produce a effect highly salutary to all. Moreover, if, as I verily believe, such a school should become popular, and its benefits apparent, others would be established upon its model, to the extent of the public wants. Could the agriculture of the State be made to approximate, in its improvements, to that of our best cultivated county, the gain to its wealth and prosperity would be immense. And if an agricultural school should but partially effect this object, the outlay for its establishment would be more than repaid by the increased revenues of our canals alone.

But there is another advantage which this school promises to the state, which is worthy of serious consideration; I mean, that resulting to our political institutions, from the diffusion of the higher branches of knowledge among that portion of our population who, from their numbers, are emphatically its guardians. Mr. Jefferson has

said, and said truly, that great cities are great political sores upon the body politic. And history as well as experience admonishes us, that the tendency of professional and commercial wealth, is to generate that extravagance in the style of living, and those artificial distinctions in society, which, if not incompatible with, are often dangerous to civil liberty. We must rely upon the virtue of the country, and upon the steady habits and intelligence of its yeomanry, to counteract this influence. I would neither awaken jealousies, nor excite prejudices; yet I am persuaded, that it would conduce to the public weal, if each class of our population was represented, in our councils, in proportion to their respective numbers. But this will not be the case while the present disparity in acquired knowledge exists between the professional and laboring classes. Averting to the first the most honest and patriotic intentions, either their habits, their associations, or their interests, do not always qualify them, or leave them at liberty, to consult the best interests of a community, of which they form but an inconsiderable portion. The majority can alone be fairly represented by its own members, whose feelings and interests are identified; and the more intelligence and virtue there is in this majority, the more wisdom and liberality there will be in the acts of our public councils. Not that I would make farmers all orators; but I would endue them with a talent no less useful—that of thinking and judging correctly. Our talkers too often compromise themselves upon *ex parte* facts, and become advocates to sustain their own errors. While it is the profound thinkers, who hear both sides of an argument before they publish their opinions, that we are to rely upon as impartial umpires.

It results from the consideration which I have given to this subject—

That an agricultural school will tend greatly to promote improvements in husbandry, and to augment its products;

That the laboring classes are entitled to an equivalent from the bounty of the state, for the colleges it has endowed, for the benefit of the learned professions;

That the instruction which it will dispense, in chemistry, mechanics and the natural sciences—in literature—in practical farming and gardening, and in rural economy generally—will have a benign influence in enlarging the sphere of useful knowledge—in encouraging industry—in prospering all branches of business, and in augmenting the resources of the state;

That its moral and political influence will be salutary; and that the expense of its establishment will be amply remunerated, by the increase of revenues, to say nothing of the enhanced value which it is calculated to confer on real estate.

The foregoing considerations are respectfully submitted, as the honest opinions of one who expects not the remotest benefit from their adoption, but in common with his fellow citizens. I will but add, in conclusion, my ardent hope, that some other pen may be employed more forcibly to illustrate the advantages of an institution which I have but imperfectly sketched.

Dec. 2d, 1832.

B.

Nothing can exceed the folly of those who wish to live beyond their incomes, and wish to maintain an appearance without the means of doing it.

From the American Farmer.

IMPROVEMENT OF SHEEP.

Lucky Hit Farm, Aug. 25, 1832.

MR. SMITH:—Dear Sir,—Yours of the 17th inst. has been very lately received. The ram you wish to procure for Col. ———, can be delivered in Alexandria, in the course of September. His price will be equal to that charged Col. Freeman a year or two since, \$50, with the incidental expenses of \$5.

My uniform price for a ram is \$25, after the first fleece is removed, when I consider him fairly in a saleable state. Much may be inferred then, as to the future turn out of the animal. Much more when he shall have yielded his second fleece—then \$40 will be received. When the third is shorn, \$50, at which period a ram will have exhibited his excellences or his defects, when no breeder would think of selling animals with material faults, since it would be too late to apologize for them by the real or imaginary supposition, they will outgrow it, or fill up in some particular point, &c. &c. It will then be a matter of no little importance to a purchasing breeder, who can make a proper distinction between a very good animal and a very superior one, to obtain such as will be as free from defects as possible, although he pay a small additional price. I have said somewhere in the Farmer, that it is impossible for any one to pronounce with certainty on the general qualities of an animal, merely from his youthful exhibition. I am confirmed by further experience in the truth of this assertion, particularly in relation to sheep. But if they have been uniformly disposed to keep in good order on moderate keeping, and continue to sustain their promised reputation by an exhibition of preeminence in the material points, and do not degenerate in their wool, they may well be trusted at or about three years old. I believe I may chiefly attribute my success in sheep-breeding, to the circumstance of turning out all my ram lambs, marking with my eye half a dozen, more or less, of the most superior at the first shearing when the best opportunity is afforded of examining and comparing their wool—then undergoing almost every day an examination and comparison, until a second shearing tests more fully their value in regard to wool, and affords a further and more critical examination of the frame, carriage, &c. &c. It sometimes happens, in the course of the third year, that some one point meets with a decline, (how or why, is more a matter of speculation than certainty. I believe, however, some of the learned may investigate it with philosophical precision, and decide on it with an air of absolute truth;) and on the contrary, that where there has been a defect, time has so remodelled it, as to bring it into symmetry with the rest. I breed sometimes two or three years from the same ram, or as long as he is decidedly superior to any other, and his progeny do him increasing credit, but this is not often the case. To increase chances of improvement by crosses, I occasionally introduce some half-breed from my neighbors' flocks, gotten by rams loaned for the special purpose of selecting a few to get a cross or two from—then turning them away, and breeding in and in for a while, according to circumstances.

I have thought it proper to say thus much for the convenience and benefit of purchasers and breeders; and it may be well, whenever application is made, that the views of the breeder be

signified, not only in regard to a preponderance in favor of mutton or wool, but any hints which may be advantageously applied in respect to form as a matter of taste will not be neglected—for instance, there may be two animals of the same real value, but differing in their appearance, the one having a longer body, the other making up in breadth for the deficiency in length—but here an advantage may be derived, added to taste; if the flock to be improved have short bodies, use the ram to give them more length—if long, it follows of consequence that bulk will be the most appropriate cross. But I must stop, and you will perceive, sir, how difficult it is for me to deal in monosyllables only, whenever this subject is touched from abroad: long, and frequent reflections, on its extensive importance, and the indulgence of a vivid and happy imagination on its practical benefits, and the enchanting scenery of beautifully white flocks spread over the deep green fields, I trust will be accepted as an apology for detaining you so long on the simple question, "will you furnish me with a first rate ram?" and also for the request to give this note a corner in the Farmer. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

R. K. MEADE.

From Buck's Beauties of Nature.

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.

Instinct is a particular disposition or tendency in a living being to embrace, without deliberation or reflection, the means of self-preservation, and to perform, on particular occasions, such other actions as are required by its economy, without having any perception to what end or purposes it acts, or any idea of the utility and advantage of its own operation. Climbing plants afford a curious instance of this instinctive economy. Some of these having very slender stems, cannot, like most other plants, grow of themselves in a perpendicular direction; but in order to compensate for this incapacity, nature has given them the power of upping or twining their branches and tendrils different ways, until they generally meet with a tree or some other body on which to climb, or attach themselves; and when a tendril has laid hold of its support, it coils up and draws the stem after it.*

Trees and other vegetables have likewise the power of directing their roots for procuring nourishment—for instance, a tree growing near a ditch, will be found to direct its roots straight downwards, on the side next the ditch, until they reach the ground below it, when they will throw off fibres underneath, and ramify like the root on the other side of the tree. Some curious examples of this kind of instinct are related by Lord Kaimers, among which is the following:—"A quantity of fine compost for flowers happened to be laid at the foot of a full-grown elm, where it lay neglected three or four years; when moved, in order to be carried off, a net work of elm fibres spread through the whole heap; and no fibres had before appeared at the surface of the ground."

Many flowers also fold up their leaves on the approach of rain, or in cold cloudy weather, and unfold them again when cheered by the reanimating influence of the sun. This is remarkably exemplified in the *convolvulus arvensis*, *anagallis*

* A mistake. The tendril does not "draw the stem after it"—it merely supports it. The stem increases in length only from the growth at the end. The limb of a tree and the tendril of a vine are always at the same distance from the ground.—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*

arvensis, and many others, but more particularly in the last, whence it has been called the poor man's weather-glass.

In Watson's Chemical Essays, also, it is stated that trefoil, wood-sorrel, mountain cheny, the African marigold, and many others, are so regular in folding up their leaves before rainy weather, that these motions have been considered as a kind of instinct similar to that of ants.—*Tupper on the Probability of Sensation in Vegetables.*

Some plants open their petals to receive rain, others avoid it; some contract at the approach of a storm, others at the approach of night; while some expand and blossom only to the evening air.

Near the Cape, certain flowers form a species of chronometer. The *morca unguiculata* and *undulata* open at nine in the morning, and close at four; the *ixia cinnamomea* opens at the time the other closes, and sheds a delicious perfume throughout the night.

The stamina of the flowers of sorrel thorn are so peculiarly irritable, that when touched they will incline almost two inches; and the upper joint of the leaf of the *dianthus* is formed like a machine to catch food. When an insect, therefore, settles on its glands, the tender parts become irritated, and the two lobes rise up, grasp the insect, and crush it to death. The *plane-tree* exhibits the power of exercising a sagacity for securing food not unworthy of an animal. Lord Kaimers relates, that among the ruins of New Abbey, in the county of Galloway, there grew in his time, on the top of one of its walls, a plane-tree, upwards of twenty feet in height. Thus situated, it became straitened for food and moisture, and therefore gradually directed its roots down the side of the wall, till they reached the ground at the distance of ten feet. When they had succeeded in this attempt, the upper roots no longer shot out fibres, but united in one; and shoots vigorously sprung up from the root which had succeeded in reaching the earth.

The island of St. Lucia presents a still more curious phenomenon in the animal flower. This organization lives in a large basin, the water of which is brackish. It is more brilliant than the marigold which it resembles. But when the hand is extended towards it, it recoils, and retires like a snail in the water. It is supposed to live on the spawn of fish.

In Java grows a plant, the *Aspernthes distillatoria*, remarkable for having a small vegetable bag attached to the base of its leaves. This bag is covered with a lid which moves on a strong fibre, answering the purpose of a hinge. When dew rises, or rains descend, the lid opens; when the bag is saturated, the lid falls and closes so tightly, that no evaporation can take place. The moisture thus imbibed, cherishes the seed, and is gradually absorbed into the body of the plant.

AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

MR. F. PALMER, of Buffalo, N. Y., has invented a new method of making nails for shoeing horses and oxen, for which he has obtained a patent. It is an invention which promises to be of great value to the community and to the inventor, who is at present the principal proprietor. Some idea may be formed of its importance, from the fact that one man can manufacture nails, in this way, at least as fast as fifty men can in the usual way. The nails have been proved to be equally as good in quality, and far superior in point of form.

PRUNING FOREST TREES.

The following observations are from the *Sylvia Americana* :—

A timber tree, as before observed, is valued for its length, straightness, and solidity of its stem. Judicious pruning tends greatly to assist nature in the formation of the stem in this perfect state. In natural forests, boles or stems possessing properties of the most valuable kind are found, where no pruning, trenching, or any other process of culture ever was applied to the rearing of the trees. It should not, however, be concluded from this circumstance that the processes are of little value. If we examine the growth of trees, when left to the unassisted efforts of nature by the neglect of pruning and thinning, we find that but a small number only, on any given space of planted ground, attain to perfect maturity, compared to those which never arrive at any value but for fuel. The like results, though varying according to local advantages, are exhibited in the produce of self-planted forests. Hence, instead of an average of two or three perfect trees on any given space (suppose an acre) left by the unassisted efforts of nature, we shall have from forty to three hundred perfect trees, according to the species of timber, by the judicious application of art in the preparation of the soil and the after culture of the trees, and probably on soils, too, which, without such assistance, could never have reared a single tree.

The time at which pruning should begin, depends entirely on the growth of the young trees. In some instances of favorable soil and quick growth of the plants, branches will be found in the course of four or five years to require shortening, and in case of the formation of forked leaders, to be pruned off close to the stem. When the lateral branches of different trees interfere with each other's growth, pruning, so as to forestall, should be freely applied in every case, in order to prevent the stagnation of air among the branches or the undue preponderance of branches on one side of the tree. Perfect culture, in this respect, requires that the plantation should be examined every year, and by keeping the trees thus in perfect order there will never be any danger of making too great an opening, or depriving a tree too suddenly of a large proportion of branches. The operation will also be so much more quickly performed, as to render the expense of management less than if the pruning were delayed, or only performed at intervals, as is too frequently practised.

By examining the trees of a plantation annually, the critical time for pruning every branch for the best interest of the trees is secured. Some trees may be pruned with great advantage successively for years, while others may only require it every three or four years, and others against at all.

Judicious thinning may be said to be productive of the same valuable effects to a plantation of timber trees in the aggregate, as those which judicious pruning produces on every individual tree composing it; by the admission of a proper circulation of air and the solar rays, and permitting the free expansion of the essential lateral branches of the trees, as well as by preventing an unnecessary waste or exhaustion of the soil by the roots of all superfluous trees.

The great advantages of judicious thinning are not confined to the object of obtaining the largest quantity of timber of the best quality on a given space of land in the shortest space of time; but

the produce of the trees thus thinned out ought to afford a return sufficient to pay the expenses of culture, interest of capital, and the value of the rent of the land. In many instances the profits arising from the thinnings of well-managed woods have covered these charges before the period of twenty years from the time of planting. The time at which the process of thinning should be commenced, depends on the like causes as those which regulate pruning, and need not here be repeated.

In general the forest growing plantations require to have a certain number of trees taken out by the time they have attained to eight years of growth from planting. On forest tree soils of a medium quality, the age of ten or twelve years may be attained by the young trees before thinning is necessary; but should fifteen years elapse before the trees demand thinning, it will be found that the plantation has been imperfectly formed.

No certain rule can be given to determine the number of trees to be thinned out periodically, which will apply to all plantations and to every kind of forest tree in them. A well-grounded knowledge of the principles of vegetable physiology, and of the habits of trees, is absolutely essential, to execute with success this very important branch of arboriculture.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON THE MEANS OF SUBDUING CANADA THISTLES.

THERE can be no pleasure in writing or meditating on the subject of Canada thistles; yet the subject claims attention, and much greater attention than has been given to it. I am thankful that several gentlemen have in the course of the season agitated this subject in the *Genesee Farmer*. Especially, I am thankful that D. T. has deigned to take it into his consideration, and to write upon it. In No. 32, current volume of the *Genesee Farmer* the reader may find an interesting communication by that gentleman, on this subject. D. T. will perceive, that Canada thistles present a more important subject than that of chess, on which he has written so freely and so ably, in defence of sound principles; for they threaten to inflict on the community a far greater injury than will be done by chess, whatever may be the means of its propagation.

It is a fact not to be concealed, that Canada thistles are coming in like a flood, and making alarming inroads upon the country. Too many of our citizens know already, how embarrassing they are to the operations of husbandry, how offensive to the sight, and how deleterious, when unmolested in monopolizing the soil, to the exclusion of all useful vegetation.

It is not chiefly because Canada thistles are more tenacious of life, and more difficult to be subdued, than other vegetables, that their presence is to be dreaded more than that of many other weeds. They are not remarkable for these attributes; perhaps not more so than Johnswort, daisies and dock; not more so than some of the grasses, as red top, spear grass, &c. They do, indeed, in the offensiveness of their character, and in the mischief of their effects, surpass all other noxious weeds known to us. And, as they possess extraordinary facilities of self-propagation, by broken fragments of their roots, and by their seed, which the wind carries in all directions, it will not be an easy task, where they have acquired considerable possessions, to get rid of them. Already they have

become so prevalent in this country, as to preclude the hope of dispossessing them without great exertion, and without general and united effort. As suggested in my former treatise on this subject, published in the *Genesee Farmer*, legislative interposition will, in this case, be indispensable. Farmer A. will feel little encouragement to expend strength and treasure in attempting to subdue the thistles of his field, so long as they grow, and he expects they will continue to grow, and ripen their seed, in the field adjacent, belonging to his neighbor B. Perceiving, as I do, that some interest is felt in the community relative to this subject, and indulging the hope that prevalent appeals in regard to it will be made to the legislature at its next session, I take courage to resume the subject.

It will be my object, in the remainder of this number and in the next, to detail some of the processes by which Canada thistles may be subdued. 1st. This may be done in the manner suggested by D. T.; that is, thorough work in ploughing and tilling. Yet, I believe the ordinary tilling process has never been known, in this section of the country, to produce that effect.—Neither the summer fallow, nor the tillage incident to corn or potato crops, has been known here to destroy Canada thistles, or to avail much towards thinning their ranks. It is evident therefore, that if attempts are to be made to subdue the Canada thistles by the operations of tillage, the process of tillage should be conducted in a manner much more thorough than that of ordinary field husbandry, where the production of crops is the only object.

I should think a naked summer fallow would be a better process for destroying Canada thistles than the culture of corn or potatoes. I think so, because the process of tilling either of these crops occupies too short a time, and closes too early in the season; that is, at or before midsummer. It is, I believe, generally understood, that the best time to operate for the destruction of any vegetables, is in the latter part of the season. If the tenant of a field to be operated upon by summer fallow for the destruction of thistles desires to be very thorough, he may commence his operations in the fall, that is, plough his ground at that time. The process may be resumed in the spring as early as he pleases, and prosecuted through the season, by ploughing and harrowing as frequently as any thistles shall appear. I doubt not that, by such a process, Canada thistles may be entirely subdued in one season. Wheat may be sown, and as the ground will have been perfectly prepared, a first-rate crop may be expected.—Not unlikely the extra labor will be amply remunerated by the greater value of the crop.

But if it better please the occupant to connect his process with the culture of corn or potatoes, it will in that case be a good practice to plough the ground in the fall and in the spring, to give it all practicable tillage, preparatory to planting. I am not sure, however, that in case a smooth, green sward is to be operated upon, it will not be better to defer operations till spring, and then simply arm over the sward. I have nearly destroyed Canada thistles by the act alone of turning over sward in this manner. But at what time, or in what manner sever, the proprietor or occupant may please to commence his operations, his subsequent practice throughout must be much more thorough than that of the ordinary culture of corn or potatoes. During the process of tillage, special care must be taken that no thistles escape notice,

and remain undisturbed. And after the ordinary process of tillage shall have come to a close, it will be necessary to go over the field again, and probably more than once, to combat such thistles as may be found still struggling for existence. After all, a failure, or at least a partial failure, will probably be the result. I am doubtful of the practicability of achieving in one season an entire conquest of Canada thistles, by the means here suggested. This is not the process which I should recommend, giving as I do a decided preference to that of the summer fallow.

In relation to a field in such a situation, corn or potatoes having been the last crop, and thistles remaining on it unsubdued, it becomes an important question, what should be the next process? The field should not, as D. T. justly remarks, be applied to any use that will preclude the operations of tillage. To sow oats, or any other grain, on a field in this situation, is the worst of practices. This will give the thistles an opportunity of regaining all that they may have lost in the conflicts of the preceding season. Of this they will be sure to avail themselves. Besides, sowing grain among thistles is objectionable for other weighty reasons, which will be noticed in a subsequent number.

I am satisfied, therefore, that a better way to manage a field on which corn and potatoes grew the preceding season, and in which thistles remain unsubdued, is to plough the ground early in the spring and to continue ploughing as frequently as thistles shall appear until nearly the middle of July, when buckwheat may be sown. I have no doubt that a thick set and rank crop of buckwheat would, under these circumstances, utterly destroy Canada thistles. But, if it suit the manager better, he may continue his ploughings until the season for sowing wheat, and then sow wheat. The latter process will, with a certainty of success as unquestionable as that of the former, do the work of destroying Canada thistles. But if, contrary to reasonable expectation, a few sickly roots of the thistle should after all maintain a slender hold on life, it will be an easy task to put an end to their existence.

I close here, as to means of subduing thistles that may be found in the processes of tillage. It is believed that by the means here pointed out, a war of extermination may be successfully waged against these troublesome and mischievous invaders. Will not farmers, who have fields infested with Canada thistles, ponder the subject? To detail other processes by which thistles may be destroyed, will be the subject of my next number.

DAN BRADLEY.

December, 1832.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

"A PLACE FOR EVERY THING, AND EVERY THING IN ITS PLACE."

THERE is no season of the year when it is more important to reduce the above maxim to practice than at the setting in of winter. Many of the small farming utensils, such as hoes, rakes, spades, and forks are much injured if left exposed to the weather through the winter, or buried beneath the snow; and even ploughs and harrows should be put under cover as soon as the season for using them is past. To have a place for every thing and every thing in its place, is not only a maxim of economy, but it adds much to the reputation of the farmer who observes it. How different are the impressions made while viewing the premises of a prudent, economical farmer, where every

thing is in order, and those of the slothful man, where confusion reigns. With one, every step convinces you that the possessor does not eat the bread of idleness—that he does not neglect to provide for his family, whereby he would prove himself worse than an infidel. Every thing bespeaks attention to business and comfort; reputation and wealth follow. Not so with the other. His fences are broken down—his yards are neglected—his utensils lie scattered and broken—every thing bespeaks the man to be the *slothful servant* pointed out to us as abusing the talents committed to his charge—his character as a man worthy of trust or honor declines—his former friends forsake him, and poverty and wretchedness in most cases, close the scene. Now all this difference may arise from early habits, on the one hand having a place for every thing and every thing in its place, and on the other, not having a place for any thing, which soon leads to not having any thing for a place.

A NEW APPLE.

WE have received from our friend and correspondent, Dr. J. S. GRAHAM, of York, Livingston county, two apples from a seedling tree growing in that town. For beauty, size, and flavor, we have rarely seen them surpassed. The Doctor describes the tree as being an "abundant, annual bearer," and proposes to call the apple the *York Sweet Water*. They are well worthy of cultivation for the table, and no doubt will prove valuable for cider, as they are very juicy and well flavored. —*Genesee Farmer*.

SNOW.

Dr. ROTHERHAM, in his Philosophical Inquiry into the nature and properties of water, says, "one effect of snow, which I can assure my readers of, is, that a certain quantity of it taken up fresh from the ground, and mixed in a flour pudding, will supply the place of eggs, and if this proportion be much exceeded the pudding will not adhere together, but will fall to pieces in boiling. I assert this from the experience of my own family, and any one who tries it will find it to be a fact."

CANKER WORMS.

IN the year 1789, the Rev. John Cushing, of the county of Worcester, Mass., communicated to the Academy of Arts and Sciences, a method to destroy canker worms in the egg. It is as follows:—"In autumn before the ground be frozen, take an iron bar, and make a number of holes under each tree, near the body; throw in a few kernels of corn into each; let in swine; and they will root the ground over and over, which will not only so disturb the eggs deposited in the ground as to destroy them, but will be very salutary to the trees. Nothing is better to make apple trees flourish than to have hogs turn up the ground under them."

"This method," added Mr. Cushing, "I had from Mr. Edward Raymond, of Sterling, who has tried it with success."

OPENING AND DISTENDING THE MILK VESSELS IN A COW.

IN the northern counties of England, they wish their cows to calve when the grass is abundant. This, it is supposed, opens their milk vessels, and is a great means of rendering them ever after good milkers; which is not the case, unless nature is early made to have a tendency to that species of

secretion. It has been found a good plan, to give the whole of the milk a young cow yields, to the calf, which she readily does, and thus gets into a good habit of milking."

AN accident happened at Killbuck, Conn. on Thursday of last week, on which it is indeed painful to reflect. Widow Abigail Stearns, aged about 75 years, was burned in so shocking a manner that she survived but a short time. The particulars as far as we know them are as follows:—she was engaged in cooking, when her clothes, which were cotton, accidentally took fire. She held a glass bottle containing sal-teratus, with which she inflicted a deep wound in her breast, probably in attempting to extinguish the flames. She was alone in the house, at the time, and appearing sensible of her condition, had the presence of mind to fly to the closet and make use of several pails of milk, but without success. Soon after she was found by a neighbor, on the bed, which had also taken fire from her clothes.—*Brooklyn Gaz.*

Deadful Occurrence.—It becomes our painful duty briefly to announce that yesterday afternoon, while twenty men were engaged in the coal mine of Samuel J. Potts, Esq. the water suddenly rushed down from an adjoining mine, which had been for some time unoccupied, drowned two individuals who were unable, by reason of their situation, to make their escape. The remainder sustained no injury—one of whom was immersed in water up to his chin, and saved himself by clinging to the roof of the mine. One of the deceased miners was a foreigner, engaged in his first day's work on this side of the Atlantic.—*Pottsville Journal*, Nov. 3.

A SHOCKING case of premature interment is reported in a London paper.—A poor woman lost her son by the cholera, who was buried. She was also attacked. When the undertakers were screwing down the coffin, she revived, pushed off the lid, and very soon recovered. She immediately insisted upon having her son exhumed. The child had turned round and torn its face to pieces with agony.

Progress of Civilization.—In Egypt an experiment has been made, which will probably have very important effects on the civilization of Egypt and Arabia. Two laboring men, who we believe, had been employed near London in boring for water, were taken to Egypt by Mr. Briggs, who was at one time consul at Cairo. They were employed under the patronage of the Pacha, to bore for water in the desert. At about thirty feet below the surface they found a stratum of sandstone; when they got through that an abundant supply of water rose. The water usually obtained from the surface is of an inferior quality, and for many purposes useless; that which has been obtained by boring is soft and pure. Already, in the Desert of Suez, a tank, capable of holding 2000 cubic feet of water, had been made, and it is probable by this time several others may be formed. By this discovery one great impediment to the fertilizing of the country will be removed.

Cranberries.—As this fruit is largely employed in most families, some persons may be glad to be informed, that these berries may be preserved several years, merely by drying them a little in the sun, and then stopping them closely in dry bottles.—*Parkes*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 2, 1833.

As a means to give notice of the intentions of the conductors of the N. E. Farmer in relation to its future character, we have inserted our Prospectus in the advertising column, and shall take the liberty of sending this as a specimen number to gentlemen whose names may occur to us. The volume previous to the current one, is Vol. I. New Series, and will be found a valuable and interesting one; those who desire can be furnished with it.

If you intend your domestic animals shall be profitably kept, you will attend to their comfort as well as their sustenance. They must be well lodged as well as well fed, or they will consume much hay and provender to little purpose. If they are well littered they will not only be rendered the more comfortable, but the materials with which they are accommodated will make good manure. It is of great consequence that the floors of your cow-houses and stables be water tight, so that none of the stale of the animals be lost, but it should be conducted to some reservoir of liquid manure, to be disposed of as we have often directed, or mixed with earth previously provided.

Lorain says, "As it is far better under any system of management for the cattle to run at large though the day, unless the weather be bad, moveable hay-savers, or racks for holding the hay, corn, fodder, &c. should be constructed, that the rich droppings from the cattle may be regularly spread over the yard; unless they be fed under open sheds."

Arthur Young says, "The great points in feeding cattle are regularity, and a particular care of the weaker individuals. On this account there ought ever to be plenty of trough and rack-room, that too many may not feed together; in which very common case the weaker are not only trampled down by the stronger, but they are worried, and become cowed and spiritless, than which there cannot be a more unfavorable state for them; besides, these are ever compelled to shift among the worst part of the food. This domineering spirit is so remarkably prevalent among horned cattle, that he has a hundred times observed the master-beast running from crib to crib, and absolutely neglecting his own provender for the sake of driving the weaker animals from theirs. This is, much oftener than suspected, the chief reason of the difference so visible in a lot of beasts after a winter's keep. It is, likewise, a very common and very shameful sight, in a dairy of cows, to see several of them gored and wounded in a dozen places, merely from the inattention of the owner, and the neglect of tipping the horns of those that butt. The weaker animals should be drawn and fed apart; and in feeding in the yard it is a good method to tie up the master-beasts at their meals."

Poland, Trumbull County, O. Dec. 13th, 1832.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

SIR,—The vegetable kingdom of this western region contains many species, not indigenous to the New-England States. Among them, several are interesting on account of either their ornamental or useful properties; and in a few, both are combined, as in the case of the Annona or Porellia triloba, of botanists, or in common language the papaw, or custard apple. The tree is small, of regular growth, not exceeding twenty feet in height, the leaves are luxuriant, smooth and handsome, and the general habit is peculiarly rich. Early in May numerous dark, brownish, purple flowers put forth, and are succeeded by clusters of fruit, which, when fully grown, resemble the jargonelle pear in color, size and form. It ripens in October, and has a flavor somewhat like that of the hamapas of the island of Cuba, or perhaps more like that of a custard; hence it receives one of its appellations. To some people it is sickish, to others palatable and delicious; and to many birds and wild animals, it affords for a time a supply of food.—It contains six or eight seeds of the size and appearance of the English kidney bean.

As the tree is hardy it would doubtless flourish in any climate congenial to the peach, provided it were set in a suitable soil and exposure. It delights in shaded situations upon the rich alluvial and diluvial formations along our streams of water.

The seeds, when left to themselves, will not vegetate until the second year; it is however probable, if treated with hot water, after the method recommended for accelerating vegetation with the seeds of the locust, they might be caused to sprout the first season.

If art and cultivation have produced from the wild-crab the highly flavored Spitzenberg apple, from the woody almond the melting rareripe peach, and from the bitter mazzard the rich, black Tartarian cherry, what valuable varieties of fruit might not in process of time be obtained by similar means from the papaw?

The magnolia acuminata or cucumber is a showy and ornamental tree, that, had it been a native only of China or Van Dieman's land, would, without a doubt, long since have been introduced under some imposing name into pleasure grounds, and placed alongside of the "ailanthus, or tree of heaven."

Two years since I forwarded to you some remarks upon the different methods of protecting plums against the attacks of the curculio, and also a description of the plan adopted at Economy, for arresting the insect, in its course up the trees, by means of tarred-boards.* Having afterwards tested the latter, I found it outtrapped comparatively few. While observing their movements I discovered that they ascended indiscriminately every tree about my orchard, and after waiting a day or two, apparently to gain strength after their transformation, they flew to such of my plum trees as were bearing. By the time the young fruit of the red imperial had attained the size of a large pea, these depredators commenced making their impressions. It was evident from day to day that their numbers increased, and occasionally I saw them alighting upon the tree, though I believe they carry on their operations most actively in the fore part of the evening, especially if the weather be warm and clear. It now became evident, that pavements,

tar and all other protection about the roots were of little use, as were also every plan that I could devise to dislodge them from the trees.

I at length commenced jarring the limbs with a sheet was extended beneath, and had the satisfaction to find that the insects would roll themselves into a ball, drop upon the cloth and feign death, till I could secure them in an empty phial.

Three persons are required to perform it successfully, two to hold the sheet and one to jar the limbs; and it must be done early in the morning, for if delayed till the sun has enlivened them, they will fly away at the first alarm.

By repeating this operation every morning, for about three weeks, which was the time they occupied in depositing their eggs; and by carefully destroying the droppings, and injured fruit, I succeeded in saving a fine crop of plums for the two last seasons.

During a more recent visit to Economy I found that the tarred boards were applied to all or nearly all of the trees in the different gardens, and as there were few trees besides in that village, the plan would of course be more effectual; especially as they are careful to pick up the droppings, which are committed to the fire.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

JARED P. KIRTLAND.

A SENSIBLE PORKER.

THE Thomaston Journal relates the following story:—

A pig weighing about eighty attempted to cross Mill River (so called) on the ice; after proceeding a short distance he came to a place in the ice weaker than the rest and broke through; when instead of drowning, as a lubberly boy assuredly would, he very deliberately commenced swimming under the ice in a straight line for the shore he was aiming at. The ice was about an inch thick, and being transparent, all his motions could be observed, and in this manner he swam to the shore, four rods, and when arrived there braced himself on the bottom and with his back burst up through the ice, and got out without the least assistance.

NUISANCES IN LONDON.

BYATHE, an old English writer on agriculture, who wrote a book called "Improver Improved," published in 1749, says, "It was not many years since the famous city of London petitioned the Parliament of England, against two nuisances, or offensive commodities, which were likely to come into great use and esteem; and that was Newcastle coals, in regard to their stench, &c. and rags in regard they would spoil the taste of drink and endanger the people."

The value of race horses in England may be understood from the following passage of a recent account of the Doncaster races.

"At two years old, Fang was purchased for 3,200 guineas, with conditions which made the price equal to 4,000; at the same age, Conrad was bought for 2,000 guineas; and Fraucosca for 1,200 guineas, half the Champagne stakes and other provisos favorable to the seller. Markgrave cost 2,500 guineas, Trustee 2,000, and Gratis 1,000 guineas! The *on dits* are that Lord Exeter refused 5,000 guineas for Belram, before it was decided not to send him to the north—that 4,000 were offered for Nitocris, 4,000 for Ludlow, and 6,000 for Retainer! And yet people talk of the badness of the times."

* See N. England Farmer, vol. ix. p. 150.

PROSPECTUS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND
HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

THIS is a paper devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy. It is conducted by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by a number of agricultural writers, and by the observations of many of the best practical Cultivators in New England; and owned and published by GEO. C. BARRETT, who has purchased the establishment of its late proprietor, J. B. RUSSELL.

The New England Farmer is printed with a new and elegant type, and paper of superior quality, in a quarto form, pagged, making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This Journal has been published ten years, during which time the most unremitting exertions have been made by the Editor to render it acceptable and useful to the Farmer and Gardener.

The value of the New England Farmer is enhanced by its being made the vehicle for publishing the results of the discoveries and improvements which are elicited by means of that most useful association, *The Massachusetts Horticultural Society*. By a vote of the members of that valuable institution, all communications on horticultural topics, addressed to the President, are to be published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this Journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

By concentrating all these advantages, it is thought that the volumes of the New England Farmer will contain so large a collection of useful facts, and details or notices of experiments, connected with agriculture and its kindred branches of gardening, orcharding, &c. as to be found worthy of a place in the library of every farmer. A weekly report of the sales at Brighton—the state of the markets, crops, &c.—and occasionally drawings of agricultural implements, &c. will be found in this Journal. The New England Farmer is published every Wednesday morning at the low price of \$3.00 per annum, from which a discount of 50 cents is made to those who pay in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five subscribers and forward the payment for the same will be allowed a sixth copy gratis. New subscribers can be furnished with the back numbers of the current volume.

Editors with whom we exchange, who may feel disposed to give this one or two insertions will confer a favor, which will be reciprocated with pleasure on any occasion.

Boston, January 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held on Saturday, January 5, 1833, by adjournment, at the Hall of the Society.

R. L. EMMONS, Sec'y.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51, 52, North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of *Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers*, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also, the varieties of the Grape with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25.

AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW.

JUST published, by RUSSELL, ODORNE & CO. THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW, NO. XIII FOR JAN. 1833. CONTENTS.—Williamson's History of Maine; Life of Galileo;—Translation of Longinus;—Babbage on Machinery and Manufactures;—Warton's Lives;—Donnequin's Greek and English Lexicon;—President Quincy's Address;—Brown's Geology;—Church Music;—Westward Ho!—Folwin's Funeral Oration on Dr. Spurzheim;—Thacher's Indian Biography;—J. D. Knowles's Address;—Intelligence.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.
JUST received, at GEO. C. BARRETT'S SEED
STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A supply of fresh and genuine WHITE MULBERRY SEED, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the largest Mulberry orchards in Massachusetts. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. dec 5

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the New England Farmer Office.—The Planter's Guide; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of giving immediate Effect to Wood, by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Physiological Principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of the landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Stuart, Bart. LL. D. F. R. S. E., &c. Price \$3.

KIDNALL'S

Stock and Suspenders Manufactory, Linen Drapery, Hosiery and Glove Store, No. 12, Washington Street, Boston.

NUTTALL'S ORNITHOLOGY.

JUST received by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston —
The Manual of the Ornithology of the United States, and of Canada, by Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50. Dec. 12.

PURE DURHAM SHORT HORNS.

FOR SALE, several of the pure bred, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by *Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin*, to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture and the improvement of the Cattle of the State. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubbard*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Cows and Heifers, bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven-eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New-England Farmer, or to E. HERSEY DEERY, Salem. *Salem, Dec. 12th, 1832.* if

AMERICAN FARRIER.

JUST received, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market-street, the American FARRIER, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases, which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barham. Price 75 cents. dec 5

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

JUST published, the New England Farmer's Almanac of 1833, by T. G. FESSENDEN, editor of the New England Farmer, containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen. Nov. 7

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, COMPLETE.
FOR SALE, at the office of the New England Farmer, 51 & 52, North Market-street,

A COMPLETE set of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, in TEN volumes, from its commencement, August 3, 1822; being the copy that is known to be for sale. The character of this work is too well known to require comment—comprising the special accounts of the principal Cattle Shows in New England; Reports of Committees; numerous valuable essays on agriculture, gardening, orcharding, domestic economy, &c. &c. by various agriculturists in New England and the Middle States; forming in itself a useful library for the farmer; neatly half bound and lettered, and in very fine order, at \$3.75 per volume. dec 5

BREMEN GEES.

JOHN PERRY has for sale on his farm at Sherborne, twenty-six pure bred Bremen Geese, of pure blood. Also, a few hundred White Mulberry trees, four years old.

For information please apply to Mr. Hollis, Quincy Market, or to the subscriber on his farm. JOHN PERRY. Nov. 7.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. from Wm. H. Knicker, Prince, Inel & Wilson, Mrs. Parsonnet, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office. dec 5

DR. HARRIS'S ADDRESS.

The Discourse delivered before the Mass. Hor. Soc. Oct. 3, 1832, by DR. THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, is published, and ready for distribution at the office of ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. Jan. 2.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 00	2 25
" " "	"	2 00	2 50
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 50	1 62
BEEF, mecs,	barrel	10 00	10 50
" "	"	6 25	6 30
" "	"	7 50	8 00
CHEESE, new milk, No. 1, new,	pound	14	15
" "	"	6	8
" "	"	3	5
" "	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	32	43
" "	"	"	"
" "	"	"	"
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FLAXSEED,	"	1	2 25
FLOUR, Genesee,	bushel	6 07	7 00
" "	barrel	6 50	6 75
" "	"	6 50	6 62
" "	"	6 75	7 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	32	30
" "	"	36	38
" "	"	35	39
" "	"	30	35
" "	"	16	47
HAY,	cwt.	62	70
HONEY,	gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,	cwt.	23 00	25 00
LARD, Southern, 1st sort,	pound	10	10
" "	"	9	9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	21	22
" "	side	3	3
" "	"	18	20
" "	side	2 50	2 70
" "	"	28	30
" "	"	25	26
LIME,	"	1 00	1 08
PLASTER PARIS, retail at,	ton	3 00	3 25
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	1 75	1 80
PORK, Mass. Inspect., extra clear,	barrel	12 50	13 00
" "	"	12 50	13 00
" "	"	12 50	13 00
SEEDS, Red Top, northern,	bushel	2 50	3 00
" "	"	1 25	1 50
" "	"	91	11
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	50	55
" "	"	60	65
" "	"	42	45
" "	"	36	38
" "	"	35	36
" "	"	32	33
" "	"	52	55
" "	"	42	45
" "	"	32	33
" "	"	27	28
" "	"	40	40

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9 1/2	10
" "	"	9	9 1/2
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	6 1/2
POTTER,	"	11	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	16	18
" "	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	26	20
POTATOES, common,	bushel	25	40
CIDER (according to quality),	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 752 Beef Cattle, 48 Stoves, 1240 Sheep, (including 200 before reported) and 40 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*.—The best qualities were plenty and were not sold so high as last week; 3 very fine cattle were taken at \$6. We quote extra at \$5 a 5.50; prime at \$4.50 a 5; good at \$4.25 a 4.50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess at \$4; No. 1 at \$3.25 a 3.75; No. 2 at \$3.00.

Stoves.—Two years old, at \$10.00 a 17.00; yearlings \$7.00 a 12.00.

Sheep.—We were not able to obtain the price of but a few lots of Sheep. We noticed one lot at \$1.75, one at 2, and one at 2.50.

Swine.—Those at market were from the neighboring slaughter-houses, a few were retained, and the remainder were taken in one lot at about 3¢.

MISCELLANY.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS OF THE CARRIER.

OUR MUSE, a notable "sky-scraper,"

To whom the sun can't hold a taper,
With super-sublimated lay
Salutes this annual festive day,
And hopes your Honor may not miss
Perennial plenty of this—
In full fruition ever know
All man can wish, or Heaven bestow

And now, good sir, supposing you
And I should take a bird's-eye view,
And sketch concisely whatso'er
Time has within the recent year
Brought into being, which may merit a
Transmission onwards to posterity.

Since Noah's flood we question whether
Was ever such eccentric weather
As not long since breath'd desolation
O'er fruit and forest-vegetation.
About, if rightly we remember,
A year preceding last November,
Fell Winter's desolating train
Caught Nature by a coup de main,
While basking in her summer dress,
And froze her solid, more or less—
Some say that such a blast then blew
'Twould cut a catamount in two,
And sinking like trip-hammer sledges
Nipp'd bud's horns off like clipping hedges—
That frost's intensity at last
Extinguish'd furnaces in blast.
Turn'd post and rail fence into ice,
The next thaw melted in a trice—
Made icebergs out of boiling fountains.
A *repep* ran on burning mountains—
Chang'd raging Etna's flaming crater
To an immense refrigerator—
Struck through the globe, and made it freeze
The feet of our Antipodes—
But these, like travellers' narrations
We set down for exaggerations.
Or tales of story-tellers trying
To win a premium for lying.
Still fruits and forest trees, 'tis true,
By Frost pervaded, through and through,
Lost by intense refrigeration
Their principle of vegetation,
And summer shew'd them blasted, bare,
Mere skeletons of what they were

A new and terrible disease
Has cut off men as well as trees,
The direst plague of modern date,
Dread executioner of Fate,
More deadly than the unseen foe
Which wrought the Assyrian's overthrow,
Extinguish'd in an hour the boast
Of insolent Sennacherib's host—
Has lately fallen, like Sodom's showers,
On this afflicted land of ours,
And mankind fall the fiend before,
Like grass that's cut down by the mower.
Bred in some oriental climate,
The home of torridude and crime,
On Eastern gales 'tis wafted here,
To poison our pure atmosphere
But some say Cholera's visitation
Takes off redundant population,
(Which Malthus would be thankful for.)
With more economy than war;
Makes mankind's masses keep due distance
Behind their methods of subsistence—
An instrument by Heaven design'd
To prune the stock of human kind—
Though sometimes with relentless power
Eradicating fruit and flower,

The Cholera Cultivator trims
Off mostly useless canker'd limbs,
Which, with exceptions, past a doubt,
The trunk were better off without

Why then should Cholera fall behind
Other destroyers of mankind,
Your Buonapartes, Alexanders,
And such omnipotent commanders,
For whom Fame's trump for ages past
Has blown its laudatory blast?
Though meriting, from God's creation,
One general burst of execration,
Those wights who swell Bellerona's train
Are hired to slaughter and be slain,
Their limbs to mangle, lives to yield
On battle's barbarous bloody field,
Because one Captain Cut-and-thrust,
Or General Gantelope said they must—
Are doom'd to death by strutting things,
Proud tools of emperors and kings,
Who, justice done, must do the fighting,
Which, done by others they delight in;
But, had mankind the wit of donkeys,
They'd not be eat's paws to such monkeys,
But, leave the proud ferocious elves,
To go to loggerheads themselves,
Instead of hiring human brutes
To act the part of substitutes,
In fact the worst of human plagues
Are those which stand on human legs,
And Asiatic Cholera can-
Not be compar'd to choleric man.
The former mostly condemns
To let folks die among their friends,
With due appliances to wait
On body, spirit, and estate;
But man kills man as men kill cattle,
Then boasts of *murders*, done in battle!

Old Hindubras declar'd that "some
Have heard the devil beat a drum,"
And certain *nulifiers* some
Say beat the devil that bent the drum;
And surely none but goblin leaders
Could take precedence in procedures;
Or sanction certain wild opinions
Quite current with South Carolinians.

What is the essence of authority,
Except the will of the majority?
And who are rebels but minorities
Attempting to control majorities?
I should be glad to find out why,
If states a law may *nullify*,
Each individual may not claim
As good a right to do the same;
Thus make our Federal Union's band
No stronger than a rope of sand.

Supposing one's least finger should
In angry mood declare it would
No longer be at the command
Of such a tyrant as the hand—
The body being forc'd, you know,
To cut it off and let it go:
The little rebel would find out
It had not been so wise as stout,
And that, poor *nullying* elf,
It had just *nulified itself*!
The *nulifiers* too are quite
As badly off for power as right;
Suppose a tom-tit in a rage
A lercly lion should engage!
Or that some doughty daring fly
Should undertake to "nullify"
By dint of some unkind-of-process
A mighty elephant's proboscis—
One state against the Union pitted
By just such figures would be fitted.

But whereas we don't mean to mix
With partizans in politics,
Would let alone all sorts of wrangling,
For fear our jangling turn to jangling—

And some, dissenting from our views,
Say—What a fury for a Muse!
We'll bid adieu to said high flyers,
Nor meddle more with Nulifiers;
But trust, for their annihilation
'To ASHREW JACKSON'S Proclamation,
In which all patriots hail with gladness
A panacea to party madness.

But now 'tis time, as sailors say,
To down with helm, and bear away;
And whereas modesty's a barrier
Seldom surmounted by the *Carrier*,
He will not hunt at service render'd,
Of fingers mapp'd and frozen toes,
And ears that stiffen as he goes;
But if th' amount of your gratitude
Would serve a mouse for an annuity,
Your humble servant will endeavor
To meet your wishes now and ever.

SPECTACLES.

A GOOD assortment of SILVER SPECTACLES constantly
on hand and for sale at fair prices by WILLIAM M. WESSON,
No. 105, Washington Street. H dec 18

NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS.

COMPRISING their Architecture, Transformations, Senses,
Food, Habits—Collection, Preservation and Arrangement.
With Engravings. In three volumes. Price \$1 per vol. For
sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. dec 26

SWEET HERBS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the New England Seed Store, 52, North
Market Street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and
packed in tin canisters for domestic use, viz:
Sweet Marjorum, 37½ cts.—Thyme, 33 cts.—Summer Savory,
2 cts.—Sage, 17 cts.—per canister. Also—Black Currant
Vine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ket-
tup, 37½ cts per bottle. dec 26

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an as-
sortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they
can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, Nos. 51
& 52, North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a
complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen
garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this
country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 cents each—warranted
to be of the growth of the land, and of the very first quality.
ORIENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same
terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and
SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

THE seeds vendid at this establishment, are put up on an
improved plan, each package being accompanied with short
directions on its managements, and packed in the neatest style.
Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Dec. 23.

LEAD.

SHEET Lead, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe
of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale
by ALBERT FEARING & CO. No. 1, City Wharf.
Boston, Oct. 16th, 1832. H

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum,
payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within
sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction
of fifty cents.

NO paper will be sent to a distance without payment
being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THOREBURN & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—Wm. THOREBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—J. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WRIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Ms.—E. EDWARDS, Merchant.
Newburyport—EDENFELDER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—COLMAN, HOLDEN & Co. Booksellers.
Augusta, Me.—Wm. MANN, Druggist.
Hollister, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Editor of Recorder.
Montreal, L. C. GEO. BENT.

Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by JOHN FORD, who
executes every description of Book and Fancy Printing
in good style, and with promptness. Orders for printing
may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Agricultural
Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, No. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1833.

NO. 26.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

AMELIORATION OF FRUITS.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Will you permit me to make a few suggestions and remarks in your paper on the ideas that have been advanced upon fruits and fruit trees, and particularly the amelioration or introduction of new fruits. In the 8th vol. of the *N. E. Farmer*, p. 221, was published a memoir by Professor Poiteau, containing what appeared to be considered as a new discovery in relation to the production of new varieties of fruit. It was translated by the able and accomplished President of the Mass. Horticultural Society, to whom may I be allowed to pay a passing tribute of respect, and to express the hope that he may not relinquish the delightful scenes of the garden, to mingle in the stormy arena of political life. Although the talents of Gen. Dearborn qualify him to shine in any sphere, yet, may he not rather leave the maintenance of the great principles and interests of our government to the Websters and Everetts, and let his be the more peaceful, exalted and enduring fame of Duhamel, of Evelyn, of meek Isaac Walton, of Knight and Van Mons. Having mentioned Isaac Walton, allow me to grace the pages of your Journal with a quotation from Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Sketches*, in which Walton's biographical pieces are extolled in some of the sweetest strains to be found in the compass of English poetry.

"There are no colors in the fairest sky
So fair as these. The feather which the pen was shaped
That traced the lives of these good men
Dropped from an angel's wing. With moisten'd eye
We read of faith and purest charity
In statesman, priest and humble citizen.
Oh, could we copy their mild virtues, then
What joy to live, what blessedness to die!
Methinks their very names shew still and bright,
Apart like glow worms in the woods of spring,
Or lonely tapers, shooting far a light
That guides and cheers,—nor seen like stars on high.
Satellites turning in a hazy ring
Around meek Walton, heavenly memory."

To return to the subject of fruits. Notwithstanding the authority in support of the views of Professor Poiteau, I cannot perceive the correctness of the principles or reasoning on which they are based. He maintains (if I correctly understand him,) that in order to produce the best varieties of fruit, particularly pears, that instead of sowing the seeds of the best varieties we should, on the contrary, sow the seeds of the poorest and most austere sorts; and, as a reason for this practice asserts, "that it is only progressively and slowly that she" (nature) "grants us what we demand of her, while she receives back, and immediately again causes to re-enter her domain, the ameliorated fruits which we," &c. In support of this doctrine he appeals to the results of nature in this country particularly, and likewise to the practice of Van Mons, and other Dutch Pomologists.

As to the results of nature in this country, whenever the origin of improved varieties of fruits is known, it has been, I believe, generally derived from the ameliorated varieties, and when not known, has generally been ascribed to the same source. Neither does the practice of Van Mons, as far as I have learned it, bear him out in his new views. In one statement I have seen of the process of

Van Mons in raising new ameliorated fruits, he is asserted to take the seeds promiscuously, without regard to the quality of the fruit. He indeed says, according to another account, that the seeds of the new varieties are more likely to produce fruits of good quality than the seeds of the best old established kinds, but this if true may be explained upon another principle, which I shall presently state, much more rational than that adopted by Professor Poiteau. Indeed, does not the doctrine of Prof. P. carry an absurdity in its very face, for on his theory when a species of fruit has become improved to a certain degree by successive ameliorations, it immediately returns by reproduction to its original austerity. Nay, he further requires us to believe that all our cultivated sorts have arrived at that particular, (and of course the same) point of amelioration, the contrary of which we well know; and of course upon his theory those which have not arrived at this point should continue to improve by reproduction, and thus destroy the practical inference which he deduces from his theory, or rather disprove the facts from which he incorrectly draws his theory. It is at war also with the analogy of other modes of vegetable and animal existence in which it is a general law that like produces like. What should we think of a gardener who should direct us to save the seeds of the poorest vegetables to plant and sow instead of the best. It is contrary to the opinions of distinguished writers on vegetable physiology and economy. Sir Humphrey Davy in his *Agricultural Chemistry*, remarks, "A hundred seeds of the Golden Pippin will all produce fine large leaved apple trees bearing fruit of a considerable size, but the tastes and colors of the apples from each will be different, &c. All, however, will be much more perfect than those from the seeds of a crab, which produces trees all of the same kind, and all bearing sour and diminutive fruit."

That the seeds of young and healthy varieties will be more likely to produce good fruit than those of old and decayed varieties of the same quality "reposes upon well attested analogies" and is doubtless true. This is distinctly affirmed by Mr. Knight, and it is also asserted by a writer in your paper, vol. 7, p. 28, to be the opinion of Mr. Van Mons, and it is probably the ground of his extraordinary success, connected with the discovery that the product of a tree the first year of its bearing affords no fair criterion of the future merit of the fruit. This doctrine will explain the opinion of Van Mons before adverted to, that the seeds of new varieties are more likely to produce good fruit than the seeds even of the best old established sorts.

The variation of fruits produced from seed affords an interesting subject for speculation to the horticulturist and vegetable physiologist, and is well worthy of careful examination and more extended experiment. From all the well attested facts that have come to my knowledge, I am inclined to believe that nature acts by no fixed rules in the production of varieties of the same species. By some it is supposed to be caused by an admixture of the pollen of different varieties, which causes the offspring to vary from the parent, but if this were the case, how did the first varieties originate?

There is probably a difference in the tendency of different varieties to break into other varieties, as we know there is in the species, and this may account for the facts that have led persons to suppose that the seedling would produce the same fruit as the parent were there no admixture of the pollen. Every one knows that the fruit of a seedling peach is much more likely to produce fruit similar to that of the parent than that of the apple. Wm. R. Prince, Esq., a high authority on such subjects, in describing a certain kind of peach, states that it possesses the quality of producing very nearly the same fruit from the seed.

It will be seen that I have rather intimated my belief in the theory of Mr. Knight, concerning the deterioration of fruits by age. As however it is a matter of great practical importance to cultivators of fruits and fruit trees, I could wish, notwithstanding the subject was formerly discussed at considerable length in your columns, to see the opinions of some of the most distinguished cultivators, together with such additional facts as might be adduced in support of them. It is generally believed in this part of the country that what is here called the Bell pear (which I suppose to be the same with the *Summer Bon Chretien*) is nearly run out, as it seldom produces any good fruit, and this is the fact, as well of the young as of the old trees.

Why is it that the Kentish morello, or common cherry, thrives so badly and seldom produces any fair fruit? Is it owing to its having been propagated from suckers, or is this also one of the varieties approaching the inability of old age. I observe, however, they produce much better in the more recently settled parts of the country.

Although this communication has extended to an unexpected length, yet I cannot dismiss the subject without referring to the facts, shown by an examination of it, that are of practical importance to the cultivators of fruits from the seed and these are, to sow the seeds of varieties known to be young and vigorous; and other circumstances being the same, viz. age, vigor of growth, &c. to prefer the seeds of good fruits, especially of large and fair kinds, to those of an opposite quality; and not to be discouraged by the first product not answering your expectations, but to wait a year or two or more, for the fuller development of the qualities of the fruit. Engrafting the seedling on an older stock likewise appears to hasten the production of fruits. Attention is also to be paid to the varieties sown, as it is rendered quite probable that seedlings of some varieties of all fruits will approximate more nearly to the parent than of others. M. S.

Berlin, Ct. Dec. 24, 1832.

For the New England Farmer.

WILD TURKEYS.

Dec. 31, 1832.

MR. EDITOR,—Should you deem the following worthy an insertion in your valuable paper, you will please insert it.

It is a curious fact, but one which we may every day discover to our sorrow, that amid all the zeal and ardor of investigation, the plainest truths escape our notice. It is the end of science to improve and enlighten mankind, by taking those steps,

which, trivial as they may seem, are yet necessary to the acquisition of truth. Any circumstance, then, which may be detected as overlooked, will never be thought unworthy of our attention as lovers of science and knowledge.

"Meleagris Gallopavo." Linné Bonap. Audubon.
"Amereanus." Part Trav.
"Wild Turkey."

This splendid and highly useful bird, from which have originated all the domestic varieties of turkey, it is affirmed has been unknown for a long time in New England. Nuttall says, "from the Atlantic states generally, they are now nearly extirpated."—Land Birds, p. 640. Audubon gravely tells us that it is "rarely seen eastward of Virginia and Pennsylvania"—Ornithology, Biog. p. 2. While the "Prince of Musignano" affirms that "it is not very plentiful in Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, is still less frequently found in the western part of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and is extremely rare if indeed it exist at all in the remaining northern and eastern parts of the United States; in New England it even appears to have been already destroyed 150 years back."—Bonap. Ann. Birds, vol. I, p. 81.

The bird is, however, every year seen in numbers near Mount Tom, in this State, and a female was surprised on her nest near the base of the mountain about a year since. A very fine male was lately sold in Boston from that neighborhood. Thirty or forty years ago, the wild turkey was a nuisance to the farmers in West Springfield, and children were employed in driving them from the fields. Massachusetts may still boast of possessing within her limits, a bird whose usefulness and splendor of plumage united, is seldom equalled in the ornithological kingdom.

The wild turkey is easily crossed with its congeners of the barn yard; and every good farmer knows the value of the result. Indeed, the males often make intrusions in the spring, into the neighboring farms. An individual raised from eggs taken from the nest of a wild bird, weighed at the end of the season nearly thirty-five pounds. Audubon mentions 36 lbs. as sometimes occurring in male birds. The male commonly weighs from fifteen to twenty-five pounds.

The turkey was first introduced into Spain from Mexico in the 16th century; into England during the reign of Henry VIII. and soon afterwards into other parts of Europe. Yours, &c. XIOPE.

For the New England Farmer.
AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XII.
EDUCATION.

It is in the power of almost every farmer who lives in New England, to bestow such a degree of education on his children and apprentices, as will amount to common reading, writing and arithmetic. And greatly to the dishonor of the father of a family it must be, when his offspring and others under his care, are found to be ignorant of these necessary and important acquisitions. And this is but one part of the charge against such a character; for, neglected through his inattention and want of care on this head, they themselves are most irreparably injured. It is like taking away a right eye, and cutting off the right arm from those whom natural affection, every hour admonishes him in the most persuasive language, to guard, instruct and foster in his bosom.

Consider this matter in great seriousness. After you are gone off the stage of life, your sons are to come forward and to transact the concerns of the

public. They are to compose in part, the legislature of the land in which you now live; and to go through the same, or a more important, routine of the public services than you have done. But this will be impossible unless they have received such a degree of scholastic education, at least, as is commonly bestowed; and which the public, in great wisdom and generosity offers to every one in this land of light and knowledge. Circumstanced as they are, I can conceive of no apology for those farmers in New England who do not endeavor to have their children and apprentices instructed in all the more common and necessary branches of knowledge; as the means afforded for these ends are as common as the manna was formerly, which fell round about the tent doors of the Israelites; and of which heavenly food every man might freely gather as much as he wanted, or as much as was necessary.

And yet, through ignorance, covetousness, or some other inimical mean, the children of farmers are often brought up like the wild ass's colt.

Let me request you, who are parents and heads of families, and who are careless and unconcerned in regard to the instruction and information of those whom God has placed under you, to reflect upon your conduct; and to consider how you will be able to answer for this criminal neglect to yourselves, to your country, and to God. Consider the days of youthful innocence; in which the mind is ready to receive the most useful impressions; and in which, curiosity, emulation, and a desire of pleasing and excelling, are peculiarly influential. And if you wish to see your sons useful, and your daughters respectable, give them so much education at least, as shall qualify them for the common occupations and offices of the country in which you live.

Do we not say, "we see?" must it not then be unpardonable in us if we walk not agreeable to the light of which we boast, and do not endeavor to render posterity as wise and as happy as we ourselves are? Then let it never be said, that a man, or a woman born and brought up in New England, can neither read nor write, nor know any thing of the use and powers of figures. Allow your children time and opportunity for improving in all the common and more useful branches of knowledge. A learned education is out of the question: the writer is pleading only for that measure of information which is really necessary, and which you may, and are in duty bound to bestow upon them. One would think it unnecessary to add any thing more on this subject; but it may not be amiss to observe still farther, that every farmer ought to be qualified to keep and adjust his own accounts; and which, although trifling in comparison with those of the Merchant, ought, nevertheless, to be attended to with the greatest exactness, if he would do justice to himself and to his neighbors, and avoid one very fruitful source of contention. I add further, that, as young people in general, when the business of the day is over, will be ready to engage in some pursuits of interest or pleasure, the sons of those farmers who have been taught to read, write and cypher well, instead of spending their evenings in idleness, or at taverns, may find a most grateful and useful amusement, in the perusal of some good author; in endeavoring to improve their hands in writing; or in revising their past labors in arithmetic. The fact is this, when there comes on a stormy disagreeable change of weather, and when little or nothing can be done to advantage on

the farm, and many such days occur every year, a young man will not be at a loss how to employ those leisure hours to advantage, and to find a most agreeable amusement at home. These necessary accomplishments of a common school education, have proved a source of innocent amusement to many, and been the means of preserving them from various temptations and misfortunes. Therefore, if you regard your own happiness, the innocent amusements of your children, and their future usefulness, and would guard them against the snares of vice, give them a good common education, at least.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, Jan. 5, 1833.

Fruits Presented.—Pears. A very fine pear by EXOCH BARTLETT, Esq., called Brown St. German, a valuable fruit for the season.

Apples. By Dr. BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF, Boston, two varieties, called Russet-Sweeting, and Smooth Skin Sweeting. By Dr. JONAS WILLIAMS, Cambridge, large orange colored apples of sweet flavor, name unknown.

A bottle of Scuppernon Wine was presented by H. SWEFF, Esq. of Boston, from a friend of his at the South, upwards of 13 years old. It was thought superior to any domestic wine, which has heretofore been tested by the Committee.

For the Committee, E. M. RICHARDS.

An adjourned meeting of the Mass. Hor. Soc. will be holden on Saturday the 12th inst. at the usual time and place.

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c. award the following Premiums for 1832.

For the best Hyacinths, P. B. Hovey,	\$3.00
" " Tulips, Samuel Walker,	1.00
" " Ranunculus, David Haggerston,	1.00
" " Anemones, " "	3.00
" " Pinks, Messrs. Winships,	3.00
" " Carnations, John Lemist,	4.00
For the finest Collection of Cultivated Flowers, Messrs. Winships,	3.00
For the finest Roses, Augustus Aspinwall,	5.00
" " Dahlias, E. Putnam,	5.00
" " Chrysanthemums, P. B. Hovey,	5.00
JONATHAN WINSHIP, Chairman.	

A cottager at Warson, near Mansfield, has gathered from a walnut tree in his possession, sixty thousand ripe walnuts, allowing, as they are usually sold, six score to the hundred; part of which he sold at one shilling per hundred, and the remainder at twopenny; therefore, calculating the whole sixty thousand to be sold at twopenny only, the tree produced, at that rate, twenty-five pounds. It must also be understood, that in the pickling season, when green, some thousands were also gathered, which are not reckoned in the above calculation.—Doncaster Gazette.

BUFFALO HUNTING ON THE UPPER MISSOURI.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Commercial Advertiser who dates from the mouth of the Yellow Stone, gives the following interesting account of Buffalo hunting west of the Mississippi. We have it not in our power to present our readers with the entire letter, which we the more regret as the writer presents a very graphic description of the scenery,

habits, customs, amusements, &c. of the inhabitants of this delightful region of the "far west."

In speaking of the numerous tribes settled round the fort of the American Fur Company, at this place, he says, "The buffalo herds which always graze upon the beautiful prairies in countless numbers, afford them abundance of meat; and so much is it preferred to all others, that the deer, the elk, and the antelope, sport upon the prairie in herds in the greatest security, as the Indians never kill them unless they want their skin for a dress."

He thus treats of Mr. McKenzie's (the commander) manner of killing his beef:

"He starts with three or four men, on horseback, with two or three carts following at a distance, and oftentimes within view of the fort, if not within a mile or two, they will ride amongst a band of them, and in a few minutes kill ten or twelve of them, selecting the fattest of the herd. These scenes are exceedingly spirited and beautiful, furnishing decidedly the finest subjects for the pencil of any sporting scenes in the world. The horses in this country are all trained to it, and know exactly how to approach the animal, without being guided by the bit. A short light gun is used for the purpose. The rider guides his horse at full speed, until he has selected the object of his prey; he directs his horse to it, then drops his bridle, and the horse at full speed approaches the animal on the right side within eight or ten feet, when the shot is generally given with such precision through the vital parts of the body, that he seldom runs more than a hundred yards before he falls."

I rode in the midst of several of these scenes rather to study than to slay. In one of them, however, finding my horse had brought me so fairly alongside of a bull of the largest size, I caught, as my horse had, the enthusiasm of the chase, and with my double-barrelled gun so disabled him, that he was immediately left by the band. I halted, and saw my comrades sweeping over the prairies, mingling in the midst of the herd, and leaving at every few rods the dying victims on the plains. I was willing to stop the pursuit, for I found that I had luckily so disabled my bull that he could make none or but little advance upon me, although he was continually rising upon me. Here was a scene for the painter or the statuary, and worthy of the sublime ideas of Michael Angelo. Not the tiger, nor the black-maned lion of Africa, could have looked half so furious or so frightful. I defy the world to produce an animal in his looks so furious and frightful as the buffalo bull, when he is roused into a rage, with his long shaggy mane covering his shoulders, and falling to the ground. In this condition I drew my sketch-book from my pocket, and by riding towards and around him, and exciting his fury, I was enabled to catch the very attitudes and expressions that I wanted. The party returning, at length, with some anxiety for my safety, and finding me dismounted and busily engaged, with this infuriated gentleman before me standing for his likeness, were not a little surprised and amused. When my series of attitudes and expressions were finished, a shot through his head finished the scene.

From the Albany Argus.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR Lindley, in his lectures which formed the subject of my late communication, lays it down as an axiom, that flowers and fruits "are only stunted branches, produced by accumulations of

sap, or in fact, by partial disease or imperfection in the circulation." What ever tends to retard the descending or elaborated sap, in the fruit tree, induces blossoms, and consequently fruit. This may be either ring-barking, ligatures, wounds, or bent or crooked branches. The best means within the reach of the gardener, are found in judicious pruning. Those who select straight upright growing trees, or train them so by cutting off the horizontal branches, with a view of gratifying the sight, are often disappointed in their expectations of realizing early and abundant crops of fruit. The ailment which the roots take from the soil and elaborate by the leaves, goes merely to increase the volume of wood. A crooked tree, although less thrifty, generally produces earlier, and is a more abundant bearer, than a straight one. Fruit trees growing wild, or which are neglected to be pruned, are much less productive than those which are cultivated, or judiciously pruned. This is particularly remarked of the grape, the currant and the gooseberry. The object of the cultivator should be, to give the branches of his fruit trees a horizontal or oblique direction, which causes somewhat of a stricture at their intersection with the bole, and thus retards the free descent of the sap. This is one object of training trees to walls, that their branches may be preserved in a horizontal or oblique direction. And it is this law in the vegetable economy which has suggested a new mode of training, denominated *en quenelle* (distaff form), which is done by bending and tying the branches down in a drooping or inverted position. The Professor relates a case of a stone being successfully placed in the crotch of a tree, which, by pressing against the vessels of the descending sap induced fruitfulness. It is a good way to divest fruit trees, at a proper height, of their leading shoots, and to train them low and flat. Forest trees, on the contrary, where the object is ornament or timber, require to be trimmed with a straight clean bole, preserving, however, at least one-third of the height in top, lest you too much diminish the foliage—for leaves make roots, and roots make leaves.

This trait in the vegetable, has a familiar analogy in the animal economy. The food that is consumed by the cow, is secreted either in flesh or milk. If she is a good milker, she seldom takes on much, without extraordinary keep; and if she grows remarkably in flesh, she is but a bad milker. We cannot have an abundance of milk and meat from the cow, nor of wood and fruit from the tree. By the way, speaking of cows, recalls to my mind a conclusion which is the result of some observation and reflection, viz. that taking into account the expense of keeping and the product, the little Dutch cows of New-York are superior to the improved breeds on the score of profit for dairy purposes.—They are probably of the true Holstein stock, introduced with the first Dutch settlers from the Faderland.

The Kangaroo. When tamed, this animal is a mischievous wag, creeping and snuffling cautiously towards a stranger, with such an innocent expression of countenance, that roguery would never be suspected to exist under it; having obtained, as he thinks, a sufficient introduction, he claps his fore-paws on your shoulders as if to caress you, and raising himself suddenly upon his tail, administers such a well-applied push with his hind legs, that it is two to one but he drives you heels over head!

This is all done in what he considers facetious play, with a view of giving you a hint to examine your pockets, and see what *bon bons* you have for him, as he munches comfits and cakes with epicurean gaud; and if the door is ajar, he will gravely take his station behind your chair at meal time, like a lackey, giving you an admonitory kick now and then, if you fail to help him as well as yourself.

Cure for the Consumption. An English chemist of high fame, Mr. John Murray, of Hull, F. S. A. &c., has discovered what he firmly believes to be a cure for the tubercular phthisis, or far-gone consumption. His work on this subject, which is dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, contains the result of twelve years' inquiry, during which period his thoughts have been exclusively bent to this noble and philanthropic object. In the progress of his investigations, he came to the very rational conclusion, and one which has impressed many other minds, that if any remedy should ever be found out for structural diseases of the lungs, it must be some one which may be brought into immediate contact with the diseased surface, and when there, have the power of subduing the morbid action without diminishing the general tone of the system. At length, Mr. Murray believes that he has discovered such a remedy in the *rapor of nitric acid*; and this fact is the more worthy of attention, since it came from a source where empiricism cannot be suspected.—*Bos. Med. & Sur. Jour.*

POISONS.

The following useful directions in cases of poison are given by Dr. J. Stone, of Birmingham, England.

1st. When the preparations of arsenic, mercury, or any metal, or when any unknown substance or matter has been swallowed, and there have speedily ensued heat of the mouth and throat, violent pain of the stomach, itching and vomiting—immediately drink a plenty of warm water, with common soap scraped or dissolved in it. Two or three quarts of warm water, with from three or four ounces of soap to half a pound will not be any too much.

2. When any of the preparations of opium, henbane, nightshade, hemlock, tobacco, foxglove, or stramonium, or any poisonous fungus mistaken for mushrooms or spirituous liquors in excess, or any other unknown matters have been swallowed, exciting sickness without pain of the stomach, or producing giddiness, drowsiness or sleep—give instantly one table-spoonful of flour of mustard in water, and repeat it in copious draughts of warm water, constantly until vomiting takes place. If the person becomes so insensible as not to be easily roused give the mustard in vinegar instead of water, and rub and shake the body actively and incessantly.

3d. When spirits of salt, or aquafortis, have been swallowed or spilt on the skin, immediately drink or wash the part with large quantities of water, and as soon as they can be procured, add soap, or potash, or chalk, to the water.

Another practitioner observes that when mineral poisons, technically called oxides, whether of copper or arsenic, are taken internally, one table-spoonful of powdered charcoal is a complete antidote, mixed with either honey, butter or treacle, taken immediately:—Within two hours administer either an emetic or cathartic: in this way the effect of the poison is prevented.

For the poison of insects take vinegar and sweet oil of each one part, strong spirit three parts, mixed; apply it very frequently.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832. By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

From the return of this annual festival I have the honor to present to the President and Members of "The Massachusetts Horticultural Society" the congratulations of the season.

During four years you have been associated for the purpose of promoting Horticulture; and, although the summer has not been propitious, abundant evidence of the utility of your united efforts is afforded by the offerings of fruits and flowers with which your tables are this day crowned.

To ensure continued success, it is necessary, not only to study the artificial science of Horticulture itself, and to practice it in detail, but to advert to the close connexion subsisting between it and the natural sciences of Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy. In the interesting Address of your Botanical Professor, delivered on the last anniversary, "the prominent features of Horticulture and its associated and auxiliary studies," were indicated. To pursue the subject so ably opened would seem to be incumbent upon those to whom in the distribution of duties, you have assigned the illustration of these studies. Upon the present occasion, however, it will be impossible to exhibit a complete view of all or of any one of the accessory sciences, and of their various bearings upon Horticulture. I shall therefore endeavor only to show the Relations subsisting between Insects and Plants, and the useful results to be obtained by the cultivator from a knowledge of the habits and economy of insects.

American Entomology is yet in its infancy. Melisheuer, a Lutheran clergyman in Pennsylvania, may be considered as the father of the science in this country. His collection of insects was very extensive, and he published a catalogue of one order or group of them in 1806. It contained merely the names of about thirteen hundred and sixty native species, without descriptions or a history of their habits. The late Professor Peck rendered no inconsiderable aid to Horticulture and Arboriculture, by his memoirs on several insects injurious to vegetation, illustrated by plates from original drawings of the most faithful kind. Professor Say, the author of an unfinished work, entitled "American Entomology," and of numerous papers in various periodical publications, has been engaged, for many years, in describing scientifically the unnoticed insects of this country; and, by his continued labors, has materially facilitated the study, though he has been unable to furnish much respecting the habits of insects. Much, therefore, remains to be done in this department of Natural History; much of immense importance in its practical application to the various arts of life. Some degree of regard for the science appears to be awakened among us; and we are gradually growing sensible of the utility of the pursuit. It must become a popular study, and be allowed to share, with Botany and Mineralogy, a small portion, at least, of the time devoted by a judicious, enlightened, and agricultural people, to elementary education. It is recommended to us by its intrinsic merits, the novelties and wonders it unfolds; it is enforced by the powerful influence which insects are permitted to exert upon our persons and possessions.

Insects may be said, without exaggeration, to

have established a universal reign over the earth and its inhabitants. Their kingdom extends from the torrid zone to the utmost limits of polar vegetation; from the lowest valley to mountainous regions of perpetual snow. Some of them have sent forth their colonies with man, and with him have circumnavigated the globe; while others hold undisputed sway where man has not yet ventured to establish himself, and where their innumerable hosts and noxious powers have forbidden his approach.

As insects depend for sustenance either immediately or remotely upon vegetable productions, their dispersion through various regions is subject to nearly the same laws that govern the geographical distribution of plants.

Temperature exerts an influence upon them. An increase of heat is always attended with a proportional increase in the kinds and numbers of these creatures. Altitude has the same effect as latitude in diminishing the numbers of insects. Hence the insects, like the plants, of high regions will be the same as those of northern latitudes. On the summit of the White Mountains are found some of the plants of Lapland, and there also a species of butterfly occurs, which appears to be identical with one in Lapland. The rice-weevil is the constant concomitant of its favorite grain; and, though often found alive in imported rice, does not seem to have established itself beyond the natural regions of its appropriate food. In all parts of America where the sugar-cane flourishes, the *cucuj*, or luminous beetle, which lives upon it, may be found.

The presence or absence of humidity, in a country or district, gives predominance to certain insect and vegetable races. Thus predatory and stercoraceous insects are more common and abundant in dry, sandy, and hot regions, than in more moist and temperate ones. The prevailing insects of Africa, of the south of Europe, of the steppes of Asia, of the pampas and prairies of America, are of this description; and such also are those which frequent dry pathways and the arid sands of the sea-shore every where. Other tribes, destined to subsist upon vegetable juices, and those that imbibe their food by suction, are more prevalent in regions of perpetual moisture, as well as in the bogs and fens, and on the marshy margins of rivers, lakes, and seas, in all countries.

Peculiar kinds of insects and plants appear to be appropriated to particular continents and countries. The laws, governing the geographical limits of indigenous insects, are more absolute than those already specified. It is true that countries, possessing a similarity of climate and temperature, have many insects allied to each other in forms and habits; but it will be found, that differences exist among them sufficient to prove that they could not have descended from a common stock, or, in other words, that they are of different species. Thus, of the tribe of butterflies, called by the French *brassicines*, because they are appropriated to the cabbage, turnip, mustard, and other allied plants, there is one solitary species in the mountainous and northern parts of New England devoted to these plants. The common cock-

* The *Hipparchia semidea* of Say, appears to be identical with the *Papilio fortunatus* of Fabricius.

† *Calandra Oryze*. L.

‡ *Elater noctivagus*. L.

§ It now attacks the turnip and cabbage, but probably lived originally upon the *Arabis rhomboides*. The insect is the *Pontia oleacea*. Harris.

chaffer of Europe is represented, in this country, by our nocturnal dorr-bug, as it is usually called; and the European vine-chaffer, by an allied species, which has recently multiplied greatly, from some unknown cause, and threatens, if unchecked, to become as great a depredator. It appears now to be pretty well established, that countries, separated by a wide expanse of water, by extensive deserts of sterile sand, or by an unbroken chain of lofty mountains, possess vegetable and animal productions peculiar to themselves, which do not under ordinary circumstances, pass these natural limits; but that when two continents, or great divisions of the globe, are contiguous, or nearly approach each other, the same animals and plants may be found in each to a limited extent. No one species or kind could have originated on two different points of the earth's surface; each one must have commenced existence in some one place, from whence, in the course of successive generations, it would have spread over the whole globe, had it not been restrained and confined within narrow limits by insuperable geographical and physical barriers. From a careful comparison of the insects of our own country with those of other parts of the world, I am fully convinced that these laws are founded in nature, and can venture to assert that, with the exception of the polar species, there are no insects in America identical with those of the Eastern continent, which have not accompanied man and his imports from thence.

[To be continued.]

* *Melolontha vulgaris*. F. † *Melolontha Quercina*. Knuch.
‡ *Anomala Vitis*. L. § *Anomala varians*. F.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

ON THE MEANS OF DESTROYING CANADA THISTLES. NO. II.

SALT will destroy Canada thistles. It will do this by its own direct agency, and also by an agency that is indirect. It is, I believe, generally known, that salt applied in considerable quantities to the roots of vegetables, will destroy their life. I have never known it fail of doing this, except in a case of horse radish in my garden, when I attempted, but without success, to kill it by the application of strong brine. When Canada thistles exist only in small patches, this will be an easy and expeditious way of getting rid of them. The process is very simple; 1st. to cut off the thistles a little below the surface of the ground, and then apply to the stem of each root a small quantity of salt. A quantity less than a table spoon full will I think be sufficient. Strong brine will answer the same purpose. No matter by what philosophical principles of action it is done, the fact is ascertained that salt, applied in the manner here suggested, will inflict upon the root a mortal distemper. I have frequently destroyed thistles by salt and by brine, applied in this way, the results in both cases being the same. Care, however, must be taken when salt is used for this purpose, that no stock of any kind run in the field at the time, nor for several days thereafter. I salted in one day, and with entire uniformity, three patches of Canada thistles, two of which were in one field, the other in a field adjacent. The experiment, as to the two first mentioned patches, was completely successful, while, as to the other, it was an entire failure. At first this seemed to involve something of mystery; but the mystery was soon solved, by the consideration that sheep were running in the field where

the experiment failed, while there was no stock in the other. The sheep had found the salt and licked it up before there had been time for it to perform its intended functions.

Salt, when used to destroy thistles by its indirect agency, is applied to them in small quantities, to induce sheep, cattle and other stock to feed upon them. It may be used to advantage on a scale much larger than when its direct agency is relied upon. In many cases, this is an easy and expeditious method of conquering thistles, there being no difficulty in achieving the conquest in the course of a season. The process is as follows, viz. if the thistles have acquired a considerable growth, they should be cut close with a scythe some days before the salting process is to commence. The object of this is to give them an opportunity of sending out young shoots, and clothing themselves with a tender and fresh foliage. Salt is then to be strewn on, in quantities sufficient only to render the thistles palatable to the animals that are to feed upon them. The process of salting is to be frequently repeated, special care being taken not to apply salt so freely, as to glaze with that article the appetites of the animals. Whatever stock may be put to this use, it must be kept all the while in a condition to be hankering for salt. This being the case, the animals will feed upon the thistles daily, and sufficiently to keep them entirely deprived of their foliage. The thistles, pressed in this manner, will in a little time be under the necessity of capitulating. It is, I believe, generally known, that but few vegetables if any can retain life for any considerable time, if, during the season of vegetation, they are kept continually deprived of their foliage.

Several experiments tried by myself to destroy Canada thistles by the means now suggested, have produced the most satisfactory results. In no case have I experienced a failure. Here, then, is presented to the farmer, who may have the misfortune to possess parcels of Canada thistles, a cheap and expeditious method of getting rid of them. This process need not, as when the direct agency of salt is relied upon, be confined to small patches; but it may be applied to considerable establishments. The farmer who keeps a large stock, say two or three hundred sheep, and other stock in proportion, might by the method now proposed, destroy in one season the thistles of an extensive field, although it were overrun with them. The field to be thus operated upon, might for the season be set apart as the salting place for all the stock on the farm, and the whole stock from time to time be gathered into it to receive their portion of salt, and to graze in the field.—This, Messrs. Editors, is the vision of my own mind. I have not done it, nor seen it done, neither have I heard of its having been done, yet, I have no doubt that, by the use of such means, havoc might be made among Canada thistles.

From the lights of my own experience, I judge that from the middle of June to October is the best time to operate for the destruction of thistles. In the manner last prescribed, I have commenced operations against them on mowing ground, some weeks after the grass had been taken off, the results of which were their entire conquest the same season. It has been repeatedly announced that thistles may be destroyed by cutting them at the time when they are in blossom, just before a shower. I have never availed myself of an opportunity to test this by experiment. Yet I think considerable

confidence may be placed in the utility of such a process. In one instance, having a small patch of Canada thistles near a stream of water, I cut them when they were in blossom, and then gave them an artificial shower by sprinkling water upon them from a water pot. It killed the most of them, and the few that remained exhibited a sickly aspect.

In general, Canada thistles, if detected while they are young, can readily be destroyed by the simple act of pulling them up. I have destroyed many in this way. I choose a time for the purpose, when the ground is wet and loose, and have in my hand a pointed stick which, if necessary, I run down to assist in extracting the root.

In July last, I commenced on a patch of Canada thistles which had recently appeared on my premises, an experiment not before tried by myself, nor by others within my knowledge. It was cutting them off with a long bladed grubbing hoe several inches below the surface of the ground, and then settling the ground in a compact form about them, by giving a few blows with the heel of the hoe. But few, perhaps none, that were so treated have re-appeared. The prospect is that the experiment will result favorably. I think it quite likely that, when Canada thistles grow on stiff ground, or ground that is rather clayey, they may be destroyed in this way very expeditiously.

No doubt Canada thistles may be destroyed in the manner proposed by Mr. McVEAN in a late number of the Genesee Farmer; that is, by covering them with straw or other rubbish; but I think that other means of less expense will generally, if not always, be at command.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I consider that I have redeemed my pledge. It may not have been forgotten by all the readers of your Journal, that at the close of my appeal on the subject of Canada thistles, published in the Genesee Farmer, Vol. 2, No. 11, I authorised the expectation that I should write again on the subject, detailing the principal processes by which it was known Canada thistles might be destroyed. I have now done it according to the best of my abilities; but I do not consider that I have yet done justice to the subject. The readers of your Journal are requested, therefore, to be patient, while I present to them the same subject under some of its bearings, which have not yet been brought into view. Difficulties to be met with, in attempting a general destruction of Canada thistles, will be the subject of my next number. DAN BRADLEY.

December, 1832.

MR. BURRELL LYLES, of Dewberry District, South Carolina, has brought to market a few bales of a new species of Cotton, the staple of which is said to be superior to any seen in that section; 11 cents were refused for it. It was grown from seeds discovered on a single stalk among Upland Cotton, that attracted attention by its early maturity and great yield.

Butter. With the exception of leather, we believe there is no single article shipped from this place that bears any comparison to the value of butter. We have been furnished with the quantity of butter shipped during the last sixty days, seven-eighths or nine-tenths of which was made in the county of Dutchess. The quantity shipped by Penfield, Day & Co. 8678 firkins; and by Donnelly, Cooper & Co. 3186 firkins; making an aggregate of 11,864 firkins. Supposing each fir-

kin to contain 100 pounds, which is the common average, it would make 1,186,400 pounds. The average price, we are told, is about 14 cents per pound, which would amount to the sum of one hundred and sixty-six thousand and ninety-six dollars.—*Catskill paper.*

Steam Power in Manchester.—In this great English manufacturing town there were in 1831, nearly 400 steam engines in operation in Manchester and in the adjacent suburbs, besides numerous forges, bleacheries, print works and foundries. Taking the average of these 400 steam engines, at 14 horse-power each, and the average consumption of coal per hour, at 13 pounds for each horse power, it will appear that the quantity of coal consumed by them in each exceeds 70,000 lbs. and if the quantity consumed in the foundries, bleacheries, and in other processes of manufactures, and by the inhabitants in the dwelling-houses, be computed at as much more, the whole consumption of coal in Manchester will not fall much short of 140,000 lbs. during each hour of the day. The price of this important article of fuel, coal, on the abundant supply of which the prosperity of Manchester is so essentially dependent, varies from eight shillings to ten shillings sterling per ton, delivered on the banks of the canal.

MECHANICS.

THE cultivation and improvement of the Mechanic Arts, in all communities, should not fail to excite the emulation of mechanics themselves, and ought to meet with the encouragement of all who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the public. Mechanics form the great body of the population of all towns and cities: they have been most appositely termed the "bones and sinews of a nation;" they are the men who bear the "heat and burden of the day," in all cases of exigence: they supply most of the comforts, and even necessities of life; and are constantly engaged in exercising their labor and skill, to benefit directly, their country. In the United States, the mechanics form not only a numerous, but most respectable class of citizens; and when properly encouraged, never fail to increase the wealth and stability of the place of their location. Indeed, wherever we see numerous, industrious and thriving mechanics, we are always sure to find indications of growing prosperity. They add to the business as well as to the convenience of a city. The policy that would dictate a course of stinted encouragement to mechanics, is not a true one. They ought to be well and liberally supported.

What is expended with them is never wasted, and seldom leaves the circle of the community in which they reside. It not only enriches the mechanic himself, but every one around him; for on him principally depends the success of other classes engaged in trade. We would wish to see the Mechanic Arts every where flourish and prosper, and obtain that reward which ought to be extended to INDUSTRY.—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE LEOPARD.

IN some old writers on Natural History there are accounts of the leopard being taken in a trap, by means of a mirror, which when the animal jumps against it, brings down the door upon him. This story may have received some sanction from the disposition of the domestic cat, when young, to survey her figure in the looking-glass.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1833.

KENRICK'S NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.
NEW VARIETIES OF FRUIT, &c.

We have, heretofore, given our opinion of this work, concisely, from a cursory view of its contents; and subsequent perusals confirm our belief in its utility. We shall not, at present, undertake a formal review of the book, but would remark that such a work was much needed, notwithstanding *Thacher's Orchardist*, and other good treatises of the kind would seem, in some measure, to have superseded the necessity for Mr. Kenrick's able production. But the science as well as the arts of horticulture have, of late, made such rapid progress that a work giving clear and condensed views of the improvements and discoveries made since the publication of any similar treatise must, of course, contain much matter which is comparatively new as well as useful.

The following, relative to obtaining new and improved varieties of fruits will, we presume, be read with interest by orchardists. Although the opinions and theories, which it advances are not in consonance with those of our correspondent S. M. (whose communication on this subject is given in this day's paper) it may lead to further discussion, and eventuate in the establishment of a correct theory relating to important objects of culture.

"M. Poiteau, when speaking of the decline of the old French varieties of Pears in the vicinity of Paris, and the urgent necessity of a renewal of the kinds has informed us in the *Annals d'Horticulture* for May, 1828, that notwithstanding the unwearied efforts which have been made in that country during several of the latter ages, by their most intelligent cultivators, in rearing new and valuable varieties from the seed; yet such attempts having been conducted on wrong principles have resulted in "*absolute nothingness*." They must, he asserts, look elsewhere for new varieties to replace the old:—*anywhere else but to their own country*;—even to America, but more especially to Belgium.

"The same writer further informs us that the celebrated Dehamed, during the long course of his scientific career, planted the seeds of all the best fruits which were eaten at his table, without being able to produce a single fruit worthy of cultivation.

"Others in that country—as the Alloys, for a succession of generations, have adopted the same course, planting the seeds of the very best fruits with no better success.

"It would thus appear that all the finest varieties of apples and pears having been raised in successive generations of fruit from the original crabbed and worthless origin, that after the improvements has gone on for five or six generations, to the production of perfect fruit, it can be carried no further; that exhausted nature, if urged beyond certain bounds recedes, and a retrograde

course commences. For the seeds of the best fruits, which are sown she generally gives back nought but the worthless. In illustration of the truth of this position, Mr. Poiteau has stated it as a fact, recorded by several authors, that the seeds of the Winter Bon Chretien always produces a detestable fruit. And Mr. Knight has positively asserted that the seed of the *wild pear*, fertilized by the stamens of the blossoms of an ameliorated one, will yield a better fruit than the seeds of an ameliorated pear.

"The mode, however, adopted in Belgium with such wonderful success in procuring new and extraordinary varieties, differs very materially from the process of Mr. Knight: for it appears that they commence by simply sowing the seeds, not of the best but rather of the most austere and indifferent varieties, for a succession of a few generations, till the perfect sorts are produced."—*Kenrick's Orchardist*, pp. 15, 16.

Again in treating of the same subject, Mr. Kenrick quotes the following passage from the *Annals d'Horticulture*, for May, 1828:—

"The Belgians give no preference to the seeds of table fruits, when they plant to obtain new ameliorated kinds. When their plants appear, they do not, like us, found their hopes upon individuals exempt from thorns, furnished with large leaves, and remarkable for the size and beauty of their wood; on the contrary they prefer the most thorny subjects, provided that the thorns are long, and that the plants are furnished with many buds or eyes, placed very near together. This last circumstance appears to them, and with reason to be an indication that the tree will speedily produce fruit. As soon as the young individuals, which offer these favorable appearances afford grafts or buds capable of being inoculated upon other stocks, these operations are performed; the apples on paradise and the pears on quince stocks, to hasten their fructification. The first fruit is generally very bad, but the Belgians do not regard that; whatever it is, they carefully collect the seeds and plant them; from these a second generation is produced, which commonly shows the commencement of an amelioration. As soon as the young plants of the second generation have scions or buds proper for the purpose, they are transferred to other stocks, as were the preceding; the third and fourth generation are treated in the same manner, and until there are finally produced ameliorated fruits worthy of being propagated. M. Van Mons asserts that the peach and apricot treated in this manner, afford excellent fruit in the third generation. The apple does not yield superior fruit before the fourth or fifth generation. The pear is slower in its amelioration; but M. Van Mons informs us, that in the sixth generation, it no longer produces inferior, but affords excellent fruits intermixed with those of middling quality."

For the New England Farmer.

RECEIPT FOR GOOD HOUSE SOAP, &c.

HAVING lately returned from the sea-shore, where the house-keeper had but twenty bushels of ashes, he informed me that he made a barrel of superior soft soap with ten bushels of clam shells burnt, added to the above quantity of ashes. Clam shells not only make good soap but the whitest and the best cement, and the best of lime for mortar and white-wash for ceilings.

Yours, &c.

H. S.

We find the following in an old almanac. We do not undertake to insure its efficacy, but are sure that it can do no harm, and would therefore advise its trial.

"A medical friend informs us, that after exercising his utmost skill to cure, or even alleviate a very distressing case of head-ache, in a distinguished character, in which he was unsuccessful, after the use of bark, valerian, steel, assafoetida, magnesia, volatile alkali, mineral acids, mercury and arsenic: an old woman proposed the use of *milk*, by taking a tumbler three times daily, which effected a cure. A head-ache very generally proceeds from the disordered state of the liquor of the stomach, (gastric juice.) Perhaps the milk may produce its beneficial effects by neutralizing acids and thereby removing the irritation in the nerves of the stomach, which directly sympathize with those of the head.

Cellars. We should suppose the health of the family would be promoted, and the warmth of the cellar increased, by having it well cleaned out, white-washed, and the bottom covered with one to three inches of tan-bark.—*Northern Farmer*.

Orchards. Rather than let hired help be idle, have all the dry limbs cut out and brought home for fuel. If any of the trees bear a worthless apple or is so far decayed as to be of little value, cut them down, and send to the nurseries for the very best variety to supply their place.—*Id.*

CONVERTIBILITY OF WHEAT INTO CHESS.

A LATE number of the *Genesee Farmer*, has the following observations on the much controverted subject of the convertibility of wheat into chess.

As popular errors grow not without roots, we have long been inquisitive why farmers have come to so strange a conclusion; and the various ways in which they have been mistaken in their observations, have to us been deeply interesting. As an instance of ocular deception timely detected we subjoin an extract of a letter received a few days ago from a valuable friend in a neighboring county, on this very subject; and we only regret that he has forbidden us to adorn our columns with his name. We can assure our readers however, that while he discharges the arduous duties of a very important office, to the satisfaction of men of all parties, he is proving on a large scale that farming may be made a profitable business.

"A few years ago I observed a rank bunch of rye and chess standing in a wet spot (such as is believed to convert wheat into chess) which had escaped the scythe of the cradler. It appeared to be one plant with different branches from the same root. I pulled it up, and upon a superficial examination thought here was proof positive of the transformation, which I had so often denied to be possible. For a moment my pride of opinion was humbled; and I felt what I had imagined for

MISCELLANY.

THE New England Society in the city of New York celebrated the landing of their Pilgrim Fathers on the 23d inst. The following verses were sung on the occasion.

ODE

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE
FATHERS. By Mr. Bryant.

Sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," by the whole company.

Wild was the day, the wintry sea
Moaned sadly on New England's strand,
When, first the thoughtful and the free,
Our fathers trod the desert land.

They little thought how pure a light
In time should gather round that day,
How love should keep their memory bright,
How wide a realm their sons should sway.

Green are their bays—but greener still
Shall round their spreading fane be wreathed,
And regions, now untrod, shall thrill
With reverence when their names are breathed.

Till where the sun with softer fires,
Looks on the vast Pacific's sleep,
The children of the Pilgrim Sires
'This hallowed day, like us, shall keep.

The following ode, composed by the Rev. James Flint, of Salem, for the occasion, was sung by Mr. Wright

We have met to remember the day,
When the Pilgrims first trod the bleak shore,
That gave them a home far away
From the homes they should visit no more.
We will not forget what we owe them,
For all they have left us in trust;
And though fall'n in our virtues below them,
We still to their fame will be just.

We have met to remember their deeds,
The privations and toils they endured,
Tho' the heart o'er their sufferings bleeds,
It exalts in the rights they secured.
The rights they bequeathed us we'll cherish,
A heritage sacred and dear;
And their rock-grindled refuge shall perish,
Ere their sons cease their names to revere.

We'll remember the faith of our sires,
Their sun in their seasons of gloom,
That reflected from heaven's sky spires
The bright halo of hope on the tomb.
'Twas to worship their God unmolested,
They left the loved scenes of their youth
For a land which no tyrant infested,
Self-exiled for freedom and truth.

We'll remember their wisdom, who rear'd
On the pillars of justice and right,
A republic of sages rever'd,
And dreaded by kings in their might.
Of their skill and prophetic discerning
New England a monument stands,
In her morals, religion and learning,
The glory and pride of all lands.

The neat village, the school-house and church,
Her broad hills, her deep valleys and streams,
The tall pine, the rough oak, the smooth birch,
Are all fresh in our day thoughts and dreams,
O New England wherever sojourning,
Thy children, in sadness or mirth,
By distance unseen'd with fond yearning
Still turn to the land of their birth.

We can never the pathways forget,
We so oft in our boyhood have trod,
To the school, where our playmates we met,
And the house, where we worship'd our God.

Ere we're found in our waywardness slumbering
The lessons there taught us in love,
Be our right hand bereft of its coming,
And, palsied our tongue, cease to move.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c. IN RUSSIA.

A Peasant's House. The whole premises consist, generally, of a court-yard with a covered roof, of an enclosure for the cattle, another for the hay, an ice-cellar for the milk and meat in summer, a store-house for oats, rye and buckwheat, and a covered porch with a door, to intercept the exit of heat from the *cezhla*, in winter; lastly, the *cezhla*, that part of the house inhabited by the peasant and his family, and heated with a large brick oven-stove. In Bialo Russia stoves are not so much used as raised hearths, on which fires are kindled.

Landlord and Tenant. The peasants in Russia were formerly, it is known to our readers, slaves of the soil, as perhaps the greater number of them are at this day. The lower order of tenants are often in nearly as debased a condition. According to the written law of Russia, the peasants can only be obliged by their masters to work for them three days in each week; but in practice this regulation is null and void. The peasants are *actually* obliged to do all their masters' field work before they can touch their own. In case of refusal, their masters can find means to punish them as they think proper.

An Execution. What is called an *execution* in the Polish Government is a quartering upon a peasant some of the household vassals, usually the greatest blackguards, who riot, eat and drink in the house, till the peasant pays his dues, or complies with his landlord's demands, as of fowls, eggs and butter, if he wants to give a feast. Sometimes these executions are inflicted for not working well, for rudeness to the Jew farmers and for various other causes. The preparations for a ball, for example, make the villages around the Ghospodeen, or country gentleman, who is owner of the district, scenes of rapine and misery. The hungry vassals of the household act like real marauders. They search for fowls in the chest, butter amongst the linen, and eggs in the bosoms of the peasants, poking into every hole and corner, and insulting in every possible way the poor villagers, both males and females.

Apprentices to Mechanics. The Russian and Polish gentry are in the practice of sending some of the young boys and girls of their household as apprentices to different trades in the metropolitan cities; indeed, almost all the apprentices of the different artisans there are composed of this class.

Siesta. The *siesta* or after dinner nap, is not confined to southern climates. In the heat of summer, in Russia, not only elderly people in good circumstances, but almost the whole body of the people, take a two hours' nap, usually from one to three in the afternoon; but then working people in the summer, are in the habit of rising at three or four o'clock in the morning. Even in winter the custom of sleeping after dinner is by no means uncommon.

Drinks. *Quass* is a sour, fermented liquor, made from rye-malt, and is the usual drink of the common people in Russia. It is represented as a very refreshing drink in the heats of summer.

A much more pernicious and a too common drink, is *vodky*, a sort of whiskey, made from malt and rye flour.

No one has lived in Russia without appreciating the benefits of the Russian tea-tin, or *sumovar*, which is not unlike the old English tea-tin in shape, but is heated with charcoal. When the teapot is placed on the top of the *sumovar*, the strength of the tea is drawn off sooner and better than by any similar process with which we are familiar. Brick Tea, the commonest and cheapest sort of tea, used mostly in Siberia, is sold in pieces of a form similar to bricks. It is sometimes made a substitute for money; goods being valued by the number of these pieces of tea.

Accommodations on the road. Their are no bed-rooms in the houses upon the road, but if the traveller should have a bed or pillow with him, he gets it spread out at night on the floor of the sitting-room; if he have no bed, he can generally find cushions or sofa or pieces of felt to stretch himself out upon for the night, at least in the post-houses.

Moscow Hospitality. The most prominent feature of Moscow is hospitality, or the propensity for keeping open table. One may affirm without hesitation that more is eaten and drunk in Moscow, in one year, than in the whole of Italy in twice the time. To make their guests eat and drink to excess is esteemed in Moscow the first characteristic of a good *accueil*. To guzzle and swill to a *ne plus ultra* is a sort of pleasure which even well bred people do not deny themselves.

One who ever doth tread upon another's heels. A tradesman, being suddenly called out of his room on business, left upon the table a bill of exchange which he had just received. Whilst his wife was engaged in bathing her infant, another child, a few years older, took the bill and tore it to pieces. The father, entering at the moment, became so enraged, that he gave the child a violent blow on the head, and it fell lifeless to the ground. The mother dropt her infant into the bathing-tub, and ran towards her elder child, but her assistance was of no avail. In her despair, she forgot the younger child for a few minutes, and returning to the tub found her infant drowned.—*English Paper.*

SWEET HERBS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market Street.—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin canisters for domestic use, viz:

Sweet Marjoram, 37½ cts.—Thyme, 33 cts.—Summer Savory, 25 cts.—Sage, 17 cts.—per canister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle. dec 36

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1833.

NO. 27.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

PROFITABLE CULTIVATION, USE OF ROOTS IN FARMING, &c.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Dear Sir,—Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and J. Buell, Esqs. have written so much and so ably, on the advantages of raising and feeding roots to stock, that it would be presumptuous in me, to say any thing more on this subject, but as their communication induced me to try the experiment, perhaps an account of my success, may prevail on others to follow my example. In England it is well understood that no farmer can prosper without his turnip field, and it is likewise believed that in this climate it is impossible to feed the crop out to advantage, even from cellars during the severity of winter; to remedy this inconvenience, I have erected a building partly on the Pennsylvania plan, 40 feet square, and sufficiently large to hold my grain, straw and threshing machine; underneath this is a stone basement laid with lime cement, 9 feet in the clear. Across the upper end, and next to the bank, is a cellar, occupying one fourth of the basement; this is so arranged that it can be loaded from a shoot and from a tipped-up cart, and with a door below sufficiently large to admit a wheelbarrow, which is moved on a level from the vault to the basement, in which the air is expected to be at all times so temperate that we can feed without freezing the roots, and when the weather is more mild the wheelbarrow can be pushed forward into the sheds adjoining on the same level. By these means my roots are preserved at all times in a sound state, and may be fed when wanted with a great abridgment of labor. My crop of roots occupied this season two small fields without manure, one containing one acre thirteen rods of stiff loam, resting on gravel; this field was manured last year with 25 loads of sheep dung and 100 bushels of leached ashes, and produced 130 bushels of corn, (see N. E. Farmer, Vol. X, No. 20.) This season it was ploughed and harrowed with a fine harrow to a garden mould, then rolled and thrown into narrow ridges, two and a half feet apart. It was planted on the 15th of June with mangel wurtzel, the seed drilled on the ridges at the distance of 10 inches; as my seed fell short the field was completed with ruta бага. Part of the plants came up and looked well, but the most of the mangel wurtzel failed entirely. This part of the field was again ploughed on the 25th of July, and sowed broadcast with the common flat turnip, harrowed and rolled. The plants were thinned to 8 inches, (my order was 16, but my man could not bear to lose so many fine plants;) he spent two days in thinning and hoeing the turnips, which grew with great rapidity and soon covered the ground, the tops were from 15 to 16 inches in height; and the bottoms nearly half their thickness out of the ground, and so large as nearly to come in contact with each other. The other portion of the field that was covered with mangel wurtzel and ruta бага, appeared very thrifty, the plants all standing and uncommonly large. This field excited a great deal of attention, it was viewed by most of the villagers as a curiosity; three families were plentifully supplied with them from the

time they were of the size of an egg until harvested. Twenty bushels were delivered on the field to pay laborers for harvesting, two loads were taken tops and all to the barn to feed, rather more than 100 bushels of the smallest were disposed of to families in the village at 25 cts. per bushel, and 16 loads of common turnips, 10 of ruta бага, and 11 of mangel wurtzel, averaging 25 bushels to a load, were stowed in the new cellar—but this is not all, we fed 5 hogs with the tops of the mangel wurtzel about 5 weeks, and 6 oxen at work at the same time at noon with ruta бага leaves. Again, the ground is clean and in good order for a crop of barley and grass seed, and one team may easily plough, harrow and roll the field in one day. The tops left on the ground gave a full feed to 6 milch cows and 200 sheep for 7 or 8 days. The other field was an entirely different soil; it was originally a hemlock swamp, it had been lately drained, and the stumps drawn off or burnt; this portion was ploughed last year for the first time, deep, with a strong plough and 6 oxen; it proved to be a rich vegetable mould resting on stiff clay, and was cropped on the furrow with buckwheat; it produced a large crop of straw and a fair crop of grain this season; it was ploughed once, but not so deep as to disturb the original sod, and all sown with oats and grass seed, excepting between half and three quarters of an acre reserved for ruta бага. Owing to the ground being wet, it was not worked until the 25th of June; it was then thrown into narrow ridges and drilled on the top of the ridge with ruta бага, but it was yet too wet, the ground baked, and the plants came up irregularly; we were unable to work it until the 1st of August, when the ground after a shower was ploughed, hoed out, and the ridges filled by transplanting. The ground worked uncommonly light and mellow, and from this time the plants grew rapidly, although far behind the other field; we harvested them three weeks too early, while they were in rapid growth. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we pitted from this field (the new cellar not being finished) 375 bushels.

If I have been more successful in my crops than my neighbors, it is owing partly to diligence, and adopting the maxim that what is done shall be well done, and also to adopting the practice of my friend Earl Stimpson, of Saratoga, of depositing my manure on the top rather than the bottom of the furrow. I began my improvements by ploughing deep with six oxen and a strong plough. This is done as well to level the ground as to bring up the stones below any future ploughing, which are carefully picked and carted off the ground, and after the land is perfectly cleaned, worked into a fine garden mould; the manure is then applied to the amount of 10 to 25 loads of 26 bushels to the load. This is spread evenly on the surface and well incorporated with the earth with a fine tooth harrow; in preparing these fields for their regular rotations much labor is frequently expended, but in no instance, except in the wet clay bottom, has the crop failed, always amply repaying the extra labor, as well as the labor incident to the production, and the land is at once increased in value from \$10 per acre, (the original cost,) to pay the interest on at least \$100 per acre.

It is wonderful to notice the good effects of comparatively small quantities of manure applied as above. It may be asked, How does the manure operate? Do not the plants receive a greater proportion of nourishment from the air than is generally allowed? does not the manure rather serve to attract this nourishment by its fermenting or other properties as well as moisture to the plants? keeping by this means the ground soft and mellow rather than communicating direct nourishment to the roots. The application of plaster and lime warrants some such ideas as suggested above, which I leave to far more able heads to describe. Thus far I have given a history of my rich crops and mode of securing and feeding them; I believe there is no mistake, at any rate none is intended, and if worthy of record you are at liberty to publish it. I am yours, respectfully,

BENJAMIN BUTLER.

Oxford, (Chenango, N. Y.) Dec. 26, 1832.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, AS COMPARED WITH OTHER PURSUITS.

TILLAGE of the earth was the first employment assigned to man, and it is of all occupations the most pleasant and independent. It is one which not only requires physical ability, but if carried to the most profitable and praiseworthy extent, it also requires mental exertion—and by these very requisitions, it creates and preserves a healthy and vigorous state of body and mind. No individual need be happier nor prouder than the cultivator of the earth—to be sure he has his cloudy days; the seasons are sometimes unpropitious, cutting short his crops, and grasping with an iron hand some of his dearest interests;—but wrecks are found elsewhere than on his coasts. The merchant, and mechanic, and manufacturer, all have their moments of adversity to dread; and perhaps with not a single hope to cheer them on in their struggle between duty and self; the husbandman is never beyond hope, as long as his land exists and fertility continues to abide in its vitals—and when did either the one or the other fail?

But it is not the security of the farmer which alone recommends his situation, it is the inexhaustible source of pleasure always at his command. It is he, who can study to the most advantage the mysteries of nature—it is he, who has access at all times to her charms; the happy song of the bird strikes pleasantly upon his ear; the morning breeze comes gratefully to his brow; the rising sun, the beautiful flower and ever-varying foliage, the joyous insect, and the thousands and tens of thousands of objects blessed and indulged under the guidance of a kind Father—are to him scenes glorious and great. He is not confined to a dwelling, to perform the mental drudgery and make the dry calculations of the merchant; nor to a shop, to go through the laborious and tiresome operations of the mechanic—neither has he to traverse the ocean, encountering the dangers and partaking of the toils and hardships of the mariner; in the charming language of Bloomfield,

“—No wilds has he to roam,
But bright enclosures circle round his home.”

Such is the husbandman's lot, which so many

affect to dread, and which *formerly* so many affected to despise; it possesses more advantages to recommend it to the notice of man, than any other employment upon the wide earth. It is an occupation admirably calculated to improve and exalt the human mind, from the very circumstance that the mind is continually called upon, to study and observe and admire the works and providence of a superior Being; there is not a particle of earth, nor an insect, nor an herb, but which affords food for an intelligent mind to taste and enjoy. The great phenomena of nature, which have at different times been discovered, and whose discovery has brought about revolutions and effected changes, (the thought of which would have before startled the very soul of man,) have been first observed and made known by those engaged in the pursuit of Agriculture—a fact which ought to excite love and attention to the subject.

In pursuing this avocation, man has opportunities to perfect his acquaintance with many of the sciences—which, if he was otherwise engaged, he might not so conveniently avail himself of. A farm is a vast text book of chemistry, botany, &c. proving their principles, and continually testing the efficiency and value of the application of those principles—and man in purchasing it pays nothing for these treasures of knowledge it contains. He may analyze soils, and discover the properties and use of herbs and plants, and do this, as it were, in the regular course of his business—without hardly devoting an extra hour or bestowing an extra thought on the subject; and moreover, a healthy system and a firm and vigorous mind bring to the task that energy and devotion which insures success.

It is not the least recommendation of Agriculture, that those engaged in it are the most independent class of men on the globe. They are subservient to no one, on the contrary every other business is supported by them; if the vessels of the merchant were rotting at the wharves, the sound of the hammer was no longer heard, the hum of factory machinery had ceased, the husbandman might still go on. To be sure, the market for his produce might be dull and the commodity of money scarce, but he might still live comfortably, and every article of clothing and diet could be had, which ought to be found on the list of comfort and convenience; his schoolmaster and other functionaries whom he must necessarily employ, might be hired as in old times, on a salary of potatoes or pumpkins. Take it in what light you will, the independence of the farmer is a just and a noble dispensation of Providence: it is he, who bears the "burden and heat of the day," and whose mind by the nature and constancy of his employment is raised above the little trickeries and miserable evasions of trade,—and it is he, therefore, who should stand first on the roll of merit.

I cannot better close these remarks than by observing, that at the present day the husbandman is beginning to participate largely of the honors and offices of his country. Men of thorough academic education, distinguished and wealthy individuals, are taking a personal interest in agriculture—setting their own shoulder to the wheel, and encouraging and assisting others to do the same. It is astonishing what a revolution has taken place in regard to this subject within the last half century; formerly our public offices were held altogether by professional men—now their seats are occupied by manual laborers, men who are an

honor and a light to their country. This is right and natural; the farming community is the largest, and it would be singular if they were obliged to select their representatives from any other class. It should be recollected then by every individual entering upon life, that a choice of Agriculture as his avocation will by no means close the gates of popular favor against him, but on the contrary will be a hearty and a warm recommendation wherever he may go.

Silver Hill, January 10th, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.
GRAPES.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I formerly made some inquiries through the medium of your journal, vol. 9, p. 266, concerning a variety of Grapes, discovered in Major Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, and in p. 299, of the same vol. you published a communication from Col. R. Carr, of Philadelphia, stating that he had some of the vines growing from seeds gathered in the expedition by Mr. J. Say. I wish, (and presume the information would be acceptable to others as well as myself,) Mr. Carr would inform us through the medium of your Journal whether they have yet produced fruit, and if so what is the quality, and how it compares with that of other native grapes.

As there are so many varieties of native grapes in cultivation, (amounting to probably one hundred or more in all,) would it not be advisable to communicate the results of those cultivated in this part of the country whose qualities are not well known, for publication in your paper, stating the quality of the fruit for the table or for wine, where it has been tried, the hardiness and productiveness of the vines? I am well satisfied, and believe I have high authority in favor of my opinion, that if the vine is to become, in a short period, an object of extensive culture in this country for wine-making, it must be either with our native vines or hybrids, although perhaps the *Vitis vinifera* may in time become sufficiently acclimated to produce good and regular crops.

I have a native vine in bearing which I purchased at New Haven in this State, under the name of the Bland, supposing it to be the true Bland, pale red. It bears well, and the grapes are to some persons of better flavor than the Isabella. They are of an oval form, and moderate size, of a black color, and remarkably sweet when fully ripe. I consider it of about equal excellence with the Isabella for cultivation, though neither the berries nor clusters are so large. Among the native kinds that I have seen, or seen described, I do not find any answering to this kind. It has no foxy taste, but considerable pulp.

Berlin, Ct. Dec. 28th, 1832.

For the New England Farmer.
AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XI.

APPLES, for winter, should be gathered by hand—first of October—middle of the day, when fair and dry weather—spread thin on a chamber floor, till late in November, then barrelled up, and put in a cool place in the cellar.

AUTUMN. In this season cart out your summer dung; and plough all your land to be seeded the next spring. One ploughing at this time, will answer for one in the spring, when your team is feeble, and save spring labor, which is very precious.

BARLEY ground should be ploughed twice, or

three times—sowed early—two bushels to one acre—ploughed in immediately after sowing—no grain is harder to sprout; and none requires more ripening in the field.

BEES. Their house is too well known to need a description. In May and June they generally send forth swarms; and to manage them on these occasions, let your bee-house be made so tall as to admit three tier of hives, one above another. Let the hives be ten inches deep, and twelve or fourteen broad. An under hive is made with a round hole through the top, of three inches diameter, covered with a sliding shutter. One of these hives should be placed directly under an inhabited hive, before they are disposed to send out a new swarm. Instead of swarming they will descend into the hive below; and when that is full, let them find another beneath it: they will take possession of the lowermost. They begin at the top and build downwards. When a hive is taken up, instead of destroying the bees, drive in the shutter, and run a long thin knife round, to part it from that which is below it: slip the hive off upon a smooth board, and carry it into your dwelling house, and open one of the windows of the room, after the hive is laid on its side. This must be done in a cool morning, and when the sun gets up and the air grows warmer, the bees will quit the hive, and go into the hive next to the place whence they were taken. Those bees which are found among the honey, still and unable to fly, may be thrown into a tub of water: they will soon recover their activity and go after their companions.

BURNETT grows well on the poorest of ground. One acre will yield three loads of hay—but it twice—forty bushels of seed to an acre—better than oats for horses—the straw, when threshed, better than common hay. Burnett keeps green all the winter, and grows—no frost hurts it—may be cut and given to cattle in the spring, as soon as the snow is gone, they will eat it greedily. It may be used fall and spring as long, and as soon as the ground is bare. It would be proper to have pastures of it.

CABBAGES require moist, rich land. The later taken up the better, in a dry and windy day—set them heads down, till carried into the cellar, and then heads up, and close together, where they may have a little frost—warmth soon destroys them.

CALVES for veal, should be kept from the cow—suck only two tits the first week—three the second, and the whole after the two following weeks—then kill them. Those to be reared, should come as early as April—have more or less milk for ten or twelve weeks. After the first fortnight, mix in skimmed milk, or hay tea, or meal and water. When they are a month old, place some sweet hay in clef sticks, and they will soon learn to eat it. As soon as grass is grown, turn them out—give them milk and water for a few days, and house them for a few nights—they should be housed early in the fall and kept warm in the winter.

CATTLE. If you must pinch them, do it in the beginning, rather than in the close of winter. They feel the first coming of cold weather severely; and the spring may open early. It hurts them to graze in winter—should be confined to the barn yard, and there watered—will save all their dung. They should be housed in cold rains, which hurt them more than the severest dry cold.

To increase manure, some farmers keep a numerous stock; but the just rule is this, no more cattle than will eat all your fodder. In general, one load of hay will make one load of dung. Estimate your dung by your fodder.

CARROTS, sow on sandy, or loamy land—plough, or dig twelve inches deep—sow last week in April. A little dung sufficient to dress the ground—will yield abundantly—good for fattening cattle, swine and sheep.

CLOVER will grow on any soil—dry, sandy, loamy, or gravelly—bears drought better than any other grass, as it comes forward early, and has a long tap root. Sow ten pounds to an acre—in England they sow twenty—you may bush, or plough it in—it requires less manure than any other grass—mow it in June, when the heads are about half-turned, and in the morning. Spread, turn and rake it into cocks before night—next day, open, spread and turn it once or twice, and cock it again; and let it sweat a day or two before housing. This grass requires all your attention in making it—it enriches land—lasts but two years, and is the only hay that will fat an horse without provender. It is most excellent for swine to feed on—one acre of rich land, well set with it, will keep twenty hogs well, from the beginning of May, to the end of October, without any other food: and the swine will enrich the land.

COLT, to break him, never strike, but often lead him by the side of another horse, with a bridle. When he walks well, bring him to trot after him. Then lead him often in the saddle. Then put on a small weight, and gradually increase it. Then let one hold, and another mount him, and ride after another horse, in a ploughed field, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop, or go on at your pleasure. By this easy method you will break your colt, without breaking his spirits.

COW. Great attention should be paid to so profitable a creature. At the lowest estimate, her value must be more than five pounds per annum. She should be milked morning and evening, at the same time in the day, as near as possible—when near calving, put her into a pen by herself—when calved, give her warm drink for the first two days—if she does not clean, give her a bucket of warm water, in which some wood ashes have been put—card her gently during the winter, till near the time of her calving, then cease. Keep no more cows than you can feed plentifully, both winter and summer. Rich pastures in summer, will afford an abundance of milk for butter and cheese; and good keeping in winter, will give you fat calves in the spring. Farrow cows should have corn as well as good hay, or milking them for twelve months will render them very thin and poor. In very hot weather cows should be watered three times in a day, and placed in shady pastures. Farmers should bear it in mind, that a farrow cow is not so profitable by one third part, as one which calves annually.

CROSS, should be cut in February, or in March, and may be stuck in moist mud, or in clay. They will keep two or three months; but I prefer those taken immediately from the tree. Avoid suckers.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN—Sir, The assertion in your paper of the 10th October last, relative to fruit from the garden of Gardiner Greene, Esq. I wish to rectify—you will find the following statement to be correct.

The Melons, were the produce of the garden of Gardiner Greene, Esq. under the care of William Sheridan and not of Mr. Senior. The Peas were from the garden of Jonathan Phillips, Esq. under the superintendence of Mr. Senior.

This is to refute an erroneous statement in your paper of October 10th, 1832, above quoted.

I am yours with respect,

WILLIAM SHERIDAN.

Jan. 2d, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN—Sir, I have a valuable OX, which has a bunch on his cheek called by the people in this vicinity a *holdfast*. If you or any of your correspondents can give any information through the medium of your useful paper how it may be cured you will greatly oblige an

ATTENTIVE READER.

Danstable, Jan. 8th, 1833.

We would be much obliged to any friend for observations relative to the cause and cure of the above named disease.—*Ed. N. E. Far.*

For the New England Farmer.

CANTIFLOWER.

MR. EDITOR, Allow me through the medium of your very useful periodical, to express my surprise, and that of many friends and neighbors, that our farmers do not devote more space and attention to the culture of the *cantiflower*. A most delicious vegetable it is, and healthy and tender withal; but so little cultivated that the demand is not one twentieth part supplied. A single cantiflower brings from 25 cts. to a dollar in our market, and the taste for them is extending rapidly as they are becoming more known. I trust, therefore, that our farmers will ponder on these things, and give us the next year an abundant harvest of this exquisite but expensive vegetable.

Yours, &c.

EPICURUS.

Boston, January, 1833.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

The Trustees of the *Essex Agricultural Society*, continue to offer their Premiums, for improvements and skill in husbandry, as manifested in the management of entire farms and their appendages, to wit:

The best	Thirty Dollars,
“ second	Twenty-seven Dollars,
“ third	Twenty-four Dollars,
“ fourth	Twenty-one Dollars,
“ fifth	Eighteen Dollars,
“ sixth	Fifteen Dollars—

amounting to one hundred and thirty-five dollars, which will be paid the present year, if a sufficient number of meritorious claims shall be presented to the notice of the Committee.

They earnestly solicit those in every town in the County, who are ambitious of doing well what they have to do, whether they occupy small farms or large ones, to come forward as competitors for these premiums. By so doing they will be sure of an adequate reward. If they should apply additional labor and skill in the management of their farms, they will find their reward in the increased produce, as well as in the satisfaction of having faithfully done their duty—and when this is apparent, the Society will as cheerfully award, as they will receive the premiums offered.

Applications on this subject may be made to J.

H. Duncan at Flaverhill, or J. W. Proctor at Danvers. By order of the Trustees,

J. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

N. B. Publishers of newspapers, willing to do the Farmers of the County a favor, are respectfully requested to insert this notice in their papers.

Tommy Buck was brought up to take care of seventeen cows, belonging to his father; to drive a four ox team with Tib, the old mare, at the end of it; cut wood in the winter, and raise grain in the summer. But alas! at the perilous age of sixteen a dancing master came into the village, and Tommy by dint of persuading, persuaded his honest old father to permit him to subscribe, and instead of chanting obsolete psalm tunes in the chimney corner upon a winter's evening, pumps, ruffles and a fiddle “reigned in their stead.” In lieu of flail, pigeon wings and “right and left” were heard on the barn-floor, and the oxen and Tib were left to “chew the cud” of superfluous loneliness. Tommy's ideas were raised, and his wits outright descended from his head to his heels, leaving his upper story to let. Straightaway a ball was had, and Tommy shipped the shell of a fashionable, and wore gloves, and fell in love. True, he was rather awkward in mannerisms at first; but then he sported a smart toe and acquired ease and impudence—and eventually, by activity and toe and heel exertion, capered into the good graces of Molly Reed, who could weave sixteen yards of shirting per diem. Tommy then set up for a beau after ladies' own hearts, and went to town to sell gown patterns as apprentice, (being above driving the oxen in partnership with Tib) determined to become a *merchant*. And so he did—and his father died, leaving him the bulk of his fortune, when Tommy determined to do two things, viz. cut Molly and keep a curriole. The first was the most difficult, but he had learned a “thing or two,” and after a due quantity of tears on her part, the separation was effected and the curriole purchased. Tib, the old mare, the cows and oxen, were translated into two greys, and Tommy from a plough boy to a fine gentleman. The farms, milking pails, pigs, hens and ducks, were changed to cash and style, and the balance over this *necessary* expenditure invested in the house of *Tommy Buck*, Landshark & Co. And then Tommy went to the Springs and gamed, to the theatre and drank, to his counting house and whistled, and these were beautiful times. Tommy's credit was good, and he used it; his cash was plenty, and he spent it; his health fine, and he gave it a trial. Who like Tommy? He made love anew to a city belle, but the sly old fox of a father said nay. He asked a poet to write doleful ditties, and he said nay, and he paid him. The sonnets were full of darts and cruels—and the girl married another. Tommy sighed, and drank, and gamed and whistled, “to drive dull care away,” and then failed. Tib kicks up her heels in scorn at him. Molly sends four chubby children to school and loves her husband. His lady-love of sonnet reading memory does not notice him in the street and Tommy has shipped to go to India at ten dollars per month in the fore-caste of a ship.

Moral. Pigs and cows and ducks and hens and old Tib with a good farm and money at interest, are better than greys and currioles, and gaming, and theatres, and style; unless one prefers to go to India at ten dollars per month before the mast—and so ends our story.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832.
By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

[Continued from page 201.]

The introduction of foreign insects, in a country before uninhabited by them, is a circumstance of more importance than at first would be anticipated. It may occur in various ways. Man, in his wanderings and migrations, has been instrumental in the dispersion and colonization of a multitude of insects. They adhere to his garments and bedding, riot in his stock of provisions, and lurk among his imported seeds, fruits, plants, and drugs. The hail-bug, the flea, the cock-roach, the bacon-grub,* and the meal-worm,† have been universal travellers, and are now citizens of the world. Commerce brought the first of these insects to England from the continent at an early period.‡ "The Scotch," it has been said, "beware its introduction among them as one of the evils of the union, and for that reason distinguish it by the name of the English bug." Kalin§ observes, that it was unknown to the northern Indians of America. "The common house-fly|| is stated to have been brought by shipping to our shores, where it had not been seen before the arrival of Europeans. The sugarmite,¶ a native of the West Indies, is now rather common in Europe and America. The violet-colored borer,** of the pine, originally indigenous to our forests, is now naturalized in Europe, having been carried thither in timber from America; while, in return, we have received from thence another pine-eating borer,†† whose mischievous powers render it a formidable assailant of wooden edifices. This insect, we are informed by Kirby and Spence,‡‡ does material injury to the wood-work of houses in London, by piercing the rafters in every direction. Its stomach seems to have the insensibility of that of an ostrich, and its jaws the strength of iron nippers: for it has been known to perforate sheets of lead, one-sixth of an inch in thickness, with which roofs were covered, and in its stomach fragments of the metal were discovered. The pea-bug§§ of America is now found in England and a part of the continent of Europe. The minute-beetle,||| so common in ship-bread, is a native of Europe; it is often seen in our vessels, and occasionally on shore. The notorious poplar-worm,¶¶ a spiny caterpillar, whose falsely reputed venomous powers caused almost the extermination of the Lombardy poplar some years ago, is not indigenous to this country, but was probably introduced with the tree it naturally inhabits, but which it deserts in preference for our more abundant willows and elms. The nettle and thistle have brought with them from Europe some of their peculiar insects,*** which happily are more serviceable than the weeds they have accompanied. It cannot be denied that many of our destructive insects are now spread

far and wide through those sections of the Eastern continent which have had commercial intercourse with America; but it is evident that we have not been gainers by an exchange; for in this country are now naturalized immense numbers of foreign insects, whose ravages are by no means compensated by the benefits derived from the Asiatic silk-worm, at this time an object of so much interest to statesmen and manufacturers, nor by those annually abstracted from the European honey-bee, "the white man's fly," now, through the instrumentality of our forefathers, swarming even in the Western wilds of this continent.

It is of the greatest consequence, in devising remedies for the injuries of insects, first to learn something of their economy. Were our insect enemies at all times as apparent as their ravages, preventive means might more readily be adopted; but many of them are not only masked in various disguises during the period of their devastations, but carry on their offensive operations only in the obscurity of the night, or insidiously conceal themselves while performing the work of destruction. Others, though their attacks are made in broad day-light, and though they may, while thus employed, be constantly exposed to our examination, soon escape from us by changing their forms. These facts show the necessity of learning their habits and changes, if we wish to apply a remedy to the evils they occasion. The transformations of insects are indeed exceedingly interesting in themselves, and are almost without a parallel in the other animal races.

Like birds, amphibious animals, and most fishes, insects are produced from eggs; but, unlike theirs, the newly hatched young, either have not the same number of members as their parents, or are wholly different from them in form and habits. The offspring of rose-bugs and of moths are not rose-bugs and moths; they are grubs and caterpillars, which, having been hatched in situations where the parental instinct has discovered their appropriate food, begin immediately to devour what is before them, and at the expiration of a definite period attain their full size, cast their skins, and appear in a new form. In this new form the insects are said to be in the *pupa* or chrysalis state. Their former activity and voracity cease; they no longer use their limbs to change their situation, but remain with them folded close to their bodies in a state of absolute abstinence and almost complete torpidity and rest. In process of time the delicate and tender skin that invests their bodies hardens, the flesh with its new-grown skin, cleaves and separates beneath the old one, and at length the imprisoned insects burst their useless cases, withdraw their limbs from their envelopes, and, in due season, emerge from their retreats, warm and dry themselves in the sun-beams, and launch upon their untired wings into the air, the exact counterparts of their progenitors.

The term *larva*, originally signifying a mask, is applied to all insects in the young or growing state; to caterpillars, grubs, and maggots, whose future forms are completely disguised, and to the young of bugs, crickets, grasshoppers, plant-lice, and some other insects, whose subsequent stages are unattended with any remarkable changes of form. The second state is the *pupa*; and, while in this, the insects last mentioned continue to feed, grow, and move about like the larvae, which they also resemble in form. The third or final change develops all in their perfect state, with new organs

and propensities. Hence two kinds of transformation are recognised. One of them seems to consist in little more than a casting of the external skin, and the acquisition of additional organs, with a preservation of the same general form and habits; this is called *incomplete* transformation; the other, including an eating, a quiescent, and a winged state, exhibits insects, in their progress, in three distinct forms, and three different modes of existence; this constitutes a *complete* transformation.

A few examples will illustrate the transformations, or metamorphoses, of some common insects, and present a general view of their history. The squash-bug* passes through an imperfect transformation. In shape it is, while young, or a larva, proportionally shorter and more rounded than the perfect insect, and its color is of a pale, ashy hue. When it enters upon the pupa state its form lengthens, and two little scales are seen upon its back, which are sheaths representing and actually enclosing the future wings of the insect. It continues all this time to walk about, and to imbibe, by means of its sharp proboscis, the juices of the plant on which it subsists. In the perfect state it appears with a pair of delicate, filmy wings folded beneath two tough covers, which lie flat upon its back and cross each other at their ends. In this stage it feeds also by suction upon the juices of the squash leaves; but, with additional organs, it has acquired new propensities, which lead it to provide for the continuation of its species, and, this being accomplished, it perishes. The transformations of grasshoppers also are incomplete; young and old, larvae, pupae, and perfect insects being alike active, and partaking a common food.

The following are instances of complete metamorphosis. The white grub, which is so often turned up by the plough in fields, lives beneath the surface of the soil, and feeds upon the fibrous roots of the grasses. It afterwards becomes a pupa, exhibiting a form intermediate between that of a grub and a beetle; legs small and useless are visible, a pair of eyes, and two little horns or antennae. For some time it remains at rest in the earth, till its appointed season having arrived, it bursts the filmy skin that enfolded its body and limbs, digs itself a passage to the surface, and comes forth a chestnut-colored beetle,† commonly known here as the *dorr-bug*. In this, its last and winged state, it devours the leaves of trees, seeks its mate, and deposits its eggs in the ground. The whole generation of dorr-bugs perishes within six weeks after emerging from the earth in the beetle form.

The borer of the apple-tree, a white worm, or grub, devours the fragments of wood it has gnawed in making its cylindrical path within the trunk of the tree, and pushes the undigested refuse out of the hole by which it has entered. When fully grown it becomes a pupa, which, like that of the dorr-bug, exhibits short, folded legs, wings and horns, of no use to it while within its burrow. Early in June the pupa-skin is ruptured, and the insect emerges from the tree by gnawing through the thin covering of bark that protected the upper extremity of its hole. Upon issuing into the air it is found to be a beetle,‡ white beneath and longitudinally striped with brown above. In this, its perfect state, it lives only upon the young

* *Dermodestes lardarius*. L. † *Tenebrio molitor*. L.

‡ See "A Treatise on Bugs, by J. Southall." Bvo. London, 1730.

§ Travels, ed. 1770. Vol. II. p. 11.

|| Belknap, Hist. of N. Hamp. Vol. III. p. 135.

¶ *Lepisma saccharinum*. L. ** *Callidium violaceum*. L.

†† *Callidium boyleum*. L.

‡‡ "Outlines of Entomology," (3d ed.) Vol. I. pp. 235, 236, note.

§§ *Bruchus Pisi*. L.

||| *Anobium paniceum*. F.

¶¶ The larva of the *Papilio Antiopa*. L.

*** The *Papilio Atalanta* inhabits the nettle, the *Papilio Cardui* the thistle.

* *Coreus ordinator*. Say. † *Saperda bicincta*. Say.

‡ *Melolontha Quercina*. Knock.

and tender leaves of the apple and other allied trees.

The caterpillars of the apple-tree, which are hatched from those curious ring-like clusters of eggs surrounding the young twigs, are, as you well know, furnished with jaws, and devour the leaves of this tree. They have also sixteen legs, and, in crawling from leaf to leaf and branch to branch, spin from their lips a delicate thread, which is a clue to conduct them back to the shelter of their mummy-coated, silken tents. From the first to the middle of June they descend from the trees, and seclude themselves in various hiding-places. Each one then weaves around its body a small silken shroud or cocoon, fills the meshes with a yellowish powder, slips off and packs in one end of its case its old coat, and appears in a new form, that of a brown chrysalis or pupa devoid of prominent legs and wings. Sixteen days afterwards the pupa-skin is rent, a moth issues from it, ejects from its mouth a quantity of liquid matter to soften the end of its cocoon, and then forces its way out. In the moth state it is furnished with a very short tongue, and subsists only upon the honey and dew of plants.

The common potato-worm, when it ceases feeding, descends into the earth, and is there changed into a brown pupa of a cylindrical form, pointed at one end and rounded at the other, whence proceeds a sort of stem or hook that passes backwards beyond the middle of the body. This stem, which is the only external member it appears to have, is a case enclosing the tongue of the creature. It passes the winter in the earth below the reach of frost, and the next summer the perfect insect comes forth, its robust body decked with large orange-colored spots, and its enormously long tongue compactly rolled up like a watch-spring. In the morning and evening twilight hundreds of these insects may be seen, now darting from flower to flower with the velocity and sound of humming-birds, now poising upon their extended wings over the fragrant honeysuckle, uncoiling in an instant their slender tongues, and thrusting them with unerring aim into the nectared tubes of the blossoms.

It is unnecessary to multiply examples; enough have been given to show that the forms, the organs for taking food, the kinds of food, and the places of abode of the insects which undergo a complete transformation, vary essentially in the larva and in the perfect state of these insects.

It should be recollected, that the winged is the ultimate stage of insect life; that the last, and in many instances, the only function performed in this stage of existence is to provide for a succession of the species; and that, after the eggs are deposited in their appropriate situations, the parent insects, having then performed the various tasks assigned them, and having fulfilled the last injunctions of nature, universally perish, most of them without witnessing the birth of the succeeding generation.

[To be continued.]

CAUTIONS AND DIRECTIONS IN GARDENING.

Extracted from "Marshall's Gardening."

Gardening. The management of a garden (summarily speaking) consists in *attention and application*; the first should be of that wary and provident kind, as not only to dwell in the present but

for the future; and the latter should be of that diligent nature as (willingly) "*never to defer that till to-morrow which may be done to-day.*" Procrastination is of serious consequence to gardening; and neglect of times and seasons will be fruitful of disappointment and complaint. It will often happen, indeed, that a gardener cannot do what he *would*; but if he does not do what he *can*, he will be most justly blamed, and perhaps censured by none more than by himself.

Weeding. Weeding in time is a material thing in culture, and stirring the ground about plants, as also earthing up where necessary, must be attended to. Breaking the surface will keep the soil in health; for when it lies in a hard or bound state, enriching showers run off, and the salutiferous air cannot enter. Weeds exhaust the strength of the ground, and if they are suffered to seed and sow themselves, may be truly called (as Mr. EVELYN speaks) *garden sins*. The *hand* and *hoe* are the instruments for the purpose. **Digging** where the spade can go, between the rows of plants, is a good method of destroying weeds; and as it cuts off the straggling fibres of roots, they strike fresh in numerous new shoots, and are thus strengthened. Deep *hoeing* is a good practice, as it gives a degree of fertility to the earth.

On the Advantages of planting Fruit Trees on Declivities, in a letter from the Rev. John Walker to Lord Kames, dated Moffat, Feb. 18, 1773.

DODART first observed that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a steep, it pushes both towards the hill and towards the declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. As there is an attraction between the upper surface of leaves and light, I am also persuaded, though not equally certain of it from experiment, that there is an attraction of the same nature between the under surface of leaves and the surface of the earth. This I consider as the cause of the phenomenon.

I had long observed, that the most fruitful orchards, and the most fertile trees, are those planted on a declivity, and the steeper it is, though not quite a precipice, the more fertile will they prove. But I was never satisfied as to the cause of it, till I called to mind the above observation of Dodart; which occurred to me when I was in the town of Jedburg. There is more fruit about that place, and more fruit-bearing wood upon the trees, than I have seen in any other part of Scotland: but its orchards and fruit-gardens are mostly situated in very steep places.

It is well known that the spreading of trees always renders them fruitful. On a plain, however, they incline to shoot upwards; and therefore art is called in by skillful gardeners, and applied in various ways to check their perpendicular, and to promote their lateral growth. But this point, which can only be gained upon a plain by art, is obtained upon a declivity by nature. There a tree loses its tendency to shoot upwards, and in order to preserve its branches parallel with the surface, is constrained to put them in a lateral direction.

Hence an important rule in the choice of orchards and gardens.

From the Boston Press.

THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

We have not had leisure to examine as carefully as we ought to, a very neat volume of 400

pages, just published by Carter, Hendee & Co., and Russell, Odiorne & Co., giving a practical account of the valuable varieties of fruit adapted to cultivation in the climate of the United States. This work is by our ingenious fellow-citizen, William Kenrick, whose name is often repeated in connexion with the Horticulture of this State. Sensible of our entire inability to do justice to the real merits of a work of this description, we nevertheless can admire its arrangement, simplicity, and the apparent candor with which it throws off all the idle pedantry which is so often substituted by pretended horticulturists, for sound knowledge. The sole aim seems to be practical results. To tell the cultivator who wishes to ornament his grounds, or enrich his orchards, such and such are the results you may rely on from such and such varieties of fruits. This is a difficult task, but we cannot doubt that Mr. Kenrick has executed it as a practical and scientific gardener. If he has done it faithfully, his work is invaluable. Think of the disappointment of nursing fruit trees, engrafting and re-engrafting them, waiting five or six years for the glorious results, and then find a crab-apple, where you looked for a fruit not inferior to the Pomme Fénale; or a pucker pear, where you expected a melting Colmar.

Such disappointments have been abundant in this country, and have greatly retarded the cultivation of exquisite fruits, and a general diffusion of horticultural pursuits. Mr. Kenrick undertakes to obviate this difficulty—to explode all exhausted varieties, no matter how popular their names have been, and to bring his researches down to practical results adapted to climate and circumstances. Such a work is invaluable to the American orchardist, and if Mr. Kenrick's book be what we cannot doubt it is in this respect, it ought to be consulted by every man who is about to ornament his grounds, or add a single tree to his collection of fruits. Mr. Kenrick is throughout modest and unassuming. He gathers the wisdom of others whenever he can, and applies it patiently and perseveringly to practical results; always ready to acknowledge obligations to others, and to place his own merits in their shade. Among the gentlemen whose aid he acknowledges in his work we notice the name of Stephen H. Smith, Esq., of Providence, a circumstance which greatly enhances our individual estimation of the value of the work. From personal observation, we can speak confidently of the value of this authority, in matters relating to Horticulture. It is not needed, we are aware, and can add nothing to the practical reputation of that gentleman, but the little taste beyond the mere admiration of the eye, which we ever acquired for horticulture, was derived from his plain, unassuming and practical observations. The science is greatly indebted to him, and the more so, that in the midst of other pursuits that would absorb almost any other man, he never has neglected a practical attention to the garden and the orchard.

In a word, Mr. Kenrick's book appears to us an agreeable as well as useful production. It is full of instruction and interesting facts, and will teach a man of taste how to *admire* and value good fruit, as well as it instructs the practical orchardist to fill his grounds with the choicest and most productive varieties.

It often costs more to maintain one vice than to bring up two children.

* *Bombyx castrensis*. L.

† *Sphinx Carolina*. L.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, 1833.

FATTENING BEASTS IN FRANCE.

According to Young's *Farmer's Calendar*, they make use, in France, of *acid food*, or food that has fermented till it has become a *little sour*, to feed cattle as well as swine. He says, "To fatten a pair of good oxen, at la Ville Aubrain, would take forty-five cart-loads of *raves*, a sort of turnip, cut in pieces, and twenty quintals of hay; when the *raves* are done, they give the flour of rye or other grain, with water enough added to form a paste; this they leave four or five days to become sour, and then they dilute it with water, thicken it with cut chaff, and give it to the oxen three days: when fed with turnips the oxen do not want to drink.

"At Bassie they finish with flour of rye, mixed as before mentioned; they assert that the oxen like it the better for being sour, and that it answers better in fattening them. They eat about a boisseau a day (weighing twenty-two pounds) and never give this acid liquor without chopped hay. It is proper to remark that in coming from Paris we have met a great many droves of these oxen, to the amount, I guess, (Englishmen sometimes guess) of from twelve to fifteen hundred; and that they were, with few exceptions, very fat; and considering the season, May, the most difficult month of the year, they were fatter than oxen are commonly seen in England in the spring. I handled many scores of them, and found them an excellent breed and very well fattened.

"*Linoges*. After the *raves* give rye paste as described above, but with the addition of a leaven (*levain*) to the paste, to quicken the fermentation, and make it quite sour: at first the oxen will not drink it, but they are starved to it; usually take it the second day, and after they have begun like it much and never leave a drop.

"*Usarch*. Fatten their oxen with *raves* (turnips) as above, and then with *rye-flour* made into a paste with leaven, and given sour, as before described.

"Between Brive and Cressense they fatten with maize, (Indian corn) but, in order to render it tender, pour boiling water upon it, cover it up close, and give it to the cattle the same day; and, in this method, it is a most excellent fattener, both of oxen and poultry. But in order to make them fatten sooner and better, they give them every night, and sometimes of a morning, a ball of pork grease, as large as an apple: they say this is both physic and food, and makes them thrive the better.

"The fact of hog's grease being given, was confirmed at Souillac: it is given to increase the appetite, and answers so well, that the beasts perfectly devour their food after it, and their coats become smooth and shining. The most fattening food they know for a bullock is walnut oil-cake. All here give salt plentifully, both to cattle and sheep, being but 1d. per pound. But this practice is more or less universal through the whole kingdom.

"In Flanders, from Valenciennes to Orchies, for fattening beasts and for cows, they dissolve linseed cake in hot water, and the animal drinks, not eats it, having various other food given at the same time, as hay, bran, &c. for there is no point they adhere to more than always to give variety of food to a fattening beast."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

At the request of a number of our friends and subscribers, we resume a practice (which we formerly made a part of our proceedings as an editor, but have for some time discontinued) of giving brief notices of such passing events as may serve as sketches of the times for those of our readers, who may not have convenient recourse to more ample delineations. We shall attempt to convey as much information relative to men and things in as few words as can be consistent with perspicuity, and hope that our notes may be useful to those who file and bind the volumes of the *New England Farmer*, by affording a sort of miniature history of by-gone times; and supply the place of those voluminous records, which too often give us a deluge of words with a dearth of meaning.

Gov. Lincoln's Speech. This is a very able production, but we have merely room to allude to some of its leading topics. His Excellency speaks of the pestilence which has passed over us, and hopes its visitations may lead to inquiries by what means its causes may be controlled. "An inordinate appetite for the use of spirituous liquors, too often gratified by their free and uncontrolled sale, has given occasion for immediate and great apprehension. If experience has shown that by moral influences alone, the former cannot be corrected, it becomes the more imperative, that, by wise enactments, and their rigid enforcement, the latter should be effectually restrained." He speaks of the domestic relations of the Commonwealth as continuing to present the most gratifying aspect. The controversy between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, respecting the line of division between the States is alluded to, and a settlement anticipated consonant to claims of the former. With regard to the North Eastern Boundary we are informed that the award of the King of the Netherlands has been rejected, but "the refusal to accept the award has been followed by no manifestation of hostility or disappointment on the part of the British Government. No new attempt has been made during the year by the neighboring province to extend its authority: nor by British subjects, further to encroach upon our possessions in this quarter." It appears that the agent of this Commonwealth has been singularly successful and judicious in the sales of public lands in Maine, having in the course of the season, disposed of twelve townships of the divided lands for \$134,944 37, and in conjunction with the agent of Maine, bargained for the conveyance of other townships for a sum of which the Commonwealth's moiety is \$38,699 10. Other sales have been effected, so that within the year not less than \$180,000, will probably be realized to the Treasury. The trigonometrical and geological surveys of this State are in successful progress. The jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas has

been beneficially enlarged. That "noble charity relating to a State Lunatic Hospital is nearly completed." Improvements made in the State Prison, by providing for the seclusion of the convicts, are spoken of with much approbation. A concise description of the Epidemic Diarrhea which broke out among the convicts, is given. In speaking of the state of the finances of the Commonwealth it is said that the disbursements are lessening, and the income increasing. Unless disastrous public events should occur to call for extraordinary expenditures, or interrupt the usual receipts, the revenue from provided sources may safely be estimated as sufficient to meet the wants of the government without resort to a direct tax the current year. The claim of Massachusetts for Militia services, and money expended during the late war, appears to be in a train for satisfactory adjustment. With regard to Warren bridge, his Excellency recommends no change till the case now in suit, relating thereto, shall have been decided. The necessity is stated of providing for the representation of this State in a new Congress, if one should be specially convened, and a Senator of the United States, after the third of March. The Speech next presents a very able "synopsis of the principles, measures, resolves, and threatenings" contained in the proceedings of a Convention of the Delegates of South Carolina. The absurdity of the reasoning, and the pernicious deductions which they derive from their false premises are exposed in a masterly and conclusive manner. It is shown that those delegates, by attempting to pronounce on the unconstitutionality of the laws of Congress, usurp the powers of the judiciary, and that "Resistance to the Union is treason against the people." That South Carolina has had her share in enacting the laws, which she now declares to be void, and whose execution she is determined to resist.

The Protecting Policy is thus characterized. "It lies at the foundation of true National Independence. It will enable the Country, in the extremest time of external pressure, to rest upon her own resources, to disregard the commercial restrictions of other nations, the cupidity of foreign monopoly, the capriciousness of trans-Atlantic legislation. It will clothe her armies in war, and furnish supplies, occupation and necessary supports to her people under every emergency." At the conclusion of this very able address his Excellency states his "intention to decline being considered a candidate for re-election"—a determination, which must be received with regret by those who wish for and rejoice in the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and entertain a due regard to the high standing of Massachusetts as a member of the Union.

Nullification condemned in North Carolina and Georgia. Resolutions disapproving the measures of the South Carolinians have passed the Senate of North Carolina by a large majority, and it is ex-

peeted they will meet a similar result in the House. Similar resolutions have also passed the Senate in Georgia.

European dates have been received to the 4th of December. The French army, composed of nearly 60,000 men, had appeared before the citadel of Antwerp and summoned Gen. Chasse to surrender; but that commander expressed his resolution rather to be buried under its ruins than give it up.

The British Parliament was dissolved by royal proclamation on the 3d of December, and writs were directed for assembling a new one.

Rail Roads. It appears from the report of the directors of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road laid before the Senate, that the work is in a state of successful and rapid progression. Since the commencement of the undertaking on the 20th ult. there has been expended \$325,799 55. It also appears from a report made at the same time to the same body that there has been expended on the Boston and Providence Rail Road \$18,619 28.

An American abroad. It appears by an article published in the National Intelligencer that Henry Eckford, Esq. of New York, is still busy in the Sultan's Navy Yard, and that with his characteristic energy he has commenced three seventy-fours, and one very large line-of-battle ship of the highest rate. The Sultan has presented him with his own hand Cashmere Shawls of great price, and a gold snuff-box set with diamonds.

Baron Chasse, the Governor of Antwerp, is said to be the grandson of Paul Jones.

There was a report in town yesterday, which we were unable to trace to its origin, that the Company of Rangers, under the command of Captain Boone, had been attacked by a party of Cannibanches, somewhere on Red River, and defeated. The account is, that there were fourteen of the whites killed, and the survivors forced to retreat. From the manner in which the report is said to have been received, we apprehend that it is at least well founded, if not precisely accurate as to details.—*St. Louis Beacon.*

CURE OF A WEN.

TAKE *alum sulf.* dissolve it, make a strong brine, simmer it on a fire, in which wet a piece of cloth and apply it successively for thirty days, and it will carry it away. I had heard of this simple remedy some years since without placing much confidence in its efficacy, but having a negro woman who had been afflicted with one of those tumors for sometime, I determined to try it, and to my great satisfaction find that it has effected an entire cure.

RICHARD FRANKLIN.

Sumner County, Ten. Nov. 10, 1832.

Fires and Alarms in Boston, commencing Jan. 6, to Dec. 31, 1832, inclusive.—Fires 50; estimated loss \$50,562 34; insurance \$22,442 34. False alarms 60; Fires and alarms out of the city, at which the Fire Department were turned out, 18; estimated loss \$25,650; insurance \$12,300; making in all 128 turns out.

MAXIMS RELATING TO HEALTH.

It is an ill custom to drink out of proportion to the solid food we eat. When more liquor is taken than is sufficient, with the saliva, to dilute the aliment, it wears on the secretory organs, (by which perspiration is affected) hastens on old age, and brings decline the sooner.

There can be nothing more true than the simple maxim that exercise is indispensable to health. They who do not make use of exercise, either for profit or amusement, soon find themselves advancing on the downhill of life. They who do not work must not eat; or if they do eat will suffer by dyspepsia.

Lotteries.—Are at their last chance. Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York, are about to put them down. Then comes, we hope, contentment with labor, moderate earnings, and gradual and retained accumulation.

Scouring in Calves. Young's Annals say that powdered chalk and wheat-meal, worked into a ball with gin will cure scouring in calves. A little air slacked lime will answer as well as powdered chalk.

The wife of Mr. Holt, keeper of a Hotel in New York, in addition to the cares of a large establishment, has made up with her own hands within the last six years, 1500 towels, 400 pair of sheets, 100 pair of pillow cases, all ruffled or pointed, 250 bed ticks, and 300 patchwork bed quilts. Surely a man with such a wife may well build his house of marble, and fill it with luxuries.

A son of Mr. E. Robbins of Brewster was drowned about a week since, having broken through the ice while skating.

In Taunton, on the 30th, two boys fell through the ice, while skating, and one, who knew how to swim, rescued both himself and the other.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The Courier Francais states, as a curious fact, that the Emperor of Russia has lately granted to Charles X. a pension, to be paid out of funds proceeding from confiscated property in Poland, belonging to the defenders of liberty.

In our paper of last week there was an important error in the communication relative to making soap—For twenty bushels ashes render two bushels hard wood ashes.

FOR SALE.

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young Flora, by Celebs; Granddam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Aug. 30, 1829—colour red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office. Jan. 16

EASTMAN'S STRAWCUTTER.

FOR Sale cheap—one of Eastman's STRAWCUTTERS, new in November, a perfect machine and in good order, not having been used more than a dozen times. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for neat stock. Inquire of KENDALL BROSOKS, Saddler, Roxbury Street, near the Boston line. jy 16

MADDER SEED.

THE Subscriber has for sale 50 Bushels of MADDER SEED, so called, consisting of a small portion of Top Root, with the buds attached to it; the yield is immense; it is dug once in 3 years. The culture simple and the plant perfectly hardy. Directions will be given to all who purchase—price from four to six dollars per bushel. Quantity of seed to plant an acre, from four to five and a half bushels. Time for planting, fall and spring. The subscriber is preparing eight acres for planting—Orders enclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention—a sample of the article may be seen in the hands of Mr. JESSE WINSLOW, Newton, Upper Falls, Mass.

RUSSEL BRONSON.

Bridgewater, Ononda Co. N. Y. Jan. 8, 1833.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 00 2 50
" " " " " " "	" "	2 40 2 50
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 50 2 00
BEEF, mess.,	barrel	10 5 10 75
" prime,	"	6 75 7 00
" Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00 8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	11 13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6 8
" four meal,	"	3 5
" skimmed milk,	"	3 4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	35 43
" southern, geese,	"	35 43
FLAX, American,	"	9 12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 20 1 20
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	6 50 6 75
" Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 25 6 50
" Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 87 6 37
" Alexandria,	"	6 25 6 50
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	85 90
" southern yellow,	"	70 75
" Rye,	"	90 95
" Barley,	"	65 70
" Oats,	"	48 50
HAY,	cwt.	62 70
HONEY,	gallon	50 52
LARD, 1st quality,	cwt.	26 30 30 00
" Southern, 1st sort,	pound	10
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	21 22
" upper,	side	3 00
" Dry Hide, sole,	pound	18 20
" upper,	side	2 50 2 70
" Philadelphia, sole,	pound	25 30
" Baltimore, sole,	"	25 25
LIME,	cask	1 00 1 05
PLASTER PARIS, details at,	ton	3 00 3 25
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	17 50 18 00
PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear,	barrel	12 50 13 00
" Navy, Mess.,	"	none
" Bone, middlings,	cwt.	2 50 3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	1 25 1 50
" Red Top, northern,	"	11
" Red Clover, northern,	pound	92 11
" southern,	"	10 60
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	10 60 11 60
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	45 50
" Merino, mixed with Saxony,	"	60 65
" Merino, 3/8s washed,	"	40 42
" Merino, half blood,	"	37 35
" Merino, quarter,	"	34 35
" Native washed,	"	32 33
" Pulled superfine,	"	50 52
" 1st Lambs,	"	40 42
" 2d " " " " " " " "	"	33 35
" 3d " " " " " " " "	"	27 28
" 1st Spinning,	"	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	94 10
" southern,	"	9 10
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6 7
POULTRY,	"	9 12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	16 47
" lump, best,	"	25 26
EGGS,	dozen	25 26
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35 40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00 3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 404 Beef Cattle, 535 Sheep, and 260 Swine.

Beef Cattle.—The quality of cattle at market to-day was much better than last week, consequently more were sold at the highest prices. We noticed 8 or 10 taken at \$6. We quote extra, at \$5.25 a 5.50; prime at \$4.75 a 5; good at \$4.25 a 4.50.

Barrling Cattle.—Mess at \$4; No. 1, at \$3.75. Sheep.—In good demand; lots were taken at \$2.12, 2.33, 2.50, and 2.60; Weathers, 1 a 3; 5 fine ewes were taken at \$8 each.

Swine.—One lot of about 80 were taken at 14 for sows, and 5c. for barrows: at retail, 5 for sows, and 6 for barrows.

KIMBALL'S

Stock and Suspender Manufactory, Linen Drapery, Hosiery and Glove Store, No. 12, Washington Street, Boston.

NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS.

COMPRISING their Architecture, Transformations, Senses, Food, Habits—Collection, Preservation and Arrangement With Engravings. In three volumes. Price \$1 per vol. For sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. dec 26

MISCELLANY.

DOMESTIC LOVE.

DOMESTIC love! not in proud palace halls,
Is often seen thy beauty to abide.
Thy dwelling is in lowly cottage walls,
That in the thickets of the woodland hide,
With hum of bees around; and from the side
Of woody hills some little bubbling spring,
Shining along through banks with hare bells dyed;
And many a bird to warble on the wing
When Morn her salmon robe o'er heaven and earth doth fling.

O! love of loves! to thy white hand is given
Of earthly happiness the golden key!
Thine are the joyous hours of winter's even,
When the babes clasp around their father's knee;
And thine the voice, that on the midnight sea
Melts the rude mariner with thoughts of home,
Peopling the gloom with all he longs to see.
Spirit! I've built a shrine and thou hast come
And on its altar closed—forever closed thy plume!

From Paulding's New Novel of Western Life
AN EARTHQUAKE.

WHILE the arguments of the broad horn were gathering drift wood along the shore, Rainsford, accompanied by Capt. Sam, strolled to the confines of the Great Prairie, as it is called, which extends for many miles from the borders of the Mississippi. As they stood admiring the rolling expanse of vapor which gave to its vast surface the appearance of the distant ocean in a cabin, and coursing with their eyes the dead and noiseless solitude, a distant rumbling sound caught their attention for a moment—ceasing for a moment, and in a moment beginning again, apparently nearer than before. It was succeeded by a vast cloud of dust, which all at once obscured the air and hid from their view the face of the world.

"Cut dirt, stranger, for your life, there's a whirlwind coming," cried Capt. Sam, suiting the action to the word.

But scarcely had he spoken when the earth opened between them, and they stood rocking to and fro on either side a yawning chasm. The ground rose in waves, like the sea in a storm; the vast trees that skirted the bare prairies of the endless plain, nodded and struck their bough heads together with a crash, and lashed each other with their giant limbs; the earth burst its strong ribs, and rose, and split into vast ravines; the waters burst through their bounds, and while they formed new channels in some places, in others they left large spaces high and dry. Anon the waves of the firm, fixed earth, subsided for a moment, and she lay trembling and quivering as in the paroxysm of an ague.

During this appalling interval, Rainsford and his companion rose from the ground, where they had been thrown by the resistless force of the vibrations, and instantly sought refuge they knew not whither. The captain made towards the river, as being his natural element; while the other climbed one of the lofty trees that skirted the bounds of the intermediate plain, from the vague apprehension of the waters, which as well as the earth, seemed struggling to free themselves from the fetters of nature's inflexible laws. He had scarcely done this, when again the same appalling noises approach from another quarter, and again the firm set earth began to heave and curl itself into a sea of waves that seemed to approach from a distance, gathering strength, and in raising

higher and higher, until they burst, scattering vast volumes of water and sand high in the air, and leaving the ground seamed with deep chasms, which the traveller still surveys with astonishment and dismay. In a few moments the earth seemed changed into a different element, and to become an ocean. A large portion of the district around was covered with the waters, and the trees on which Rainsford sought refuge, stood rocking to and fro in the midst of them. Darkness or at least an obscurity like that of an eclipse, came over the world; and such was the dismay of all animated nature, that a little bird came and sought refuge in the bosom of the young man, where it lay quiet and tame in the trance of terror. He could feel its little heart against his own, and the communion of sympathy between him and the panting flutterer was not unsoothing in this terrible hour.

Casting his eye towards the town of New-Madrid, he beheld the houses tottering and tumbling to pieces and the people fleeing to and fro in all the desperation of overwhelming terror. Turning to the Mississippi he suddenly observed it in one particular spot boil up, and overflow its banks, carrying boats and every thing that floated on its surface far over into the fields, where they were left perfect wrecks. Nay, it spared neither the living nor the dead, for all at once he saw the little grave-yard of the village, with its mouldering bones and quiet inhabitants, raised, as it were, from its resting place, and hurled into the torrent, where it and they were scattered, never to be associated again in time or in eternity.

It looked like the last agony of expiring nature; as if the Omnipotent had resigned his empire of the universe, and left the rebel elements to struggle for mastery.

COLOSSAL STRENGTH.

The French army numbers in its ranks an athletic personage, whose prodigious strength might seem to revive the miracles of Sampson, or the astonishing labors of Hercules. Hitherto this strength has not found objects worthy of it, and is only exercised in the stables and prisons; but let the opportunity offer itself and our enemies would have fine sport. This new Goliath is a cuirassier of the 1st Regiment, and is five feet seven inches in height. When he is angry nothing can resist him; his hand can break iron as easily as glass, or give a large horse a blow on the shoulder, and place him just where he wishes him to be. One day in the month of last July, he was ordered by his Lieutenant to attend to the horses newly arrived. He complained of injustice, saying it was not his turn. His superior insisted, and on his refusing ordered him in custody for four days at the hall of the police. He at length went there quietly, but no sooner was the door locked than he broke the iron bars and the doors to pieces, and was at once set at liberty. He was persuaded to moderation by some of his comrades, and was by order of the Lieutenant conveyed to the prison of the corps. He broke out again with new fury, and destroyed all the camp-beds and the bars of the window, while the wall and the door were destroyed like the walls of Jericho. He was of course again at liberty, but was by order of the Lieutenant conveyed to a dungeon; where he was compelled to remain tranquil, in consequence of the injury done to his hands in demolishing the prison and the hall of the police.—*Le Volcan.*

INDIA RUBBER CLOTH.

A FEW weeks ago we published from a Boston paper, a notice of an invention which has been made to cover cloth with India rubber—gum elastic. This work, the author of the invention—a subscriber—Mr. Reuben Bracket, of Unity, Me. has called upon us and exhibited some specimens of his work. And really we were pleased with the exhibition. The rubber is spread exceedingly thin upon cloth of any texture, from the coarsest woollen to the finest silk, without injuring the material, and presents a surface at once beautiful, elastic and impervious to water. A pair of gloves which he showed us, we secretly coveted to ride in during the storms of the present winter. We believe this invention is a desideratum. We can now have shoes, boots, gloves, mittens, and clothing of any kind we choose, through which no water can ever find its way; and the cloth is as light, elastic and soft as you please.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

LAZINESS.

DR. HALES used to say that "Laziness grows on people; it begins in colwells and ends in iron chains. I have experienced (he observed) that the more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economize his time; that is a talent committed to every one of you, and for the use of which you must account."

SWEET HERBS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market Street.—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin canisters for domestic use, viz:

Sweet Marjoram, 37 1/2 cts.—Thyme, 30 cts.—Summer Savory, 25 cts.—Sage, 27 1/2 cts.—per container. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 34 cts per bottle. dec 26

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, newly done up in small packets, at 6 cts each—guaranteed to be of the growth of 1833, and of the very best quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

[?] The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its management, and put up in the neatest style. Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Dec. 21

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cts.

[?] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1853.

NO. 28.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

STIMULATION OF SOILS.

THE theory of vegetation presents a great field for discovery. What constitutes the food of plants? In what degree is nutrition derived from the soil? In what from the atmosphere? To what extent does manure operate on the soil? How on the atmosphere?

This is an important as well as intricate subject, and much may be expected from the increasing light and knowledge of the age, and from the diligent spirit of inquiry which is now in progression.

You have, yourself, Mr. Editor, broken a lance in the controversy with a scientific cultivator of Albany on the effects of lime on soil.

Differences of opinion, like those exercised in this case, must doubtless lead to the extension of knowledge. But the danger is that whilst very opposite theories are strongly urged, an improper distrust may be excited. The subject, though important and beneficial may thus fall into neglect and disuse, whilst a decision is waited for, at which we may never arrive with the wished for accuracy.

From a frequent perusal of the benefits derived from lime in its application to soil in Europe, I have been induced for more than a score of years, successively, to make use of it for agricultural purposes to the extent of more than one hundred casks annually.

One of my first experiments arose from a desire to give a top-dressing to a piece of land, which it was otherwise inconvenient to do. The soil was a heavy black loam. Having a quantity of black earth from a trench, (or top stratum) I procured a quantity of lime. A bottom of four or five buck loads of earth was first placed; then a couple of casks of lime were spread thereon; then earth and lime again, till my materials were used, or the quantity needed was had at the rate of eight or ten casks to the acre. Thus a cask being supposed to produce about five bushels of slacked lime, the cost of which, if the casks are swelled and the lime partly slacked is eight to ten cents a bushel. This is the most moderate application in Europe, and the cost is about the same.

This mixture after lying twelve or fourteen days was shovelled over, and after some days being found fine and well mixed was spread from the cart on the ground. To my surprise I found the effect produced to be equal to what is usual from common compost manure!

In England, where lime is most used for agricultural purposes, it is considered that in its crude state, or unslacked state, it is most beneficial, if pounded or made fine. This, where limestone abounds it is well to know; but there is little of it in this neighborhood. Encouraged by this experiment, I continued to purchase and apply considerable quantities of damaged and air slacked lime in my cultivation, particularly for a low, flat piece of land. This being intersected with small ditches, furnished the earth. I was not able

otherwise to procure to mix with the lime. It is not well, however, in such cases, to lower the surface by taking off more than will keep the ditches open. When the earth is tough with sward, &c. it may be made finer by being carted out and put in heaps on the ground, and spread afterwards. Indeed this is done to great advantage in the winter. The pouching the land or making a rough surface for the sward being then well avoided.

As this land cannot advantageously be ploughed, I have in applying every third year a top-dressing as my custom is, alternated, giving first a dressing of earth and lime, and at the expiration of three years, a coat of compost manure.

This has been done on the principle that a more judicious mixture would be made, and a better composition of soil be had. I have been guided herein from general reasoning—not from any proof that the lime might not be repeated.

It seems, however, to be a prevailing opinion, where lime has been most in use, that it opens the soil and makes it more porous, giving thereby a better action to other manures, which a judicious husbandry should in succession apply. In this application of lime to a grass sward, in a deep springy soil, I have been for a long time well satisfied. It was several years before I undertook the same practice on a light soil, and I did it with less expectation. But I was somewhat surprised to find it equally beneficial.

So far lime has been mentioned as a component article in top-dressing for a green sward. Its effect will be shown on ploughed land, and in a grain crop.

With a view of increasing fertility, I frequently have applied on the side of the hills of Indian corn a small handful of slacked lime. I so placed it, lest the caustic quality of the lime should prove injurious to the tender plant when it first started from the soil. This is my opinion and practice. Though I have often since seen large pieces shaken and expand on the soil without injury to the grass, which in a lively green color pierced through it. This application of lime to the hill I continued for some time, and though small in quantity or effect, I still thought it of some advantage. I was led, however, to a more extensive and satisfactory experiment.

I had a piece of ground of about four acres, of rather light soil, which gave promise of a very small crop of grass. Being without the means of obtaining manure, as I had a quantity of earth of the top stratum, taken up on building a wall, I forthwith procured a quantity of lime and mixed it in the manner before mentioned. About the middle of June I had the grass mowed and the land ploughed. The lime compost was then spread and lightly harrowed in. An early sort of yellow corn, which when ripe husked itself was procured. And my neighbors, who knew the process, were, in the fall of the year, much surprised by the stout ears of golden grain thus unfolded to view!!!

I trust enough has been said to show the beneficial use of lime. Whether it acts on the atmosphere only, or as a stimulant to the soil, or actually contains (as is strongly maintained by some)

within itself the food for plants is well worthy of discussion.

But whether either of these causes separately or they altogether conduce to the nutrition of plants, an advantageous effect of the use of lime on soil seems conclusively to follow. I have endeavored to avoid nice discriminations and have stated my practice plainly, not from its novelty to many of your readers, but because not only a great waste is made of this article but it is believed that at its average price in good condition, about ten cts. it may be used to good advantage. So also it is with mortar, rubbish of walls and chimneys, plaster, &c. from old buildings. These, (and it is somewhat relative to this discussion) I have made use of as a top-dressing to low soil to very good effect.

It has been observed that if lime is a fertilizer of soil why is it that where it abounds and often forms an under stratum a greater fertility does not prevail? To this it may be answered that lime is a constituent principle, it is believed in all soil, and may be supplied, where from experience a deficiency is found. But when it superabounds as in most other things excess may be injurious. In all this more experience is wished for as the only safe and profitable guide.

Yours, &c. JOHN WELLES.

THE following able dissertation, on an obscure but important subject, will be read with pleasure by every person, who can realize the truth that improvements effected with regard to cultivated vegetables are of still more consequence to the cultivator than introducing improved breeds of animals.

For the New England Farmer.

POMOLOGICAL.

I accept, Mr. Editor, the invitation of your correspondent, M. S. and send you my opinions and observations as to the cause of the variation of fruits, &c. produced from seeds.

I consider that plants are governed by as fixed laws in regard to propagation, as animals are; that the character of the progeny, in both, partake of the qualities of the parents, and of the sex alone; and that a cross of two varieties of fruits, of like species, may be obtained with as much certainty, as a cross from two varieties of the same species of animal. There is this difference—though the progeny of the animal can have but one father, that of the vegetable may have a plurality of fathers. Hence the uncertainty of seeds, of which different varieties of the same species flower at the same time in the vicinity of each other, producing like the female parent. The female organ of an apple blossom may be fecundated with the pollen of fifty different kinds, in the space of half an hour. The seeds of all plants where but a single variety is cultivated or grows in the neighborhood, as the butternut, chestnut, wheat, corn, &c. will uniformly produce their kind. An isolated tree, far removed from all others of its species, say of the apple or pear, will do the like; and the peach produces its kind with more certainty than the apple, from the fact, that a single variety, or single tree, is more frequently grown at a distance from other varieties than is the apple. We see

* Lime long exposed to the air, such as sweepings of stores, &c. is of less value and more cheaply obtained.

this law of the vegetable kingdom beautifully illustrated in our corn-fields. When there is but one kind planted, as the white, yellow, flint or gourd, there will be but one kind in the product. Where there are two kinds in adjoining rows, they will intermix. The pollen of the male organ of the blossom must come in contact with the pistil or female organ, or the seed will be abortive. Cut off the tassels as they begin to develop, of a hill of corn standing alone, or cover or destroy the silk of a particular ear, so as to prevent the contact of the pollen, and you will find at harvesting nothing but a naked cob.

Upon this law of the vegetable kingdom florists have based their practice of multiplying the varieties of the most esteemed flowers, as the rose, the dahlia, the camellia, geranium—the new varieties being the product of artificial or accidental fecundation of the pistil of one with the pollen of another variety. And the experiments of Knight and other pomologists have left no room to doubt upon this subject. The distinguished gentleman I have named has not only, by artificial crossing, produced new and superior varieties of garden and orchard fruit, but many new varieties of culinary vegetables. I have in my grounds several of his apples and cherries produced in this way, and know the parents from which they were produced. So far as I can now judge, the wood partakes more of the female, and the fruit of the male parent. The Fawley and Siberian Harvey apples, from the seed of the Siberian crab, fecundated with the pollen of the golden harvey, resemble in hardness of wood, shape of tree, and beauty of foliage, the male parent; while the size of the fruit, in the new kinds, is generally intermediate between that of the parents. It is worthy of remark that the wood of all the new kinds is remarkably clean and healthy, and would seem to strengthen Mr. Knight's theory, of the deterioration of old varieties.

In regard to the fecundating process, your correspondent asks, by way of doubt of the generally received opinion, "how did the first varieties of fruits originate?" I am a yankee, and will answer his question by asking, *how did the first varieties of animals originate?* A solution of my question will afford an answer to his.

I believe with Mr. Knight and Dr. Van Mons, that the seeds of young and healthy varieties will be more apt to produce good fruit, than those of old and decayed varieties of the same quality; because the progeny, as I have observed, will partake largely of the youthful vigor of the male parent—and I suspect your correspondent has misapprehended Prof. Poiteau; and that the Professor prefers seed of ansterie pears, not on account of the quality of the fruit, which, I conceive, is not likely to be perpetuated by the seed, for the reasons I have stated, but because the poorer sorts grow only upon seedlings, or young and healthy varieties—poor pears never being perpetuated by grafting and budding.

There is a fact in vegetable physiology which to me is inexplicable, and which I should be very much obliged to any of your correspondents for an explanation, it is this:—It is well known to nurserymen that the roots of a grafted or budding tree take the habits of the scion, that is, they are numerous and ramified, horizontal or deep, according to the habits of the variety from which the variety is taken, and generally conform in their direction and volume to the shape and abun-

dance of the top; and yet the sprouts which spring from these roots invariably, I believe, take the character of the original stalk. I will state a case: bud a peach on a plum-stalk at the surface of the ground, when it has but a few inches of root, the bud not only gives a character to the branches and fruit, but apparently to the roots which succeed, and which are alone produced by the sap elaborated in the peach leaves, and yet the sprouts which shoot from the roots will be plum sprouts. My wonder is why the roots should retain the character of the stock, after they have been enveloped and seemingly lost in the growth produced by the scion. The quince and the paradise apple are the only cases that I remember in which the character of the roots are not materially changed by the scions grafted into them.

The process of obtaining good fruits from seed, is tedious and uncertain. Perhaps not one in a thousand will be worth preserving, and years must elapse ere the question can be solved. Whereas by grafting good kinds may be obtained with certainty. Our nurserymen make it their business to collect and propagate all the good varieties, whether native or foreign; and any gentleman who is not acquainted with their relative merits, and very few are, will find it his interest to confide to them, partially or wholly, the selection of his fruit trees. The difference in the profit of cultivating good or bad fruit is immense. A neighbor this year sold pears from two trees for \$15; while other neighbors did not realize this amount from fifty trees of bad or indifferent fruit.

Albany, Jan. 12, 1832.

To the New England Farmer.

RURAL TASTE.

MR. EDITOR,—In riding through most of the towns and villages of New England, I have been surprised at the almost total want of rural taste which is manifested by a large portion of our respectable, and in many instances, wealthy farmers.

One would suppose that the propensity to rural life among the higher classes of society, would have a salutary effect in producing a taste for picturesque gardening in the minds of our country people. Nothing would be easier than to make our villages appear like those of Europe, if the owners of our soil were disposed to have them so. A very little labor combined with taste and judgment in decorating, might make the habitations of our farmers, equal those of the English yeomanry. There the poorest laborer attends to the embellishment of his little cottage. The green hedge, the grass plat before the door, the little flower-bed, the grape or woodland trained against the wall, and covering the lattice with its cooling shade, the pot of flowers in the window, all bespeak the influence of taste, refinement and industry. What adds more to the appearance of a house than a few trees tastefully disposed around it, or what looks more repulsive, than one destitute of these natural ornaments? Trees planted along the sides of our roads, would also greatly improve the appearance of our country, and afford refreshing shade and comfort to the traveller. When our forests offer so many splendid varieties of trees, ornamental as well as useful, at no expense, other than the trouble of transplanting them, it is a matter of wonder that they are not more frequently

made use of. We do not expect to see an extensive lawn, or park, attached to every farm-house; this, we are aware would be impracticable; but what we want to see, is a tasteful display of shrubbery and flowers, which will cost little or no expense, while it adds immensely to the value and appearance of the place, as well as to the pleasure of its owner. We anticipate a great reform in this branch of rural economy from the influence of our Horticultural Society. It has already accomplished much, but still much remains to be done. And as temperance has banished from many of our towns the use of ardent spirits, we think a small portion of the money formerly expended in the purchase of this destructive article, might be more satisfactorily devoted to the embellishment of houses and farms. J. S. M.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XIV.

DUNG. There are several kinds of dung, as there are of socks on which to lay it.

ASHES. Best for low, moist lands, spread evenly on the ground. A few bushels, sowed just before a rain, a good top dressing for an acre—fifteen bush is a full dressing—it will be seen for several years—peat ashes best—fifteen bushels to an acre. DUCK-DUNG for melons—COW-DUNG for a warm, sandy soil. HORSE-DUNG for flax, corn and potatoes, and for all kinds of vines. HORSE-DUNG, for a low, wet soil. HUMAN-ORDURE mixed with a great quantity of soil, for cold, sour land, and for recruiting old pear-trees. SHEEP and FOWLE-DUNG, for a wet sour soil. SLAUGHTER-HOUSE-DUNG is very excellent. And beside these several kinds of dung, there are other manures, such as LIME, for a cold stiff clay soil, 120 bushels to an acre—it destroys moss, mixed with green sward, in layers, the composition will be fit for use in six months, in summer. URINE, or STALE is also excellent manure, and when saved, of as much value nearly, as the dung itself of the stock. And to save it in summer, as soon as your barn-yard is cleared out, in the spring, take the first leisure hour, and take care to find such an hour, to cart in a large quantity of beam, mud, clay, rubbish, broken peat or even sand; which will absorb the urine, and being mixed with the dung, make a most excellent manure. In winter, a great part of the stale may be saved, if you have a tight floor, by giving the cattle a plenty of litter: every night a first layer of chaff, straw-dressings, or what ever the barn affords. Mud from ponds, in the opinion of some Farmers, is equal to good dung for Indian-corn, planted on a dry gravelly soil: SEA-MUD also is very good; but all kinds of mud are better when laid in the barn-yard and trodden into the dung and stale of the cattle. They should be shovelled into heaps and lay a few days before they are carried into the fields for use. Some Farmers have long and narrow cow-yards by the sides of roads, or elsewhere, in which they yard their cattle every night; and every two or three days they plough them deep. This mixture of soil, dung and stale, is said to be equal to any manure which is made. It must be very good for grass land, spread as soon as the crop is mowed off.

EWES. Breeders should have long and fine wool. From October first, to November twentieth keep the males from them—feed them well for some days before yeaming. Let them have good feed from their first going to pasture, till the mid-

dle of July—this will make fat lands, and the ewes themselves will be fit for market.

FLAX.—A most useful and profitable crop to the farmer—does best in moist land—at nine pence per pound, one acre will gain six pounds clear profit. After the ground is well manured with old and rotten cow-dung, or with the contents of the hogstye, plough and mix the soil well—it cannot be too much pulverized, and then, in early season, which will give the best coat to the flax, sow from seven to eight pecks of seed on an acre—fresh and new seed every year, and from a good distance, the crop will be the better. Pull it when the leaves are fallen from the stalk, and when they begin to have a bright yellow color, and the bolls are just beginning to have a brownish cast. If you water rot it, pull it when the blossoms are generally fallen. If you dew rot it, when it is done sufficiently, the coat will separate from the stalk, at the slender branching parts, near the top ends.

FOALS should be fed when weaned with sweet hay, oats and wheat bran. For the first winter allow one sixteen bushels of oats; afterwards he will do with good hay. A late foal should not be weaned before March, and have oats all winter. Within one month after the foal is dropped, it receives its shape, &c. which it will ever after retain—you may then see your future horse in miniature.

FOWL-MEADOW GRASS does best on low lands, swamps, &c.—keeps green a long time—bears a great burden—is excellent fodder especially for horses, and may be mowed, from last of July, to first of October.

FODDERING should not take place till really necessary; and then only in mornings.—The worst fodder should be given out in the coldest weather. Never lay so much before your cattle as will serve to fill them—fodder twice in the morning and twice in the evening. The leavings of horned cattle may be laid before horses, and the leavings of horses before those who divide the hoof; they will eat after each other. If any thing be left in the mangers of the cattle, carry it out into the open air, and spread it on clean snow. Young and hardy stock will winter well on coarse meadow hay and straw. Every farm-yard should have a long shed, and a rack under it, in which to fodder in a clean and profitable manner—very necessary for sheep.

GOOSE, more profitable than a dung-hill fowl. Pluck your goose but once in a year, and at moulting time, or when they shed their quills.

GRAZING. Kill grass fed heaves by the first of November, for, after that the grass soon loses so much of its virtue, that it will not fatten cattle at all—they will fall away.—Vales for tillage, hill for pasture.

HINTS TO FARMERS. NO I.

PRELIMINARY.—Now that the bustle of election, and the shouts of the victors, have somewhat subsided; our crops secured, and the bleak winds of December have driven the husbandman from his fields to his fireside, I propose, Mr. Editor, to devote an occasional evening to the entertainment, and I would vain hope to the improvement, of your agricultural readers; provided you are disposed to second my efforts by publishing what I may chance to write: For as yet I feel the wish, without being conscious of the ability, either to instruct or entertain them.

My essays shall never be tediously long. They may sometimes be practical, sometimes theoretical, and, perchance, sometimes political; but partaking neither of personal or party politics.

You have now my proposition, sir; and I shall consider you as according to it when you publish these preliminary remarks, and shall proceed without any delay to fulfil my task.

Westerlo, Dec. 12, 1832.

The adapting crops to the soil and market, are among the first considerations which present themselves to the discreet farmer. The same soil that will produce a profitable crop of one kind, may not repay the labor of cultivating another. The hills and mountains that make the richest pastures, may be illy adapted to the production of grain. And the same farm product that is profitable to the farmer in the vicinity of towns or navigable waters, may be wholly unprofitable in a district remote from them. In newly settled districts, where the opportunities of interchange and marketing are precarious, it becomes in a measure necessary, that the farmer should adapt his husbandry to the immediate wants of the family, and produce his own bread, meat and clothing. Like causes often render it necessary that he should also be his own mechanic—as carpenter, shoemaker, &c. Distance, bad roads, and the want of means, leave him no other alternative. But in old settled districts, where the facilities of intercourse and trade are abundant, considerations of economy suggest a wiser course—that the farmer should apply his labors to such objects as will ensure him the best profit.

If we look to our fields and woods, we shall see that the natural products vary in different soils; that many trees and plants which spring up spontaneously in clayey grounds, are not to be found in those which are sandy, and *vice versa*; that some are peculiar to wet and others to dry grounds; and yet that there is a constant tendency to alternate or change—new species of trees and plants taking the place of other species which have been felled or have died. This is not the result of chance; but it is in accordance with a law of nature, which has endued plants with different habits and wants, and provided in different soils the food best suited to those habits and wants respectively. It is analogous to what we see in animals—almost every class of which, as the ox, the dog, the hog, &c. has its peculiar food. Those who would profit from the works of infinite wisdom, therefore, will do well to study the aptness of their soils for particular crops, and to select those for staple culture, which promise the best reward.

Heavy and cold grounds are found to be most congenial to wheat, oats, timothy, peas, &c.; light and warm soils to corn, barley, rye, and turnips; moist grounds to potatoes and fibrous rooted grasses; dry grounds to clovers, lucerne, turnips and other tap-rooted plants. Yet all these crops fail, or are comparatively worthless on lands habitually wet. Hence it is of the first importance, in order to obtain good tillage crops, or the fine nutritious grasses, upon wet lands, first thoroughly to drain, and, if flat, to ridge them. The farmer who undertakes to raise all kinds of crops upon one kind of soil, misapplies his labor. He had better confine himself to those which make the best return, sell the surplus, and buy with a part of the proceeds that for which his neighbor's soil is better

adapted than his own. If his land will yield per acre twenty-five bushels of wheat, and only twenty-five of corn, he had better raise more wheat and buy his corn; for his corn costs him double what his wheat crop does; and is, withal, but a little more than half as valuable. If it will not produce good barley, let him forego the culture of that grain, and if his situation is near market, he should raise more grain, vegetables and fruit, and less stock.

The expense of transporting his surplus produce to market, is an important consideration to the farmer. A bushel of wheat is worth to the grower in Chenango, less than to the grower in Albany, by the expense of its transportation to market, which may be two shillings, or twenty-five per cent. A bullock, on the contrary, may be as profitably fattened by a farmer in Otsego as one in Westchester, the expense of driving him from Otsego to New-York being counterbalanced by the enhanced value of his feed, and of the land which produces it, in Westchester. Upon the banks of the Hudson a bushel of potatoes is worth from two to four shillings; while their value, for market, in the interior, is scarcely half this; because they will not bear distant transportation, and find a precarious market at home. While again, the wool, cheese, butter, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, from the hills of Delaware or Leazes, from the cheapness of conveyance or transportation of these articles, and the relative cheapness of lands, are able to compete successfully in the market, with like products from the counties of Dutchess and Orange.

From this view of the subject it would seem to result, as a general rule, that farmers contiguous to markets or navigable waters will best consult their interests, by confining their labors, so far as regards their marketable products, to tillage crops, hay and fruits; and that it would comport with the policy of those more remote, to rely upon cattle and sheep husbandry as the main source of wealth. These suggestions derive force from the wise provisions of Providence, in adapting the valleys to grain, and the hills and mountains to the subsistence of flocks and herds.

We mentioned a few weeks since the invention of a machine for cleaning rice from the hull, by some ingenious mechanics of this town. At that time the trial of its capacities had hardly been tested fairly, as it was not perfected in all its parts or its exact powers graduated. Within a few days, however, a machine has been completed, and all the improvements which experience had suggested being done, and a trial of its powers made in the presence of a large number of our citizens. It performed its task to the admiration of all, and goes by horse, steam, water or any other power. It works rapidly, cleans the rice in the best possible manner, without, as has been the leading difficulty with all other machines, *reaking up the grain.*—*Northampton Cour.*

New manufacture.—A new article of commerce namely, East India Flour, is coming extensively into use, for the making of size and starch: it is chiefly imported by the Calcutta Flour Mill company, and is found to answer better than American flour, which has hitherto been considered the best for this purpose.—*English Paper.*

No man ought to be contented with any evils which he can remedy by his own industry and exertion.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832.
By THOMAS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

[Continued from page 214.]

Insects are profusely scattered over vegetation. Several kinds are often found upon one plant. Leaves, blossoms, and fruits are alive with them; the branches and trunks afford concealment and nourishment to thousands of intestine enemies, and the roots are sapped and destroyed by them. Our present concern is with some of these which are injurious to the kitchen and flower garden, and to the fruitery.

The products of the kitchen-garden, though formerly they received less attention than those of the field, are growing more into general favor; a result owing to the change of pursuits in a portion of our population, to the low price of farm-produce, and especially to the recommendations and example of the horticultural societies of the country, and the improvements which they have introduced.

The pea is universally esteemed one of the most palatable of our vegetables. At its first appearance in the markets it commands a high price; and its first appearance on the table is not only an object of pride to the gardener, but of pleasure to the partaker. Few, however, while indulging in the luxury of early pease, are aware how many insects they unconsciously consume. When the pods are carefully examined, small, discolored spots may be seen within them, each one corresponding to a similar spot on the opposite pea. If this spot in the pea be opened, a minute, whitish grub or maggot will be discovered. It is the insect in its larva form, which lives upon the marrow of the pea, and arrives at its full size by the time that the pea becomes dry. It then bores a round hole quite to the hull, which however is left untouched, as is also the germ of the future sprout. In this hole the insect passes the pupa state, and survives the winter; at the expiration of which, its last change being completed, it has only to gnaw through the thin hull, and make its exit, which frequently is not accomplished before the pease are committed to the ground for an early crop. Pease, thus affected, are denominated *buggy* by seedsmen and gardeners; and the little insects, so often seen within them in the spring, are incorrectly called *bugs*, a term of reproach indiscriminately applied to many kinds of insects which have no resemblance to each other in appearance and habits. The pea *Bruchus*,* for such is its correct name, is a small beetle, a native of this continent, having been unknown in Europe before the discovery of America. Early in the spring, while the pods are young and tender, and the pease are just beginning to swell, it makes small perforations in the epidermis or thin skin of the pod, and deposits in each a minute egg. These eggs are always placed opposite to the pease, and the grubs, when hatched, soon penetrate the pod, and bury themselves in the pease, by holes so fine, that they are hardly perceptible, and are soon closed. Sometimes every pea in a pod will be found to be thus inhabited; and the injury done by the pea *Bruchus* has, in former times, been so great and universal as nearly to put an end to the cultivation of this vegetable. That it should prefer the prolific exotic pea to our indigenous, but

less productive pulse, is not a matter of surprise, analogous facts being of common occurrence; but that, for so many years, a rational method for checking its ravages should not have been practised, is somewhat remarkable. An exceedingly simple one is recommended by Deane, but to be successful should be universally adopted. It consists merely in keeping seed pease in tight vessels over coals, or before planting them. Linnæus recommends substituting them to the heat of water at sixty-seven degrees of Fahrenheit, by which the same results might be obtained; and if this was done just before the pease were to be put into the ground, they would be in a state for immediate planting. The Baltimore Oriole, or Song-bird, is one of the natural enemies of the *Bruchus*, whose larva it detects, picks from the green pease, and devours. How wonderful is the instinct of this bird, which untaught by experience, can detect the lurking culprit within the envelope of the pod and pea; and how much more wonderful that of the insect; for, as the welfare of its future progeny depends upon the succession of a crop of pease the ensuing season, the pease in a crop of pea is never injured by the larva, and consequently the pulse will remain, though deprived of a third of its substance.

Roots are undoubtedly the most important productions of the vegetable kingdom; and, among these the potato stands first in point of utility and value. I am not aware that it is every season seriously injured by insects, though many appear upon its leaves. The common potato-worm has already been noticed. A small, striped beetle, of the size and shape of that applied to the cucumber, is found in abundance upon the potato; and its numerous larvæ, creeping about under leaf-holds of filth, riot upon the luxuriant foliage. Occasionally potato patches are ravaged by two or three species of *Cantharides*, or blister-beetles. It is only in the latter state that they are injurious to the potato-vine, for the larvæ live in the earth upon the small roots of various kinds of plants. Their appearance on the potato is occasional only, for they devour the leaves of several other plants. These native *Cantharides* are successfully employed in medicine instead of the Spanish *Cantharides*, and, were not the price of labor among us so high, might be produced in sufficient quantity to supply the demand in the market for this important medicinal agent. I regret to observe that the ash-colored *Cantharis* has recently appeared in great profusion upon hedges of the honey-suckle,† which are almost defoliated by them. For many years past the same insects have invariably attacked the Windsor bean in the garden of a friend of mine in this vicinity. This summer they were neglected; and the consequence was, that they entirely stripped the foliage from the stalks, so that but a small and impoverished crop of beans was gathered, and the prospect of a second crop, usually obtained from the suckers after the stalks are headed down, was entirely ruined. Should the devastations of the *Cantharides* increase, it would become an object to attempt to diminish their numbers by collecting them for medical use.

I am disposed to rank the turnip, as a root, next in value to the potato. In many countries it forms a large part of the vegetable sustenance of

man and of his domestic animals. It is stated that in England, soon after the turnip appears above ground, a host of little jumping beetles, called by the farmers the *fly*,‡ attack and devour the seed-leaves, so that on account of this destruction, the land is often obliged to be re-sown, and frequently with no better success. The consequent loss sustained in the turnip crops of Devonshire, in the year 1786, is estimated, in Young's "Annals of Agriculture," to amount, at least, to one hundred thousand pounds sterling. In the same country the caterpillar of the cabbage-butterfly§ attacks the turnip also in great numbers. Insects allied to these are found upon the turnip in this country. The leaves, in all stages of their growth, are eaten through and through with numerous holes by a small, black, jumping beetle, a species of *Haltica*. Some of these insects infest several of our useful plants, such as the horse-radish, the mustard, the radish, the cucumber, &c. The same reasons for protecting these plants are to be used, because the habits of all the *Halticæ* are similar. It has been recommended to sow a quantity of radish seed with the turnip seed; for the jumping beetles are found to be so much more fond of the radish than of the turnip leaf, that it will desert the latter for the former. Air-shedded lime, sifted or dusted over plants, in some instances preserves them; and sprinkling with strong alkaline solutions will kill the insects without injuring the plants.

The native insect allied to the European cabbage-butterfly has been already mentioned. Like its congeners, it can subsist upon many and perhaps all of the cruciferous plants, among which are the cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kale, radish, mustard, and turnip. It is of a beautiful white color, with dusky veins beneath the hinder wings, and in size it is larger than the small yellow butterfly of the New England States. Hitherto it has been observed only in the hilly regions of New Hampshire, and of the northern part of Massachusetts. There are two broods in a season. About the last of May and the beginning of June the white butterfly may be seen fluttering over plantations of cabbages, and turnip and radish beds, but seems to prefer the turnip leaf for the place of depositing its eggs. These are hatched between the seventh and the tenth day. The caterpillars attain their full size in twenty-one days, and are then, on an average, one inch and a quarter in length. Being of a pale green color, they are not readily distinguished from the leaves under which they reside, and upon which they subsist. When they have completed the feeding stage, they quit the plants, and retire beneath pillings, or the edges of stones, or into the interstices of walls, suspend themselves by the tail and a loop around the body, and become pupæ. This state lasts eleven days, at the expiration of which the insect comes forth a butterfly, which, during the month of August, lays the foundation for a second generation, and perishes. The caterpillars of the second brood become pupæ or chrysalids in the autumn, and re-

* *Haltica nemorum*. F.

† Kirby & Spence's Introduction to Entomology. Vol. (3d ed.) p. 138.

‡ *Pontia brassica*. L.

§ The solution may be made by dissolving one pound of hard soap in twelve gallons of the soap-suds left after washing, and it should be applied twice a day with a water-pot or garden engine.

* *Bruchus pisi*. L.

* *Crioceris trilineata*. Oliv.

† *Cantharis cinerea*. Oliv.

‡ *Gleditschia triacanthos*. Willd.

main in this form until the next spring. In gardens and fields infested by these caterpillars, boards should be placed horizontally an inch or two above the surface of the ground; these would form a tempting shelter for the pupæ, and render it easy for the farmer to collect and destroy them.

Another American butterfly, originally appropriated to our native melleolate plants, has discovered the natural affinities of those of foreign origin, and made them subservient to the support of its progeny. The carrot, parsley, and celery of the garden appear now to be more subject to its attacks, than the common and clement of the fields, though these troublesome and poisonous weeds are suffered to grow in unchecked abundance. This butterfly is one of our most common species; it is of large size, of a black color, ornamented above with yellow, and beneath with tawny spots; and the caterpillar, from which it proceeds, is a pale green, smooth worm, checkered with black and yellow spots. When irritated, this caterpillar has the power of projecting from the fore-part of its body a pair of orange-colored feelers, which exhale an intolerably nauseous odor, and like those of the snail, can be withdrawn and concealed at pleasure. This scent-organ is given to it for repelling its enemies, and it has, undoubtedly, made the insect known to many of you. Like the caterpillar of the turnip, this retires from the plants when fully grown, suspends itself in the same way, and, in process of time, becomes a butterfly. The only means that occur to me for destroying this insect, consist in carefully picking it, in the caterpillar state, from the plants which it inhabits. It is evident, however, that this can be done only to a limited extent; and, fortunately, it can be necessary only with respect to the parsley, for the abundant foliage of the other plants renders them less liable to suffer by the loss of a portion of it.

[To be continued.]

From the *Albany Argus*.

AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA FOR 1832.

Adapted for the County of Albany.

THE last winter was remarkable for the long continuance of severe cold weather. During nearly fifty successive days the thermometer scarcely rose above the freezing point. Its influence was unprecedentedly severe upon fruit trees, destroying thousands, and seriously injuring the fruit buds of many which survived. Our peach, plum, and pear crops were consequently trifling; yet of apples there has been an ordinary yield, and cider is abundant at fair price.

As the severe cold was preceded by mild weather and snow, the ground was not frozen when it set in and the sap vessels were consequently distended with sap. The cold was so sudden and severe that it is believed the sap froze ere its volume was diminished, and that the expanding influence of the frost burst the vessels asunder. In many instances where the trees were of some size, the injury extended only to the descending sap vessels, and this sometimes but on one side of the bole; while in the other cases the sap vessels in the burlum appeared to be ruptured, and the vitality of the plant destroyed. I had several trees which put forth their foliage, bore fruit, and appeared to be healthy till towards autumn, when their leaves became yellow and prematurely fell. On examination, I found a ring of bark about where the surface of the snow

had lain, completely dead and separated from the trunk. The fruits which suffered most were the peach, pear, apricot, and quince. What renders this circumstance more singular are the facts, that many tender trees, as the alantous, catalpa, &c. which dropped their foliage early, and had probably assumed their winter habit, suffered less than in ordinary winters; and that the injury, to all, was far less severe upon clay than upon sand soils.

Wheat suffered less from the winter than was apprehended. The crop has been a fair one, and the quality of the grain good. This staple, I am afraid will continue to decrease among us till we adopt a better system of manuring, and appreciate more correctly, the utility of a rotation of crops. This grain exhausts an ordinary soil of what I term specific food, or according to Lindley and Macaire, deposits a poison, which unites the soil for another crop until the specific food is restored, or the poison removed.

Rye has been rather a light crop, and the grain inferior to that of common seasons.

Barley. From the high price which this grain commanded last winter, large quantities were sown and the crop has been more than a medium one. Although the price has greatly fallen, yet I think upon our soils it still pays better than wheat. It exhausts less, and yields upon light loams about double the quantity that wheat does.

Corn, the farmer's main dependence for kitchen, barn and sty, promised very unfavorably, but finally turned out pretty well, where it escaped the early frosts, which in some districts did great injury. The wet spring did not admit of early planting, and the summer being backward, it was much later in coming to maturity than usual. There are two maxims which my experience in the culture of this crop has suggested, which I venture to recommend:—one is to plant only on manured, warm and well drained grounds; the other, to cut and stock the whole crop as soon as the grain is well glazied. An observance of the first has insured me good crops, while the second has ever saved them from the effects of autumnal frosts, and materially increased my stock of fodder. There is another suggestion which I will make in regard to this crop, and that is, to plant double the quantity of seed usually put into the ground, and to reduce the plants at the first hoeing, which will ensure a full complement of stalks in each hill. This is seldom the case in a field of corn. If we allow four to be a proper number, we shall find that in most cases there is a deficiency of one-fourth, and often a half of corn-bearing stalks in a field. There are always more or less feeble or sickly plants that never produce grain. These may be distinguished and thrown out in the weeding process. Few farmers appreciate the advantage of close planting, when the habits of the grain and the strength of the ground will admit of it. It is common to plant here at the distance of three feet each way. I place my hills at 3 by 2½. At the South, and East, it is usual to plant at 4, 5 and 6 feet. The following exhibits the difference in the number of hills, and consequently in the product of the different modes:—

An acre planted at 6 ft. by 6 will give	1210 hills.
do. do. 5 by 5	1742 "
do. do. 4 by 4	2722 "
do. do. 3 by 3	4840 "
do. do. 3 by 2½	5808 "

By this scale it appears that if the product at 4 feet would be 27 bushels, at 3 feet it would be 45, and at 3 by 2½, 58 bushels, or more than double the first; while the product at 5 feet would be to

that of 3 by 2½, nearly in the diminutive ratio of one to three and a half, or about two sevenths. In September I measured 33 feet (1 rods) square in the best part of my cornfield, which embraced 11 rows one way, and 13 hills the other, and contained 113 hills and 572 stalks. The corn was picked, husked, and after rejecting some half a dozen smutty ears carefully weighed. Its weight was 232½ lbs. A seventh part of this product, (33 lbs. 2 oz.) was immediately shelled, and the grain found to weigh 23 lbs. 7 oz. This, at 60 lbs. to the bushel, gave at the rate of 109 bushels per acre. The indication by measurement, was still higher, the memorandum of which I have nishid.

Potatoes have been a bad crop, especially on moist grounds, where they generally do best. Those late planted were particularly light.

The summer having been wet and cool, Oats are pretty abundant and heavy. The increased consumption of this grain, however, has sustained the price above those of ordinary years.

Hay has been more than an ordinary crop; though it is principally manifest in recently stocked grounds. The experience of some years would seem to strengthen the opinion, that the practice of keeping grounds in perpetual meadows, is manifestly bad so far at least as profit is concerned. Grasses do and will alternate; the cultivated or finer kinds will run out; coarse kinds and mosses will come in; the sole of the grass will become thick and tough, and impervious to heat, air and the other agents of vegetable nutrition. Meadows begin to deteriorate, generally, the third or fourth year after they are laid down, and by the sixth, their product is often diminished to one-half, or one-third of a fair crop. A few meadows ought to average 3 tons of hay per acre; old ones seldom exceed half that quantity.

The productions of the garden have been abundant, with partial exceptions. On account of the backwardness of the season, which retarded vegetation two weeks later than usual, the grape did not ripen well, and the hardier kinds, which were left uncovered, suffered severely from the winter. Sulphur is successfully applied, in a dry state, to this fruit about Boston, to prevent mildew. Melons like most other vegetables, came on late; and but few that ripened well were eaten, on account of the Cholera.

On the whole, the products of the soil have been abundant, and afford great cause of gratitude and thankfulness, to the beneficent God of the harvest.

THE MONARCH OF THE WOODS.

A FEW weeks ago we accompanied a friend on a visit to Upper Darby Township, Delaware county, where we were shown a large chestnut tree, on the plantation of Jonathan Owen, the circumference of which, three feet from the ground, was thirty-two feet seven inches. The tree was at the time full of chestnuts. We remember having seen the large walnut tree that was exhibited in this city a few years since, the dimensions of which we forget, but do not think it was so large as the tree on Mr. Owen's property. The poet has truly said,

"That Nature revels in the hand that's free,
And here her greatness shows, in man, in stream, and tree."

Penn. Inquirer.

REPAIR all your farming utensils, now you have leisure.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1833.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Provide a sufficient quantity of bean poles and pea rods, which you may preserve in a corner of your wood house, or other place suitable for your purpose. Many people, who neglect to procure these implements in season, are induced by the hurry of business, to permit their peas and beans to trail on the ground, in which situation they will not produce, especially the tall growing sorts, one third part so many as they would if they were properly supported by poles and rods. The length of your pea rods should be in proportion to the sorts of peas for which you intend them. The same kinds of rods, which the tall growing peas require, will answer for the generality of running kidney beans. The Lima beans will need strong poles from 8 to 9 feet high.

Manure may be carried into those places where it is needed, if the frost will permit, left in a heap, but not spread. Wherever and whenever the snow is off the ground, rake together and burn the rubbish of last year's crop. Inspect and repair your fences, rub or thrash out and clean seeds. See that your garden tools, &c. are in good repair, and procure such new ones as may be necessary. Prepare materials for hot beds. Attend to your fruit in your fruit room or cellar, on shelves or in boxes, and if necessary pick it over and cull whatever may be defective.

From the New England Farmer.

HORTICULTURE.

EXTRACT of a letter from a lady in Brooklyn, New York, upon the effects of Horticultural pursuits.

I perfectly coincide with your excellent opinion, which you mentioned in your kind letter, that horticultural tastes have a very great tendency to improve the mind and refine the manners, for I have invariably noticed that I never saw an ill-natured person embellish his residence, and taking pleasure in cultivation.

From the New England Farmer.

Sir,—Observing in your paper of the last week, a request from a correspondent at Dunstable, in regard to a tumor on the face of a valuable ox; as far as I am able to answer his inquiries, I feel a pleasure in doing,—although the description he has given of the nature of the disease is not such as to lead to any definite opinion.

The term holdfast, is one of those which is not described in any work on the diseases of horned cattle, nor can it be relied upon as one of sufficient evidence of any specific disease.

Cattle are liable to tumors of various kinds, and on various parts of the body, but before we can with safety, or any degree of certainty, prescribe any plan of treatment, it is necessary for us to know their exact nature.

If your correspondent will inform me through your paper or otherwise, of the situation, and nature of that which he describes as a holdfast, I will endeavor to prescribe a remedy for its re-

moval. It is necessary to know whether it is a honey or soft tumor, and whether it has the appearance of containing matter or not.

Respectfully yours, &c.

T. H. SMITH,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Boston, Jan. 21, 1833.

COLTS.

"We often hear it lamented, that our breed of horses is so bad. But I am convinced that as our colts are managed if we had any other breed, we should soon make it appear to be as mean as our own if not worse. The abusing of colts in the first winter, is the principal cause of their proving so bad. For our farmers seldom allow their weaned colts any food besides hay, and that is not always of the best kind. So that they seldom fail of being stunted in their growth in the first winter, to such a degree, that they never get the better of it. A colt that is foaled late, should not be weaned till February or March, and should have oats during the whole of the winter. In some countries they allow a young colt fifteen bushels. We need not grudge to feed them with meal, oats and bran, besides the best of clover hay; for they will pay for it in their growth. After the first winter, they will need no extraordinary feeding till they are grown up. Were the above directions observed, we should soon see an improvement of our breed of horses. They would be capable of doing much greater service, and be likely to hold out to a greater age."—*Doane.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Monument to Washington. There has been a late meeting in New York for the purpose of erecting a Monument in that city to GEORGE WASHINGTON, in which it was determined to petition the legislature for an act to incorporate an association for that purpose.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature denouncing *nullification*.

Symptoms of Discord. It is said that the great and little folks at Washington look askance and stand aloof; and that the form and substance of social intercourse are threatened with *nullification* in consequence of the belligerent attitude of South Carolina, and matters and things thereto appertaining.

The Pennsylvania Legislature printed five thousand copies of the President's Proclamation against nullifiers, &c. in English, and three thousand in German.

Lyceums. According to a late number of the Family Lyceum there have been Lyceums founded, which are now in successful progress, in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, North Carolina and Mississippi States.

Nullifiers. The New York Standard states that many letters have been received from South Carolina, which are decidedly warlike. The nullifiers are every where organizing their volunteers, arming and drilling, while the Union Party are also preparing for defence. The newspapers and

orators are more violent than ever, and every thing seems tending to open violence.

The Missionaries, imprisoned in the Georgia Penitentiary have at length been discharged.

Deaf and Dumb. The Centinel asserts that the deaf and dumb in the United States, have been ascertained to be 6112, or 1 to every 2000 inhabitants. There was an interesting exhibition lately of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, in presence of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and most of the Members of the Legislature, besides a number of ladies and others, spectators. The exhibition was conducted by Mr. Weld, who was formerly a teacher in the Philadelphia school, and since the resignation of Mr. Gauldet, has occupied his place in the school at Hartford. The exhibitions in the annual alphabet, grammar, geography, arithmetic, &c. &c. are highly spoken of. There is an instance in Philadelphia, where one of the first lithographic artists is deaf and dumb; and 12 individuals, who have left the asylum at Hartford, have become heads of families.

Fire within a week or ten days past have been numerous. On the evening of the 18th inst. about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in Portland Street, Boston, which for a time threatened very serious consequences; but after destroying several shops and small ten feet buildings, it was at length extinguished by the great exertions of the Firemen of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport and Roxbury. On the same evening, and while the Fire Department were at work, an incendiary was arrested in the cellar of the grocery store of Mr. Clement Willis, corner of High and Federal Streets, while collecting combustibles for the purpose of setting fire to the building over the cellar. On the morning of the 19th inst. a fire broke out in the sugar house in Atkinson Street, owned by E. T. Andrews, Esq. and recently occupied by Mr. Ephraim Hall, which was consumed.

Two steamboats were burnt on the 4th inst. at N. Orleans.

Money, on first rate securities, is only two per cent. per annum, in London. This very low rate of interest is submitted to because capitalists cannot be induced to vest their money in stocks, in the present unsettled state of politics.

SWIFT TRAVELLING.

The "Experiment," the new engine lately put upon the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road, performed on the 24th ult. the distance from the head of the plane to the half way house, in 12 minutes, which is at the rate of 35 miles an hour. This is, says the Schenectady Whig, the fastest travelling which has yet taken place on the road.

A gentleman who lately crossed from New Castle to Frenchtown, states that the trip was performed in 47 minutes, or at the rate of 21½ miles an hour! This was considered about the ordinary speed of the vehicle at a full load.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Large Bets. Mr. John Fuller raised in his garden, in Hume, Alleghany County, the season past, four bets that weighed 71 pounds, the lightest 15 pounds, and the heaviest 23 pounds measured 2 feet 10 inches in circumference.—*Ibid.*

From Manchester to Birmingham, with the exception of the coal regions of Wolverhampton, and another few miles of poor land the whole country is a garden. An American farmer knows nothing of English husbandry. The difference is too wide for him to be able to appreciate it. Select the most cultivated ground of the rich soil on Manhattan Island, or behind Brooklyn, or in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, or of Boston—and they are only ordinary specimens of English farming.—*English paper.*

Slaves. The following may be looked upon as a tolerably correct estimate of the number of human beings held in slavery:—British Colonies 800,000; French Colonies, 200,000; Cuba and Porto Rico, 500,000; other Foreign Colonies, 75,000; United States, 1,650,000; Brazil, 2,000,000. Total 5,225,000.—*lb.*

Aristocratic Wealth. It is said that the vast estates of the Duke of Buccleuch (supposed to be worth £250,000 annually) produce his grace a greater income than is the privy purse of the king, the allowance to the queen, and the salaries of the great officers of the household.—*lb.*

Good Fruit. The price of good fruit was fixed by Deity himself, when he created man and placed him in the garden of Eden. Even then and in that virgin soil the condition was that he "dress the garden and keep it;" and one may venture to say, that since then the price has never been abated. T. MATLACK, Esq.

Ostrich Eggs. These will sometimes weigh about three pounds. They are reckoned a delicate article of food, and are dressed in various ways for the table. Owing to the thickness and strength of their shell, they are easily preserved for a great length of time, even at sea, and without the trouble of constantly turning them. At the Cape of Good Hope they are usually sold for about sixpence a piece, and from their large size, one of them will serve two or three persons for a meal.

FOR SALE,

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young Flora, by Cerebus; Granddam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Ago, 30, 1625—colour red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office, Jan. 16 if

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR OCT. 1833. JUST PUBLISHED, by LILLY, WHITE, COLMAN & HOLDEN, No. XCV, Chancery Lane. Containing the State Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan—Dr. Thalmers on Political Economy—Greek Elegy—The Works of the Rev. Robert Hall—Earle's Residence in New Zealand and Tristan d'Acunha—Novels of Fashionable Life—Flint's Ten Years in the Valley of the Mississippi—Count Pecchia's Observations on England—Prince Polignac, Revolution of the Three Days. Jan 23

GARDENING.

WANTS a Situation, a NURSERYMAN and HORTICULTURIST, who has had many years experience. He is a Member of the Edinburgh and Berwickshire Horticultural Societies. Would be glad to have immediate employ. Jan 23

SWEET HERBS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market Street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin canisters for domestic use, viz: Sweet Marjoram, 3½ cts.—Thyme, 3 cts.—Summer Savory, 2 cts.—Sage, 17 cts.—per canister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 3½ cts per bottle. dec 26

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be intrusted at the New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1832, and of the very first quality. CRIMBEY'S FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its managements, and packed in the neatest style. Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Dec. 24.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received, at GEO. C. BARRETT'S SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—A supply of fresh and genuine WHITE MULBERRY SEED, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the largest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. dec 5

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the New England Farmer Office—the Planter's Guide; or a Practical Essay on the best method of raising Immediate Effect to Woods by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Physiological principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real-landscape. Originally intended for the estate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Stewart, Bart. LL. D. F. R. S. E. etc. Price 53s.

NUTTALL'S ORNITHOLOGY.

JUST received by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston—A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States, and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 33 engravings. Price 25s. 50 Dec. 13.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. from Winslow, Kenrick, Prince, Buel & Wilson, Mrs. Parmenter, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, The NEW AMERICAN Orchardist, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also, the varieties of the Grape with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25.

AMERICAN FARRIER.

JUST received, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street, the American FARRIER, containing a minute account of the anatomy of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents. dec 5

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

JUST published, the New England Farmer's Almanac of 1833, by T. G. FESSENDEN, editor of the New England Farmer—containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen. Nov. 7

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

		FROM	
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 00	2 50
" " " " "	"	2 00	2 50
" " " " "	"	1 40	2 00
BEANS, white,	buskel	10 50	10 75
BEEF, mess,	barrel	6 50	7 00
" " " " "	"	3 00	5 50
" " " " "	"	11	15
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	"	6	3
CHEESE, new milk,	"	5	5
" " " " "	"	3	4
" " " " "	"	25	43
" " " " "	"	35	41
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FLAXSEED,	buskel	1 20	1 50
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	6 57	6 60
" " " " "	"	6 12	6 25
" " " " "	"	5 57	6 37
" " " " "	"	6 12	6 25
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	buskel	25	30
" " " " "	"	70	75
" " " " "	"	50	55
" " " " "	"	65	70
" " " " "	"	40	45
HAY,	cwt.	62	70
HONEY,	gallon	50	52
LARD, 1st quality,	cwt	33 00	30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	10	10
" " " " "	"	9	9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	21	24
" " " " "	"	side	3 00
" " " " "	"	16	19
" " " " "	"	2 50	2 70
" " " " "	"	23	25
" " " " "	"	23	25
" " " " "	"	1 06	1 12
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" " " " "	"	17 50	18 00
" " " " "	"	12 50	13 00
" " " " "	"	none	none
" " " " "	"	2 50	5 00
" " " " "	"	1 25	1 50
" " " " "	"	93	11
" " " " "	"	10 60	11 00
" " " " "	"	60	65
" " " " "	"	40	42
" " " " "	"	57	53
" " " " "	"	54	55
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" " " " "	"	50	52
" " " " "	"	40	42
" " " " "	"	52	53
" " " " "	"	27	28
" " " " "	"	40	40
" " " " "	"	50	50
" " " " "	"	2 00	3 00

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

	RETAIL PRICES.		
HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
" " " " "	"	9	9½
" " " " "	"	8	7
PORK, whole hogs,	"	11	12
POULTRY,	"	13	25
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	25	25
" " " " "	"	25	25
Eggs,	dozen	25	28
POTATOES, common,	buskel	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGITON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 21. 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.
At Market this day 570 Beef Cattle, 530 Sheep, and 156 Swine, 125 Swine were reported last week.
Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—The quality of cattle not so good as last but rather better prices were obtained for the same quality. We notice 6 or 8 taken for 85. We quote extra, at 25.50 a 5.50; prime at 25.50 good at 4.50 a 4.75.
Buttling Cattle.—Mess at \$4; No. 1, at \$3.75.
Sheep.—A large proportion were ordinary, and a part were at market several weeks since, we did not notice the price of any lot.
Swine.—One lot of about 30, two-thirds Barrows, were taken at 45¢; at retail, 5 for sows, and 6 for barrows.

KIMBALL'S

Stock and Suspender Manufactory, Linen Drapery, Hosiery and Glove Store, No. 12, Washington Street, Boston.

NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS.

COMPRISING their Architecture, Transformations, Senses, Food, Habits—Collection, Preservation and Arrangement With Engravings. In three volumes. Price \$1 per vol. For sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. dec 5

MISCELLANY.

THE PETITION.

UNBAR the door—the room pours fast—
The storm is howling wildly!
Take pity on the poor out-cast—
Look on his miseries nighly;
Relieve my fortune's lowly child—
Give pleasure for his sorrow;
Oh say—(for once his dry beams smile)
Be thine a cheerful morrow,
Unbar the door—still blows the wind—
The hearth looks bleak and dreary;
Be kind to him—who e'er was kind
To wretch's woe and woe's ally!
Ah! once a brighter day was mine—
And friends to aid were pressing—
Friends tried with fortune's give and thine
Be every earthly blessing!

THE REPLY.

WHAT voice so weak and plaintive
Sings at the Woodman's door?
Who braves the storm, who blows the knee,
A suppliant sad and poor?
Thy prayer, Sallow'd, come child of woe,
Come enter freely here;
Forget thy wretched lot—forget
The soul subduing tear,
If thou art friendless, if no heart
Of gratitude's glowing form,
Sole'd not broke the clouds depart,
Not cheer'd the gathering storm,
If thou a mother's cheering voice,
A father's loving care
Hast early lost—still, still rejoice,
Life's bad dolours despair!
Though here no tapestry is seen—
No flower'd anthems swell;
Yet nature told in meation green,
Here pleas'd delights to dwell;
Too humble for the court of kings,
Here scattering leaf and flower,
Content a wealth does'd but bring,
An offering for each hour.

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge
DOGS.

We cannot quit the subject of dogs without advert-
ing to that lamentable circumstance, their ac-
cidental madness. This disease is not common
to dogs in all climates; according to Mr. Barrow,
canine madness is unknown in South Africa.
Other temporary diseases are sometimes mistaken
for this fearful malady; and we therefore, subjoin,
the symptoms of hydrophobia, as described by
M. M. Chausier and Orfila, who have written a
scientific work on this disorder:—

"A dog at the commencement of madness is
sick, languishing, and more dull than usual. He
seeks obscurity, remains in a corner, does not
bark, but growls continually at strangers, and
without any apparent cause refuses to eat or drink.
His gait is unsteady, nearly resembling that of a
man almost asleep. At the end of three or four days,
he abandons his dwelling, roving continually in
every direction: he walks or runs as if tipsy, and
frequently falls. His hair is raised up; his eyes
lugged, fixed, and sparkling; his head hangs
down; his mouth is open and full of frothy saliva;
his tongue hangs out, and his tail betrays his
legs. He has, for the most part, but *not always*,
a horror of water, the sight which seems, general-
ly, to redouble his sufferings. He experiences

from time to time transports of fury, and endeav-
ors to bite every object which presents itself,
not even excepting his master, whom indeed he
begins not to recognise. Light and lively colors
greatly increase his rage. At the end of thirty
or thirty-six hours he dies in convulsions." After
various remedies for this terrible malady have been
tried in vain, it seems now agreed that cutting or
burning out the bitten part is the only one to be
relied on.

NEGLIGENCE.

INATTENTION to small matters brings with it
often a succession of losses. The following nar-
rative by the celebrated Ray, in his "Essay on
Political Economy," illustrates this truth in a very
satisfactory manner. "I remember," says this
writer, "when I was in the country, witnessing an
instance of the losses to which a house hold is ex-
posed by negligence. For want of a latch of
trifling value, the gate of the farm-yard which
opened into the fields was often open. Whoever
went out pulled the gate after him; but as there
was no means of shutting it, this gate was always
ajar. Many of the farm-yard animals had been
on this account lost.

"One day, a fine young pig got out and reached
the neighboring wood. All were immediately in
chase of the animal. The gardener was the first
who got sight of it; and he, in jumping over a
ditch to stop its further passage, received a dan-
gerous wound, which confined him to his bed for
a fortnight. The cook found on her return from
the pursuit, that the linen which she had left at
the fire to dry, was burnt; and the dairy maid
having left in a hurry the cow-stable without
fastening the animals in it, a cow in her rage
broke the leg of a colt which they were raising in
the place. The days lost by the gardener were
worth twenty crowns; the linen and colt were as
valuable. Here then in a few minutes, for want
of a fastening which would have cost a few cents,
a loss of forty crowns was encountered by persons
whose duty it was to exercise the most rigid econ-
omy, without taking into account the sufferings
caused by the disease or the madness, and
other inconveniences in addition to the expense."

A SEED FARMER.

A young son of Erin, who had saved money
enough by his industry to purchase a small farm
and wish to manage it himself. He accordingly
bought a few seeds at a seed store, and planted them
all down in pots—just as they came from the
store. A physician who observed him, began to
laugh at him, and told him he was doing wrong.
"What is wrong for that," said Pat, "I am making
a garden out of my never so seeds, and not
a pot of gold and labeled plants as they sell them in
the shop."

SCOTCH CORK NEW CIDER THE
MUSE.

Many corks in cork cellars there are exhibit-
ed by M. V. Lamer, G. D. two corks.

1st. A cork for invalids, which by means of a
gun elastic reservoir filled with water, beneath
the cork or mattress—actually places the sufferer
upon a bed of water, which being displaced by
every movement affords ease, and relief, and
change of position to the worn and vented
frame. It seems to us a capital invention.

2d. A gun elastic bathing cot which folds up,
and is as portable as any ordinary cot and therefore

is easily transferable from room to room, as needed;
and which with less water than is requisite in
ordinary bathing tubs, insures an excellent bath.
We commend these really useful *gimcracks* to public
attention.—*Detroit Journal.*

Marriage Ceremony Extraordinary. On Monday
last a woman without arms was married atbury;
the ring being placed by the bridegroom upon one
of the bride's toes. [This indeed is taking a wife
in *la-la* for *la-la* better, for worse."]

Longevity. Died, at Columbia Co. Geo. Capt.
Thomas Cobb, aged 120 years! He was a Captain
under Washington, and marched against the forts
on the Kenhawa, then in possession of the French
and Indians, several years before the defeat of
Braddock. When 100 years of age he frequently
rode 15 miles in one day; and only 4 years ago
he rode to Augusta, 10 miles one day.

Cerisally. The proprietor of a coffee house in
Paris, has offered Mademoiselle Bourry, the young
woman who is said to have lived inside the pistol
ball killed at the King, 40,000 francs to serve as
bar maid for six months.

Steadfast Decided. One of the flies of the
steedfast Scotland, collapsed between Memphis
and Natchez, and killed one man, and severely
scalded three others.—*Louisville Herald, 17th inst.*

EASTMAN'S STRAWCUTTER.

TOP SAW CUTTER—one of Eastman's STRAWCUTTERS, new
in No. 1, a perfect machine and in good order, not having
been used more than a few times. It will be sold cheap, or
exchanged for any other plant machinery handy. De-
scriptions will be given to all who purchase—price from four to
six dollars per bushel. Quantity of seed or plant on order, from
four to five and a half bushels. Time for planting, fall and
spring. The subscriber is preparing equal acres for planting—
Understanding the cash will meet with prompt attention—
a single of the paper may be seen in the hands of Mr. Jesse
Wetstone, Newell, 4 Upper Falls, Me. J. S. ELLERSON.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSenden, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1833.

NO. 29.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XV.

HEMP requires a rich and well prepared soil—hears drought well—plough deep in the fall—dung as for Indian corn—sow as early as the season and soil will admit—sow the last year's seed, three bushels to an acre. On the last of July pluck that which has the flowers on it, when growing yellow at the top, white at the root, and the leaves are withered. Put it into a pond, four or five days when it will be rotted enough; then spread and dry it in the sun. Seed hemp is not ripe till five or six weeks after, when the seeds turn brown; and which must be combed out.

This hemp will require almost three times as much watering as the first. It may be rotted and dressed like flax: when ten or twelve feet long it may be cut in the middle to make it handy for dressing. Stalks too thick for the break, may be peeled by hand. Hemp is a profitable crop; is liable to no disease, nor will any creature crop and eat it; and it will grow well in almost any northern climate.

FARM. One hundred acres of land are enough for one—a tenth of that tillage land—much less will do near a market town—small farms are best when labor is dear—those which afford a plenty of good sweet grass, best for a dairy. Never overstock your farm—this will prove a great loss to you better have fodder left in the spring, and lay over for another year—and if you feed close, the soil will soon become bound.

HERDS-GRASS, as good and profitable as any. Grows well on any soil, except sandy and gravelly; when mixed with clover, as that decreases, this increases, so that the crop of grass will hold out for several years—cut it just before it goes out of blossom or a little sooner.

HORSE, a good one, high neck, full breast, and a lively eye—strong back, full buttocks, ribs reaching near to the hips, and rather large hoofs,—small horse most profitable; but large ones best for the chaise and plough—horses are great eaters, require the best of hay and pasture—a small farm can hardly keep one—if he labors all summer should be fed with green grass mowed, and brought in a basket, as he wants it—nor so much trouble as leading him one quarter of a mile to pasture—a small spot of long and thick grass will feed him, for by the time the whole is mowed over, you may begin again. In this manner cows are fed all summer in some places, where the soil is rich—it saves all their dung, and they live well with very little pasture. This is called *rolling* of cattle—in this way, one acre will feed several cows.

INDIAN CORN improves by standing in the field so long as there is any moisture in the stalk or even in the cob—should be harvested by the first of November. When it ripens late, and is uncommonly green, cut it up close to the ground and set it up in small shocks in the field; and it will ripen well, and take no damage. In a dry season hoe your corn in the morning and evening. Take your seed out of the middle of your fairest corn—plant no corns with black eyes—put twenty loads of dung on one acre, if spread—

eight or ten will do in the hole, and produce a tolerable crop.

LAMBS, if they cannot come at the tent, cut away the wool and tags—if the ewe will not own him, shut them up together, two or three days, in a close pen. They should not be weaned till seven weeks old; and then have the best of pasture.

LANDS worn out by tillage, may be recruited by seven or eight years pasturing, only ploughing and sowing clover, to be fed, not mowed off. Or you may turn up the fresh sward, dung it and plant potatoes the first year—Indian corn, well dunged the second year—lay it down to clover the third year, for two years, plant potatoes the fourth year—flax and corn the fifth year—and then clover. It is not judicious to take two crops of Indian corn, following each other.

MARES for breeding, should be strong, high spirited, well shaped, and of a good color—not bred before they are seven years old—go to the horse in the latter part of June. When with foal, housed early in the fall; fed well till they foal, and not used for two or three months before that time. They go eleven months, and as many days over that time, as the mare is years old.

MEADOWS must not be fed late in the fall nor early in the spring. Poor water-grass should be cut rather before it is grown to its full length, it may be cut a second time.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832. By THOMAS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

[Continued from page 22.]

The lettuce and cabbage, in common with almost every plant, are subject to the attack of their peculiar *aphides*, or plant-lice. The fecundity of these insects surpasses that of any known animal; for Réaumur has proved, that, in five generations, one individual may become the progenitor of nearly six billions of descendants; and many generations succeed each other in a single season. What is still more singular in regard to these insects is their mode of increase. The first brood is hatched in the spring from eggs laid in the preceding autumn, but all the other broods during summer are produced apace. Aphides, in all their stages are active, and live by suction. They are furnished with a tubular mouth or proboscis, with which they pierce the leaves, buds, and annual stems of plants, injuring and even poisoning them by their numerous punctures, and exhausting them by abstracting the sap for their own nourishment. Different methods of destroying plant-lice have been suggested, all of which may undoubtedly be useful. The preference, in my opinion, is to be given to strong soap-suds, or to a mixture of that with tobacco-water, thrown warm upon the infested plants, which afterwards should be thoroughly drenched with pure water, if their leaves are to be used as food. It is said that hot water may be employed with perfect safety and success to destroy these noxious insects, wherever they exist.

* For some other particulars a paper, by the author, may be consulted in "The New England Farmer," Vol. VI. p. 393.

An insect, called the *cut-worm* is the pest of the cabbage yard. It is a naked caterpillar, the larva of a moth or *Noctua*, so named from its nocturnal habits. It passes the first two states of its existence in the earth, and in the last, or moth state, flies only by night. In the night, also, the caterpillar issues from its retreat, and attacks and eats off the young cabbage at its root. In the morning the enemy may usually be discovered an inch or two beneath the surface of the soil, immediately about the roots of the cabbage. Rolling the roots and stems of the plants in ashes or ground plaster before transplanting, as well as surrounding them with paper cylinders, has proved a preservative against the cut-worm.

Cucumbers in England enjoy an immunity from insect assailants, but with us they are deprived of this privilege. Besides the minute black *Haltica* or jumping beetle, which is so injurious to it immediately after the expansion of its seed-leaves, the well-known *cucumber-fly*, a little beetle, striped with black and yellow, devours its leaves in the spring and summer, but is particularly obnoxious in the early part of the season. The metamorphoses of this insect have not yet been traced, but I have reason for believing that they take place in the earth. Various means have been tried to protect the vines, and to destroy the insects upon them. Dr. Barton says, that "nothing has been found so beneficial as a mixture of tobacco and red pepper sprinkled over the vines." Some have advised watering them with a solution of one ounce of Glauber's salts in a quart of water. One writer, in "The New England Farmer," applies ground plaster; a second, slacked lime; and a third extols the use of charcoal dust. Some protect their young vines with millinet stretched upon small frames; and others stick in the ground at night torches of pine knots, or splinters of tar-barrels, to attract and consume the insects.

The squash, pumpkin, and melon vines are occasionally attacked by these insects, but not to so great an extent as the cucumber. They are, however, more infested by some other noxious insects. Among these the most redoubtable is the large *squash-bug* already noticed. This insect conceals itself on the approach of winter in any crevice which will afford it shelter, and remains torpid until the ensuing spring, when it issues from its winter-quarters, and deposits its eggs in clusters beneath the leaves of the vine. These ought daily to be sought for and crushed. Whatever contributes to bring forward the plants rapidly, and to promote the vigor and luxuriance of their foliage, renders them less liable to suffer by the exhausting punctures of the young bugs. Water drained from a cow-yard and similar preparations have, with this intent, been applied with benefit.

During the month of August the squash and other cucurbitaceous vines are frequently found to die suddenly down to the root. The cause of this premature decay is a little whitish worm or caterpillar, which begins its operations near the ground, perforates the stem and devours the inte-

* *Galeruca vittata*. F.

† Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania. Part I. Tables, p. 4.

rior. It afterwards enters the soil, forms a cocoon of a coarse, silky substance, covered with particles of earth, changes to a chrysalis, and comes forth the next summer a perfect insect. The insect, thus disclosed, is nearly related to the peach-tree borer, and belongs to the same genus. It has been described* by the name of *Egeria Cucurbitæ*, the trivial name indicating the family of plants on which the larva feeds. It is conspicuous for its orange-colored body, spotted with black, and its hind legs fringed with long orange-colored and black hairs. From the tenth of July till the middle of August I have seen it hovering over the vines, and occasionally alighting upon them close to the roots to deposit its eggs. From what is known of its habits, periods, and place of attack, it is probable that sneaking the vine around the roots with blubber, repeatedly, during the month of July, may repel the invader.

So far as my own observations extended, the annual and perennial flowers that embellish our parterres and pleasure-grounds seem less exposed to insect depredations, than the produce of the kitchen-garden. One of our greatest favorites, the rose, often has its foliage sheared by the leaf-eater bee, which uses the scalloped fragments in the fabrication of its patch-work nest. That general despoiler, the rose-bug, which receives its name from its fondness for the petals of the rose, will be noticed in another place. For the extermination of the *Aphides* that infest this and other plants, in the garden, the parlor, or the green-house fumigations and decoctions of tobacco, or solutions of soap, may be used with advantage, as already recommended.

Housed plants are considerably injured by an oval bark-louse, the *Coccus Hesperidum* of Linnaeus, which has been introduced from abroad. It looks like an inanimate scale adhering to the plant and is furnished with a proboscis beneath the breast, through which it draws the sap and deprives the plant of an inconsiderable portion of its nutriment. By piercing them with a pin they can be made to quit their hold in the early stages of their life; but later they become immovably fixed, the males in order to undergo their last metamorphosis, and the females for the purpose of depositing their eggs. The body then hardens and becomes a shell, under which these operations take place. Subsequently the males, which are very small, and furnished with wings, issue backwards from their shells; but the females perish without acquiring wings, leaving beneath them the eggs, which their lifeless bodies shelter till they are hatched. Another foreign bark-louse, called the *mealy-bug*, is naturalized in our green-houses where it does much injury. It is the *Coccus Adonidum*, and is at once distinguished from the former by the white dust with which it is covered, and by the cottony substance with which it envelopes its eggs. Bark-lice of every kind may be destroyed by the application of a ley of ashes, or a solution of potash.

An infinite number of noxious insects invade our fruit-bearing trees and shrubs. It will be possible to notice but a few of them. Passing by, therefore, the minute bugs which revel upon the juices of the raspberry and strawberry, and make themselves known only by their abominable odor when crushed—the ants, wasps, and flies which unite to rob us of our ripe grapes, cherries, peaches

and pears—the saw-fly, an imported insect, whose gregarious larvae devour the leaves of the gooseberry—the *Egeria*,* also a foreigner, which in the caterpillar state, perforates the stems of the currant-bush—the muscle-shaped bark-louse which adheres to the limbs, and the moth whose caterpillar lives in the fruit, of the apple-tree, both apparently introduced from abroad;—passing by these, and a host besides, we must advert only to some of the insects, whose threatened, repeated, or extensive ravages render them peculiarly obnoxious to the lover of good fruit.

From a period of high antiquity, the culture of the grape has occupied the attention of civilized man. In regions favorable to its growth, it forms a very considerable portion of the daily food of the inhabitants; to the well it is one of the most wholesome and nourishing of fruits, and to the sick and feeble the most innocent and grateful. As a staple commodity it is an important source of national wealth and happiness, affording employment and support to a great population engaged in its cultivation and in the manufacture and exportation of its valuable products. The insects, which prey upon this noble plant, have always been viewed with great solicitude, and, at times, the most vigorous individual and united efforts have been made for their destruction. In our own country, where the foreign vine is now successfully cultivated, and the native sorts have already been brought to yield a profitable vintage, some progress has been made in devising and putting into execution the means of limiting the ravages of insects. The more perfect our knowledge of these insects, and the more general and united our pursuit of them, the greater will be the success that will crown our efforts.

[To be continued.]

THE Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the products of the kitchen garden, make the following report, as the result of their examinations of the few truly fine vegetables offered for premium the past unpropitious season.

To Mr LEMAN, of WATERTOWN, for the best Forced Cucumbers,	\$2.00
To N. DAVESPORT, of Milton, for the best Early Dutch Turnips,	\$2.00
To RICHARD WARD, of Roxbury, for the best Lima Beans,	\$2.00
To CAPT. DANIEL CHANDLER, of Lexington, for a specimen of the Strynnetar Pea, from Scotland, being a new variety, rather earlier than the common Marrowfat, quite as prolific, and of a more dwarf habit, so as to answer well without staking, a gratuity of	\$2.00
For the Committee,	J. B. RUSSELL.

From the Farmer's Chronicle.
FENCES.

It is a most erring policy, that induced farmers under the name and notion of economy, to inclose their grounds with temporary and defective fences. It is in truth the very worst of economy, or rather, the very reverse of economy. It would be well for those who feel inclined to negligence, or to be governed by the "do-for-the-present" doctrine, to open an account of *debt* and *credit* with their fences for a few years; and if that should not cure them, they might be given up as incurable.

Perhaps some of our readers might be edified by a sight of such an account at any rate, if it should not happen to suit their own experience, it may give them some idea of this sort of *Book-keeping*; and here it is.

*Cornfield FENCE Dr.

To corn destroyed by horses, cattle and hogs at different times, supposed 100 bushels, say \$25.

To time lost in stopping hog-holes, repairing fences and mending water-gaps say six days, in harvest—\$5.

To wounding one of the plough horses, in breaking over the fence, by which his services were lost for 10 days when they were most wanted, say, \$5.

To price of a hog of my neighbor Hodge, for which I had to pay, having dogged it in my cornfield, so that it died, \$3.

To time lost in attending a law suit, about said hog, and costs of suit, \$5.

To loss of a valuable Dog which I supposed Hodge had killed, in revenge for the killing of his hog by said dog, but which I could not prove, \$5.

To perpetual loss of Hodge's friendship, which had been steadfast for twenty years—amount not known.

To the spoiling of my young horses, Smith's cattle and Hodge's hogs, so that I shall never be able to fence them out effectually hereafter—loss not known.

To keeping me in bad humor, fretted and crabbed nearly all summer,—damage incalculable.

Total, exclusive of the three last items, \$48.00. Credit,

by 500 rails, the number wanting to make the fence good; but which as they must be finished next spring, are only saved for one year, so that the interest on their cost is the only saving—cost \$10—interest at 10 per cent, is \$1.00.

By labor which would have been required to put the fence in good condition; say \$10 at most, but which having still to be done, is only entitled to a credit to the amount of interest as in the former case—

\$1.00	Total	\$2.00
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Balance against bad fences \$46.00

And the said debtor (bad fences) being utterly insolvent, the whole amount is irreparably lost; except, that it has taught a lesson which may be useful hereafter. SYLVESTER SLOVEN.

What came to pass in the case of neighbor Sloven, has happened to many others and will continue to happen, until proper attention shall be paid to what should be a farmer's first concern, good enclosures. Nothing can be more unbearably provoking, than after having toiled all the season to raise a good crop, then to have the whole destroyed in a single night.

But besides the security and actual gain of good fences, nothing more than this contributes to the neatness and good appearance of a farm, and without this it is impossible to do away a repulsive and condemning aspect of a slovenliness which indicates any thing rather than good husbandry.

But if he is censurable, who neglects the enclosures about his fields, meadows and pasture grounds what shall we say of him whose very garden—a spot which should of all others be sacred and secure is constantly "profaned by *vandal swine*," and suffered to be trodden down by the "beasts of the field?" If he attempt his defence by saying there is nothing in his garden worth protecting we say this too is his fault, and no less a one than

the other. It is like making *drunkenness* excuse *thell*.

By the way, the subject of neatness, taste and utility in family gardens, deserves a fuller notice, and shall ere long have a full chapter. In the mean time let us improve the leisure of this winter in preparing to make all our enclosures substantial and secure before the vernal planting comes about.

TEMPERANCE IN THE NAVY.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, contains information which will be interesting to the friends of the Society.

Navy Department, 12th June, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—I have received two copies of Mr. Sullivan's able Address "before the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance." In it I find a friendly notice of an order from this department on the subject of the spirit part of the rations, and in the Appendix, a vote of thanks to myself by the Society.

Allow me, through you, to make my acknowledgements to both him and the Society for these kind civilities. It gives me great pleasure to state that the Pacific, as well as Mediterranean Squadron, has almost entirely abandoned the use of ardent spirits, and that the subsequent improvement in health and conduct among the crew of the former squadron has become a topic of remark by both the surgeons and other officers. The schooner Experiment, now on our own coast, had most if not all of her men selected with a view to a further and full experiment on this interesting subject; and by perseverance in holding out inducements, or a voluntary abandonment of the use of daily poison, I trust the waste of life, and the frequency and severity of punishments, will not only be lessened, but a great moral revolution will in time be permanently established among a class of men, who have hitherto been to often considered irreclaimable. Respectfully yours,

LEVI WOODBURY.

REV. HOSEA HILDBRETH, Cor. Sec. of the Mass. Society for the Sup. of Intemp., Boston, Mass.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Preserved Ice. One of our exchange papers, (and we cannot say which, having inadvertently cut out the paragraph, without noting the title of the paper in which it was printed,) informs that "Any body may have an ice-house without expense, by heaping a large cone of well pounded ice or snow in the winter, and causing it to be thatched with barley straw about twice the thickness usually laid upon a stack of oats." In this way ice may be preserved for three years.' A better way still might be to pack ice in a cellar in a wooden vessel and surround it with chaff, straw, or other non-conductor of heat.

Hydrostatic Bed. This is said in Dr. Arroll's *Elements of Physics* to be one of those happy inventions that have sprung from the practical application of science to the wants of life. It not only delights us by its ingenious novelty and great simplicity, but commands a still deeper interest when we consider the relief which it will afford in in-

numerable cases of protracted suffering, where hitherto the patient has been considered in a great measure beyond the power of the physician.

The bed is constructed in the following manner:—A trough, six feet long, two feet six (or nine) inches broad, and one foot deep, is filled the depth of six or seven inches with water, and a sheet of water proof India rubber cloth placed upon it. It is fixed and firmly cemented at the upper part of the trough, being of such a size as to hang down loosely in the inside, and floating on the surface of the water, which admits therefore of the most perfect freedom of motion. A light hair mattress is placed upon the water proof cloth, upon which the pillow and bed clothes are to be laid. When the patient rests upon it, he at once experiences the surpassing softness of the hydrostatic bed; he is placed nearly in the same condition as when floating in water, the fluid support being prevented from touching him, however, by the peculiar manner in which it is sealed hermetically, as it were within the water proof cloth, and by the intervening mattress.

A lady, who had suffered much from premature confinement, from a combination and succession of low fever, jaundice, &c. and whose back had sloughed (mortified) in several places, was at length so much exhausted in consequence of the latter, that she was considered in the most imminent danger; she generally fainted when the wounds in her back were dressed, and was passing days and nights in uninterrupted suffering, as the pressure even of an air pillow had occasioned mortification. Dr. Arnott reflected "that the support of water to a floating body is so universally diffused that every thousandth part of an inch of the inferior surface has as it were its own separate liquid pillar, and no one part bears the load of its neighbor—that a person resting in a bath is nearly thus supported, ordered a bed to be made on this plan, and the patient placed in it. She was instantly relieved in a remarkable degree, and enjoyed a long and tranquil sleep—awoke refreshed. She passed the next night much better than usual, and on the following day her physician found that the sores had assumed a healthy appearance; the healing from that time went on rapidly, and no new sloughs were formed."

The hydrostatic bed will be useful, not merely in extreme cases, such as the above, but also in every instance, where there is restlessness or want of sleep, from the irksome feeling communicated by the inequality of pressure which is necessarily perceived in every common bed, and to which the body becomes so remarkably sensible when fatigued or enfeebled or when suffering from disease.

The sensation, which is experienced by a person reclining on a hydrostatic bed, is uncommonly pleasing. It is easy to change the position with a very feeble effort. The patient can always take a little exercise at pleasure with the slightest exer-

tion, from the facility with which the water can be moved—a circumstance which will prove highly grateful to those who have been long confined in bed.

CURING HAMS.

The best way of curing hams that we know of is, as soon as they are separated from the body of the animal, they are to be closely packed in a clean, common sized barrel; and to a full barrel, add a pickle by dissolving eight quarts of Liverpool salt and four ounces of saltpetre, in a sufficient quantity of rain or brook water, to cover the whole. In this situation they are to remain until removed to the smoke-house, which should be from eight to twelve weeks. The smoking process is to be conducted altogether with the wood of the sugar maple, or hickory, the former preferred. And when sufficiently smoked, those that are intended for immediate use, may be hung up in a dark garret, or if the weather is cool, in the cellar; as freezing, particularly, if often repeated is very injurious. Those that are intended for summer use, are to be well whitewashed with lime, and when dry wrapped in paper and packed away in new dry house-ashes, and then set in a cool place in the cellar. Particular care is requisite to prevent its becoming heated too much while in the smoke-house, as this is very destructive to its fine flavor.—*Southern Paper.*

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EARS.

NEVER say a word about Yankee Ingenuity after this. Wooden nutmegs, wooden pumpkin-seeds, wooden axes, wooden hams, &c. &c. We have a little man in our city who has beat the whole of our eastern 'artists'—no one more nor less than Dr. Scudder, the Oculist, the same who is so celebrated in inserting artificial human eyes—and by the bye, one whose inventive genius will, when put on the test, effect almost any thing—but to the point. Dr. Scudder has recently succeeded in making an artificial Ear, and to give to our readers an idea of it, we subjoin the following description:—A mould of a real ear is made of Plaster of Paris, in which is cast an artificial one of fluid Gum Elastic or India Rubber, which by exposure to the air becomes of the proper consistency. The ear is fastened on by a spring passing over the head, under the hair, and the place of jointure is not easily seen, particularly if the wearer be blessed with a goodly pair of whiskers. The artificial ear is then coloured to suit the complexion of the wearer, and is of the same elasticity as the real ear. On the whole it is very ingenious, and no one but Dr. Scudder would ever have thought of such a thing. Gentlemen who have been "cropped or gouged" can now have both deficiencies remedied, by applying to the Doctor, who we verily believe will yet undertake to build an artificial man. The case we mention of the artificial ear is the third Dr. S. has fitted.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Secession. Sir, said a distinguished 'practical man' "a State has no more right to secede from the Union than a slave has to secede from a *cash*."—This Mr. Editor seems to me a very good illustration of the *good for-nothingness* of the doctrine of nullification and disunion, and I beg you will lay it before your numerous readers, for further speculation and notice.—*N. Y. Standard.*

TOM COFFIN.

The following is from a very useful little work, lately published by Carey & Hart, Philadelphia: Carter & Hendece, Boston, and other booksellers, entitled *The Complete Cattle Keeper, or Farmer's and Grazier's Guide, &c.* By B. LAWRENCE.

Of the proper treatment and food of neat cattle generally, and of cows in particular.

The profit and advantage that are to be derived from the keeping of neat cattle, or from the produce of the dairy, depend greatly on their treatment and management. Soil has a sensible effect on the quality of the pasturage, and this also operates similarly on the animals which graze thereon. In Exeter, the butter is excellent, but the cheese the worst in the kingdom; while in Somersetshire the reverse is the case;—the cheese there manufactured is of a very superior quality while the butter is uniformly indifferent or bad. The richness of the butter made in Scotland, is generally attributed to the cows feeding upon the sweet and short pasture in the glens; the soils of other parts of the kingdom have also a similar effect on the animals fed thereon; but generally speaking, old pastures are the best; new laid ones being often productive of disease.

In natural pastures, there is usually a sufficient variety of good herbage; and if the animal be allowed to rove about, it will select such only as instinct points out to be proper or agreeable to its palate; and in doing this uses such a degree of exercise as conducive to health and perfect digestion. This is almost invariably the case where the animals are inured to the soil and climate; but when the farmer or dairyman is obliged to have recourse to artificial food and confinement, the animal becomes essentially different: an unlimited quantity of food is a temptation which few animals can withstand; and when it is not accompanied with a due portion of exercise often proves of bad, if not of fatal consequences. It is a fact, equally applicable to the brute, as it is disgraceful to the human being, that where the inordinate appetite for food is indulged, an inclination or sensation of thirst, is invariably felt; and that by freely indulging in either extreme, a capability for extension of appetite is ingendered, which soon paralyzes the powers of the digestive system, and produces a train of disorders injurious to the whole animal economy in their existence, and totally destructive in their effects.

When neat cattle, but particularly cows, are brought from a distant county to the farm or dairy, they will require particular care and attention until accustomed to the soil, food, and other local circumstances connected with their new residence. If they have travelled far, they should at first be put into the stable, or cow-house, and allowed a large quantity of litter, but must be taken out of the stable several times a day, for the benefit of fresh air. They should also be well rubbed and brushed all over the body, particularly about the joints; and if they seem fatigued, their legs may be rolled in bandages kept wet with warm water, in which a little vinegar has been mixed.

They must not be put too quickly upon any particularly diet; but gradually inured to that system of feeding which it is intended they shall follow. At first, food that is easy of digestion, is decidedly the best; and if cooked, it will be

better still. Too much must not be given at any one time; let them have it in small quantities, and frequently. The water which they drink should at first have the raw chill taken off, and a little bran or meal may be put into it, together with a small quantity of salt.

If either of the cows should be near calving, let her be bled, but not too profusely; this will render her calving more easy, and less liable to accident.

The most healthy stables are those which are open to the east, or have an eastern aspect, and are built on a dry and elevated situation. It is a common practice to build them too close; and it is an equally erroneous opinion, that cold is injurious to cows, or that they should be carefully guarded against it: this opinion is productive of many of the worst disorders with which they are afflicted. The cow-house is, in general, not only very low, and with narrow openings, but it is also shut up closely as possible, if the weather happen to be a little severer than usual. A more pernicious or more fatal practice can scarcely be conceived. Experience has proved that cows kept in the open air, without the slightest shelter, suffer but little inconvenience, except in damp or wet weather; it is better, no doubt, to keep them in a more sheltered situation; BUT THE STABLE SHOULD NEVER BE COMPLETELY CLOSED IF, HOWEVER COLD THE WEATHER MAY BE, although it is desirable that strong draughts of cold or damp air should be guarded against, especially in winter. It may be held as a general rule, that the stable is too close, when, on entering, the breath is affected, or any smell of urine can be perceived.

If it be important to keep cow-houses or cattle-stables well ventilated, it is no less so to keep them clean. Dung, if left thereon, soon renders the air unwholesome, and engenders a train of putrid disorders. Cows in a stable should not be too close—a square space of six feet each way should be allowed to each cow. Two or three ventilators near the ground on the north side, affords, at a trifling expense, an excellent way of renewing or sweetening the air in stables in the summer time; and on the south side, in winter, without occasioning draughts; and these may be shut when necessary, either by means of straw or otherwise. The ground of the cow-house should be of brick work or stone; with the sides elevated just sufficient to cause it to drain towards the middle, where there should be a gutter, to carry off the urine and excrement, and convey them into a water-tight tank, or at all events, into a large covered hole on the outside; and by no means, as is too frequently the case, into an open ditch, on the outside. By these simple means, the animals, and their habitations may always be kept clean and sweet.

From the Albany Argus.

HINTS TO FARMERS. NO. II.

SOCIETY is made up of different classes, each possessing an identity of habits and interests, distinct, yet not incompatible with each other; and all contributing, when properly regulated, to make up a harmonious whole. Yet it is essential to the preservation of this harmony, that each, while it claims and maintains its own, should respect the rights and interests of the others. Of these classes the agricultural far exceeds, in numbers, the aggregate of all the rest. This, consequently, yields the giant power, and is amenable to posterity for

its discreet exercise. History does not record an instance of the political power of a state being so emphatically in the hands of its agricultural population, as it is in this country; nor does it afford us an example of an agricultural population so well qualified, by its intelligence and the tenure of property, to protect and preserve the liberties entrusted to its charge. The fee of nearly all the lands on the old continent, belongs to the privileged orders, or to the mercantile and professional classes; who there, also, wield the political power of the cultivators,—the farmers are mere tenants, and consequently in a measure dependents, of the higher orders. Here the reverse is happily the case: our cultivators are the lords of the soil, and the depositaries of political power. The spectacle which our country exhibits is one of momentous concern to the interests of humanity; and the eyes of the world are fixed with intense interest upon the novel experiment we are making in civil government. Under the high responsibilities which these considerations present, it is wise to look ahead, and scrupulously to guard against every innovation which may impair the purity of the government, or poison the fountains of its power.

The dangers most to be apprehended, are likely either to grow out of the wealth and prodigality incident to our prosperity—to arise from the encroachments of ambition,—or to result from the want of intelligence and vigilance in the people. The suitable precautions against these dangers, are, first, an unyielding determination to preserve simplicity and economy in the administration of the government. 2. A fair representation, in our councils, and at all times, of the great agricultural interest; and 3, the more general diffusion of knowledge among this class, to qualify them to fulfil the high trusts committed to their charge.

In no class are the moral and social duties of life more strongly enforced by example, than in the agricultural. Their frugal habits, unassuming industry, and unassuming pretensions,—their attachments to their avocations and their homes, and the experience of the past, all forbid the apprehension of danger from their use or abuse of power. But we must discredit the murmuring testimony of history, ere we can award a like exculpation to all the other employments of society. Commercial and professional wealth, and the extravagance and profligacy which they are apt to generate, have a strong tendency to impair the purity of our democratic habits and institutions. No exclusively commercial State has ever long withstood their corroding influence. Even England, whose wealth, commerce and arts are so often held up for our admiration, presents rather a beacon than an example for our imitation. She exhibits a melancholy picture of gorgeous misery: of wasteful extravagance and pinching want. One-seventh of her population are paupers; and the labors of four-fifths of the residue go to support the remaining fraction in luxurious idleness. It is to the intelligence and firmness of the farmers, that we are to look for a counterbalance to this baleful influence among ourselves. Nor should we lose sight of the maxim which teaches, that it is easier to prevent, than to cure an evil—easier to extinguish the lamp, than to overcome the fire, after it has enveloped our dwelling in flames. B.

* There are but 20,000 landholders in England, setting aside the clergy and corporations; and, I believe, 16,800,000 inhabitants.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF THE WILLOW.

Little attention has been paid to the cultivation of this genus of trees and shrubs in this country, farther than for shade, and perhaps, in some instances, they have been set on the banks of streams and dikes, to secure them from being worn away by the force of the water. By studying the different varieties of this family of plants, it will be found that many of them are of consequence as connected with the arts. We import yearly into the United States, articles manufactured from the willow to a large amount, most of which is done by that class of laborers for whom we have not at all times sufficient employment, or not of that kind which gives as great a profit as the manufacture of different kinds of willow ware would. To render each variety of soil, whatever be the location, productive of the greatest net profit, should be the constant aim of every farmer, who feels that love of country, blended with a wish for the welfare of every individual in it, which we hope, characterizes every reader of our paper. In almost every neighborhood in our country, there are particular places which appear to be peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of willows: in short, there are but few in which they may not be seen already growing in greater or lesser quantities. Although among those that are found thus growing upon the banks of small streams, or in low marshy places, few of them are suitable for that kind of manufacture which we have alluded to, yet, as the habits of most of this genus are the same, it goes to prove that where less valuable varieties spring up spontaneously, the more valuable ones would flourish were they once introduced. Of all the varieties of trees and shrubs natural to our climate, none are more easily propagated than the willow, as cuttings of all lengths from a few inches to ten or fifteen feet, when placed in a favorable situation, readily strike root and grow, often making shoots of considerable length the first season. When willows are once established, they will continue to produce young shoots from the crown each year for a great length of time, without apparent injury to the roots, although they are cut away annually during the winter. The manufacture of what is generally called *willow ware*, as cradles, market and work baskets, the covering of many glass vessels, &c. is peculiarly calculated for, and is performed mostly in England, by that class of people who are collected in poor houses, asylums, and such places where females and children constitute a great proportion of their numbers; and we recollect having visited a blind asylum, where many of the inmates were engaged in this kind of manufacture, and were surprised at the accuracy and neatness with which they performed it.

Now, our particular object at this time, in introducing this subject, is to call the attention of our supervisors, and others having charge of prisons, poor houses, asylums and houses of refuge, to it, as a means of giving profitable employment to such inmates as may enable them not only to support themselves, but to assist in defraying the expenses of building such establishments. The employment is such as the most delicate constitutions may engage in with safety, and nothing has been discovered attending it which has been deemed unhealthy. If our farmers would give this subject a little attention, our country might be materially benefited by it, even if no more ground

was appropriated to the growth of willows than is now permitted to be covered by them. In selecting varieties for cultivation, respect should be had to the use to which they are to be applied, as no one variety will be found suitable for all purposes. Those intended for the frames of larger work, should be such as not only grow long but their thickness or diameter should be consulted—while those for small articles should have length and elasticity, with the least possible thickness. Three or four varieties, well selected, will be found sufficient for stocking most grounds, and the variations of their shoots will be found sufficient for all the common purposes to which they are applied.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CANADA THISTLES---POTATOES.

I HAVE read with attention and interest all the numbers and articles published in the Farmer on the subject of Canada thistles, but am not yet fully satisfied with the mode proposed by any one of the writers to destroy them; not but that I believe any one of the methods proposed would destroy them if put into thorough practice; indeed I know something from experience on the subject: I once stocked down about ten acres to timothy, which, to my great sorrow, the following season, I found may have contained thistle seed, for my field was well sprinkled over with them. I turned the field to pasture—mowed them twice a year, (always endeavoring to do it just before a rain,) for three years, which destroyed them root and branch. I have since, as I have been clearing new land, found small patches of them, say a hundred or two of plants in a patch, which I have destroyed *forthwith* by cutting off near the surface of the ground with my knife, and by applying a moderate dose of old beef or pork brine, out of an old coffee pot; like my friend Bradley, (I claim every person as my friend who is an enemy to Canada thistles, let his politics be what they will.) I failed once in one of the most formidable patches I ever had, by carelessly letting my sheep remain in the field during the operation, which caused a second application and a double dose; for my sheep eat thistles and earth below where the salt penetrated and a most luxuriant crop sprung up the second year. Now I am going to propose an amendment to Mr. McVean's plan; but in order to get at it in my round about way, (I write so seldom that I can't make short turns,) I find myself under the necessity of treating awhile on the culture of potatoes. My object in the outset was, (as the saying is,) to kill two birds with one stone, as an inducement to destroy the thistle; and I wish I might also in my attempt to get at it. I last spring cut my potatoes, and sowed them broad east, on near half an acre, on green sward, and covered about ten inches deep with straw. I likewise turned over about one-fourth of an acre, and harrowed it down pretty smooth, and sowed and covered in like manner, only deeper—I should think about fourteen inches. In the first mentioned I failed, in not putting on depth of straw enough, for the grass grew up through it more or less; yet I am convinced that that quantity would be sufficient for ploughed ground. The crop was a fair average one. The other was uncommonly fine; potatoes were large, clean, and as fair as apples—grew in clusters of three to eight. Manner of gathering—take an iron tooth rake, and two hands will gather very fast—one rake and the other pick up. Although the season was uncommonly dry,

there was no time when it was not sufficiently moist under the straw for vegetation.

But to return to the subject first under consideration. My amendment is: Whenever the patch of Canada thistles is so situated that it can be made a potato patch of, plough it well once—harrow it down pretty smooth—cut your potatoes in the usual way—sow them broad east. It will then perhaps be necessary to go over the ground and regulate them a little—some places may be a little too thick, others too thin; I think the pieces of seed ought to be six or eight inches apart; then cover them with straw from twelve to fifteen inches deep, which I think will be sufficient to keep them down, and nearly, if not quite, destroy the thistles the first year. Your land, instead of being exhausted, will be vastly enriched. The greater part of the straw used in the above process, will, by stacking it up dry, be suitable for a second crop. The land is left in fine order for any crop whatever. In the case above alluded to, there was not a blade of grass, nor no living vegetable whatever, grew upon it, except the potatoes, while the land cultivated adjoining it was very foul.

There seems to be a great apathy in farmers, I believe I may say in general, in trying to destroy this noxious weed. One would suppose that most of them considered it wholly lost labor in spending a few hours in a year in mowing them down. I had occasion, in October last, to ride out about eighteen miles from home, and I counted by the way-side twenty-three patches of the Canada thistle; only six of them had the appearance of having been mowed or molested during the season.

Indeed, I am inclined to believe that, unless there can be some immediate profit grow out of the attempt to destroy them, it will not be done without some legislative enactment on the subject. I should therefore be decidedly in favor of a law, making it imperative on some person, in each town, to effect their destruction; and at the expense, too, of those who permitted them to grow on their lands, unless they would do it themselves.

Fauverille, Dec. 26, 1832.

J.

EXTRAORDINARY NERVE.

A shopkeeper had in his cellar a barrel of gun powder, in a vault with some meal, &c. His sister went, one night last week, to get some of the latter article, and, not knowing which barrel it was in, opened the gun-powder first and did not re-cover it. She presently after re-ascended. "Where is the candle?" said the brother. "I have left it sticking up in that black sand," was the reply. He instantly descended, and putting his hands together like a funnel, he placed them round the candle, and thus extracted it from the barrel of gunpowder! When he came up stairs he fainted.

A Useful Volume. Let thy thoughts and observations be committed to writing every night, and so, in a short time, thou wilt have a book of prudence and experience of thy own making. How many fine thoughts hath the best of us forgotten.

A TULIP, called the Fanny Kemble, was lately sold at Croydon to a florist in Chelsea for £100. So great at one time was the tulip mania in Holland that £500 has been given for a tulip, and a single root was considered an ample fortune for a young lady in marriage.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK.

Cutting Trees for Reproduction. General J. Newhall, of Lynnfield, Mass., states, that "Having wood land from which I have cut annually, for several years past, from twenty to fifty cords of wood, it has been my practice to have it cut at the time and in the manner that would best insure a strong and vigorous growth of sprouts. To effect this purpose I never allow a tree to be cut till after the autumnal frosts have caused the leaves to fall, and the sap to descend to the roots, nor later in the vernal season than the middle of April. The manner of cutting is to leave the stumps nearly on a level with the surface of the ground, from which the suckers are much more strong and vigorous, and less liable to be injured by high winds, than a growth from stumps cut twelve or fifteen inches high, as is the practice of some.

"Pursuing this course I have never been disappointed, and have now on land, from which trees were cut in the midst of winter, a growth of sprouts of the most vigorous and promising appearance.

"Respecting large trees, the growth of centuries, cut them at whatsoever season you please there is scarcely one stump in a thousand that will produce suckers.

"In a community where fuel is an expensive article every proprietor of woodland should manage it in such a way, as not only to be profitable to himself, but as shall preserve the growth for the generation to come."

CALVES.

Those which are brought forth early are generally best for raising, as they will endure the first winter better: and, if heifers, will generally be with calf a year sooner than those which are calved late. The most promising calves should be selected for rearing, and the rest fatted and killed. There are three methods of feeding calves; the first is, to let them run about with their dams the whole of the first year; a plan, which is productive of the best cattle, though not the least expensive. A second mode, recommended by Dr. Deane, is to take the calf from the cow the next day after it is calved, and let it have only two teats of the cow to suck during the first week, three during the second, and all during the third and fourth; and in this way he says they will be fatter in the end than if they had all at first. The teats which are not given them should be previously milked.

Mowbray says "the calf may be sold (or taken away from the cow) as soon as it has drawn off the beasings, or first milk, unless any coving or defect in the cow's udder or teats may render it desirable for the calf to suck a few days, in order that the action may clear off any obstruc-

tions, for which the *butting* of the calf's head is generally the best remedy. If intended to be fattened for the butcher, it must be kept in a pen, particularly dry and clean, suckled twice a day at regular hours, always have the first, which is the thinnest of the milk, and not be permitted to overcharge its stomach. Lumps of soft chalk are usually placed for the calf to lick, as an absorbent to neutralize those acidities engendered in the stomach from feeding on milk. It seldom pays to fatten a calf beyond ten or twelve weeks.

Weaning and rearing Calves. A calf may be weaned by being gradually accustomed to suck milk in a pail through the fingers. Many are reared on very little milk mixed with hay-tea, linseed or other slops; fed on straw in the winter, and in summer on the common—such cannot be expected to turn to much account. The best cattle are reared from the teats well wintered in good shelter, and full fed, until they attain their proper growth. Warmth and dry lodging are of the utmost consequence to the improvement of all young animals. Calves may, however, be reared to good profit by being suffered to suck a very moderate quantity daily, the bulk of their food consisting of skimmed milk thickened with oat or wheat-meal; their winter food being carrots or Swedish-turnips sliced, and oat-straw, with a small quantity of hay daily.

For the New England Farmer.

DISEASE IN OXEN.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Sir, in answer to you and your correspondent, at Dunstable, as to the cause and cure of a *halfstiff*—I believe it is always caused by either a tooth, or teeth, irritating the inside of the cheek, or a severe injury done to the part. As to the cure, in the first case, the farmers in this vicinity have cured their cattle by extracting the tooth or teeth that caused the irritation, and consequent callous. After the offending tooth or teeth are extracted the *halfstiff* subsides by degrees until it ultimately disappears. As to the instrument for extracting the teeth of cattle any ingenious blacksmith can make one of iron something similar to those used by dentists, only larger. As to the latter cause I should think it rather difficult to cure on account of the injury done the bone—I shall however have as much faith in the application of some stimulating ointment as any thing. If your correspondent succeeds in curing his ox I wish you would give the public the facts. Yours, C. B. H.

L., N. H., Jan. 21, 1833.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

President's Message. The President of the United States has communicated to Congress a long and able Message relative to the present aspect of South Carolina policy. To give a synopsis of this would be as impracticable for us as it is unnecessary. Some brief sketches of the facts it asserts and deductions drawn from such facts are all we shall attempt.

The Message asserts the S. C. Convention on

the 24th of Nov. last, passed an Ordinance declaring certain acts of Congress therein mentioned, within the limits of that State to be absolutely null and void, and making it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as would be necessary to carry the declaration into effect from and after the 1st of February next. It asserts also that the State authorities of S. C. are actively organizing their military resources—that a recent Proclamation of the Governor, of S. C., has openly defied the authority of the Executive of the Union, and general orders from the head-quarters of the State, have announced his determination to accept the services of volunteers, to "hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning," and a rendezvous has been opened for the purpose of enlisting men for the magazine and municipal guards. That the Courts of the U. S. shall have neither original nor appellate jurisdiction in cases arising out of the nullification-ordinances and laws. After stating many other acts of similar nature and tendency the Message continues.

"By these various proceedings, therefore, the State of South Carolina has forced the General Government to decide the new and dangerous alternative of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of withdrawing from the Union." It is then shown that allowing the acts complained of are oppressive and unconstitutional, the nullifiers have mistaken their remedy. "If the Federal Government exercise powers not warranted by the Constitution, and immediately affecting individuals, it will scarcely be denied that the peculiar remedy is a recourse to the judiciary." South Carolina "has set her own will and authority above the laws, has made herself arbiter in her own case, and has passed at once over all intermediate steps to the measures of avowed resistance, which, unless they be submitted to can be enforced only by the sword." The Message shows the absurdity of South Carolina's claiming to be a component part of the Union, and participating in the national councils, and sharing in the public benefits, without contributing to the burthens; "asserting the dangerous anomaly of continuing in an association without acknowledging any other obligation to its laws than what depends upon her own will."

The duties of the President and Congress in such a crisis are then pointed out, and the revival of former laws with some modifications, which were enacted to enforce obedience to the laws of the United States is recommended. The prosperity, which the nation has enjoyed under the Federal Union for forty-four years is adverted to; and the Message concludes with an aspiration "that the Great Ruler of Nations may so guide your deliberations and our joint measures as that they may prove salutary examples, not only to the present, but to future times, and solemnly

MISCELLANY.

TO THE WINDS.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Ye viewless minstrels of the sky!
 I marvel not, in times gone by,
 That ye were, indeed;
 For, even in this later day,
 To me, oft has your power or play
 Unearthly thoughts supplied.

Awful your power! when by your might,
 You heave the wild waves, crested white,
 Like mountains in your wrath;
 Plunging between them valleys deep,
 Which to a seaman, roars'd from sleep,
 Yawn like Death's opening path!

Gracious your play! when, round the lower
 Where beauty calls Spring's lowliest flower,
 To wreath her dark locks there;
 Your gentlest whispers lightly breathe
 The leaves between, till round that wreath,
 And stir her silken hair.

Still, thoughts like these are but of earth,
 And you can give for father birth!—
 Ye come! we know not whence!
 Ye go! we know not whither!
 Ye go! can mortals trace your flight?
 All imperceptible to sight,
 Though audible to sense

The Sun—his rise and set, we know!
 The Sea—we mark its ebb and flow;
 The Moon—her wax and wane;
 The Stars—man knows their courses well;
 The Comets' vagrant path can tell—
 But you his search disdain.

Ye restless, homeless, shapeless things,
 Who mock all our imaginings,
 Like Sprits in a dream;
 What epithets can words supply
 Unto the Bard who takes such high
 Unmanageable theme?

But one is—to me when Fancy stirs
 My thoughts, ye seem Heaven's Messengers,
 Who leave no path untrod;
 And when, as now, at midnight's hour,
 I hear your voice in all its power,
 It seems the Voice of God.

BANKING.

Abstract of a Lecture, delivered before the Boston Mechanics' Institution, on Thursday Evening, Jan. 21, 1830, by HON. WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

BANKS are of three kinds, banks of deposit, banks of discount, and banks of circulation. When an individual provides himself with a secure place for keeping, and gives notice that he will take charge of people's money, it is called a bank of deposit. The banker pays the depositor his money when called for, either in specie, or gives him his promise on paper, which is called a bank-bill. When the banker owns monies himself, and offers to lend them for a certain amount of interest which he deducts from the depositor's cash, it is a bank of discount. In this country, these three different banks are united; our banks are banks both of deposit, discount, and circulation.

The first bank was established at Venice, about 650 years ago. A number of individuals, when they enlisted under the banners of the Cross, before they started for the Holy Land; looked about for some secure place to deposit their treasures; and as Venice was then a rich and prosperous city, they placed them there; this was therefore a bank of deposit. The second bank was establish-

ed at Amsterdam, 220 years ago, and was also a bank of deposit. The third and most important bank that was ever founded is the Bank of England, which was established about the year 1683, which was the period when the British national debt commenced, and the Government, for the purpose of raising money, granted certain privileges, and among others, that of Banking. The bank of England had at one time in circulation £24,000,000. It is rather difficult to realize what an amount this is. If it were brought into American dollars, and they were placed so that the edges would touch, they would occupy a plain containing 253 square miles! If they were piled one above another, the column (allowing \$10 to an inch) would be 168 miles high! If they were placed in teams, and drawn by oxen, (allowing 1 ton's weight to each pair of oxen) it would take all Boston Common for the oxen to stand upon!

The British Debt at present amounts to £785,000,000. The whole number of inhabitants on the earth, according to the most accurate calculation, is 737,000,000. Consequently, if the British debt was equally assessed, upon every inhabitant of the earth, they would each be required to pay £1, 1s. 3d!

EXTRAORDINARY OAK.

PERHAPS the most magnificent oak this country ever produced was lately felled at Tooley, in Leicestershire. It will hardly be credited, but it is nevertheless true, that this tree, when cut down, covered three roods, the ground on which it fell being immediately measured. The quantity of timber which it contained amounted to 1100 solid feet. The butt was about ten feet long, and it had five large branches, one of which contained 200 solid feet of timber. The tree when fairly butted, measured at the bottom nine feet in diameter. It produced the enormous quantity of three tons, 18 cwt. of bark. Another striking feature of this most wonderful production of nature is, the quality and beauty of the wood, which is allowed to be superior to any thing of the kind ever seen; it bears a polish equal to the finest mahogany, and the grain is of a most curious and fantastical description. Nearly the whole of the tree has been manufactured into various articles of drawing and dining room furniture, which now occupy the residence of several families of the first respectability in the neighborhood, where, when standing, it had long been an object of admiration and wonder.—*National Gazette.*

SUGAR refiners are exposed to more heat than almost any class of operatives. The temperature in which they work is 70, 90, and sometimes 120 deg.; and that of the stoves is 150, 180, and often 200 deg. Germans, bearing the heat better than Englishmen, are almost exclusively employed. Though dressed only in flannel shirts and linen trousers, they perspire profusely: on coming out of the stoves, however, they take care to rub the skin dry. A disagreeable acetous exhalation, arises during the process, but does not appear to affect health. The steam also is sometimes so great as to prevent the men from seeing each other.

THERE was a custom in Abyssinia, when factions were violent and ready to tear each other in pieces for mutual wrongs, to compromise the quar-

rel by means of a camel. It was agreed that nobody in all Abyssinia had been to blame on either side, but the whole mischief be it what it might, was the work of the camel. The camel had set the town on fire; the camel had threatened to burn the Aga's house and the castle; the camel had cursed the Grand Seigneur and sheriff of Mecca; in short, whatever evil had befallen the state was all the doing of this luckless camel. Accordingly the poor animal, though actually the most useful thing in the whole country, was despatched, each man transfixing him with his javelin, and so going his way in peace. The church seems to be just now the Camel of England.—*Quarterly Review.*

A snell. A dandy, at Dover, was lisping out his wish to cross over to Calais. "But," said he, "I am terribly afraid of the consequences, should there be a heavy sea." "And you may be sure there will," said one, "if you go, for there could not be a greater snell in the channel."

Taking Snuff. "I don't care if I take a pinch of that," said a man to one who held an open box; "I don't care if you don't," said the other, putting his box in his pocket. Who snuffed?—*Lowell Campaign.*

FOR SALE.

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young Flora, by Colobis; Granddam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Aug. 30, 1832—colour red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office. Jan. 19.

GARDENING.

WANTS a Situation, a MAN KERRYMAN and HORTICULTURIST, who has had many years experience. He is a Member of the Edinburgh and Liverpool Horticultural Societies. Would be glad to have immediate employ. Jan. 23.

MADDER SEED.

THE Subscriber has for sale 30 Bushels of MADDER SEED, so called, consisting of a small portion of Top Root, with the bulbs attached to it; the yield is manure; it is dug once in 3 years. The culture simple and the plant perfectly hardy. Directions will be given to all who purchase—price from four to six dollars per bushel. Quantity of seed to plant an acre, from four to five and a half bushels. Time for planting, fall and spring. The subscriber is prepared for planting. Orders enclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention—a sample of the article may be seen in the hands of Mr. JESSE WASSLOW, Newton, 1 pier Falls, Mass.

RUSSEL BRONSON.

Bridgewater, Onondaga Co. N. Y. Jan. 3, 1833.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1833.

NO. 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XVI.

Mowing late no advantage, as the days grow shorter, and heavier dews fall—but mow close, or you will lose more than your wages every day you mow. Comeings, as they are called, are a disgrace and a loss to the farmer. Cut the thickest grass first; the thinnest next; and then that which is middling—mow early in the morning, and late in the evening.

MOWING LAND when bound, if not convenient to plough it, may receive a severe harrowing. A top dressing of old cow dung in the fall, or of other dung in the spring, bushed over to break it small, will increase your crop surprisingly as it will be almost double; and all mowing land should be thus treated, once at least in every two years. If you do not dress them, feed off the crop once in three years, never feed them in the spring, nor close at any time. If your lands be rich the drought will have little effect upon them, and you will often have two good crops in the year. It is not the quantity of land, but the care which is taken of it, that increases hay.

MEASLES in swine, to cure. Take half a spoonful of spirits of hartshorn, two ounces of hellebore, mix it with meal and water, and give it in the morning, fasting or when he is hungry; and repeat it four or five days going.

NURSERY should not be placed on a soil quite so rich, as that on which the young trees are to be transplanted—should not be on a spot where large trees have lately grown; nor on a soil very wet or very dry. To prepare the soil, plough, or dig deep, in the latter part of summer. Plant either seeds, or stones in the latter part of October. Apple seeds may be sowed in the pomace. When two or three years old you may place them in the nursery, in lines three feet apart, trenching in proportion to the length, &c. of their roots; to roots, and all small fibrous ones to be trimmed off—take up the stock with as many roots as possible—let them be placed in the trenches 12 or 14 inches asunder. Never cut the main branch for the top, side or lateral branches should be pruned off, and in proportion to the roots. Let the stock stand in this position, until they are six or seven feet high—when they will be fit for transplanting into orchards, until which time, hoe, or dig among them every spring and fall—root out all grass and weeds, keep off all suchers and buds.

For the New England Farmer.

CAULIFLOWER.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Permit me through your valuable paper to ask your correspondent "Epicurus" at what season of the year "Cauliflowers" will "bring from 25 cents to a dollar" in Boston market, and what sort they ought to be to command it. I procured the last summer the most approved seed from your office, and devoted much time and space to the culture of the cauliflower, and raised some that were excellent, notwithstanding the season was so unpropitious, but to the mortification of my purse, if nothing more, after this trouble and expense, I could not

obtain for the very best, more than a quarter part of the lowest price your correspondent names, and sometimes they would not sell at my price. Now, Mr. Editor, under the discouragement I had determined to raise but very few, if any, the next summer. Not being a regular attendant on the Boston market, perhaps your correspondent may give me some valuable information about the sale of this vegetable, which will induce me to alter my determination, and thereby have my heart made as light by the sale of them in 1833, as my purse was lightened by their culture in 1832. I agree with "Epicurus" that it is a "healthy" and "most delicious vegetable."

QUANTUM SEQUITUR.

Cambridge, Jan. 1833.

CULTURE OF HEMP.

We presume that the length of the following Essay will not prevent its being read with attention, sanctioned, as it is, by the signature of so eminent a man as HENRY CLAY, and containing results of his experience as an Agriculturist. The Editor of the American Farmer, in some remarks on this Essay, observes as follows:—

"The plan recommended by Mr. Clay of stacking and sweating, is getting more generally into favor in the West and appears to answer an admirable purpose. We have seen a good deal of the hemp thus prepared. About three years ago, we received a lot of it from Kentucky, which we sold at a price approaching to that of the best Russia. In color, strength of fibre, and softness, it appears fully equal to Russia hemp; but whether it will prove, on a fair trial, to be equal in durability, we believe is not certainly known, though so far every thing seems to indicate equality, if not superiority, even in this respect. It is supposed, by some, that there is an acid in the fibre of hemp, which must be got rid of, or it will cause the ropes made of it to rot internally, (similar to the dry rot in timber); and hence that hemp prepared by any of the new and expeditious processes will not answer for durable ship rigging; and that the processes of water rotting and stacking and sweating, (according to the plan of Mr. Clay,) either destroy or neutralize this acid. The experiment mentioned by Mr. Clay, in which the ropes were found rotten, seems to favor this idea; or rather to confirm the opinion, that there is some principle (whether an acid, an oil, or something else, it matters not) that requires to be corrected by processes similar, as to time and application, to stacking and sweating and water rotting.

We ought to have mentioned, that, in a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, of recent date, Mr. Clay reiterates the opinion that the sweating process is superior to all others. He has discovered nothing, since the date of his paper, by which the method of culture and management of hemp, as therein given can be improved; nor has his subsequent experience required him to expunge or amend any part of the process.

From the Western Agriculturist.

HEMP.

SIR, Having promised you some account of the

method of culturing and preparing hemp in this state, I now proceed to redeem it. I shall endeavor to describe the general practice of the cultivators, without noticing all the deviations of particular individuals.

The district of country in which the plant is most extensively cultivated, is the Elkhorn region around and near Lexington, which derives its name from a stream discharging itself into the Kentucky river, whose branches are supposed to resemble the horns of an elk. It is also produced in considerable quantities in the counties of Jefferson, Shelby, Mercer, Madison, Clarke, Bourbon and Mason. The soil of that region is a rich, deep vegetable loam, free from sand and with but little grit. It lies on a bed of clay, interspersed with small fragments of iron ore, and this clay in its turn reposes on a mass of limestone lying many feet in depth in horizontal strata. The surface of the country is generally undulating. The rich land, (and there is but little that is not rich,) in this whole region, is well adapted to the growth of hemp, where it has not been too much exhausted by injudicious tillage. The lands which produce it best, are those which are fresh, or which have lain some time in grass or clover. Manuring is not yet much practised. Clover is used in lieu of it. Lands which remain in clover four or five years without being too constantly and closely grazed, recover their virgin fertility. The character of the soil in the other counties above mentioned, does not vary materially from that in the Elkhorn district.

The preparation of the ground, for sowing the seed, is by the plough and horses, until the clods are sufficiently pulverized or dissolved, and the surface of the field is rendered even and smooth. It should be as carefully prepared as if it were for flax. This most important point, too often neglected, cannot be attended to too much. Scarcely any other crop better rewards diligence and careful husbandry. Fall or winter ploughing is practised with advantage—it is indispensable in old meadows, or old pasture grounds intended for producing hemp.

Plants for seed are ordinarily reared, in a place distinct from that in which they are cultivated for the lint. In this respect, the usage is different from that which is understood to prevail in Europe. The seeds which are intended to reproduce seeds for the crop of the next year, are sowed in drills about four feet apart. When they are grown sufficiently to distinguish between the male and female stalks, the former are pulled and thrown away, and the latter are thinned, leaving the stalks separated seven or eight inches from each other. This operation is usually performed in the blooming season, when the sexual character of the plants is easily discernable; the male alone blossoming, and, when agitated, throwing off farina, a yellow dust or flour which falls and colors the ground, or any object that comes in contact with it. A few of the male plants had better be left, scattered through the drill, until the farina is completely discharged for an obvious reason. Between the drills a plough is run sufficiently often to keep the ground free from weeds and grass; and between the stalks in each drill the hoe is employed for the same object.

The seed plants are generally cut after the first smart frost, between the 25th September and the middle of October, and carried to a barn or stack-yard, where the seeds are easily detached by the common thrall. They should be gathered after a slight, but before a severe frost; and, as they fall out very easily, it is advisable to hand the plants on a sled, and, if convenient, when they are wet. If transported on a cart or wagon, a sheet should be spread to catch the seed as they shatter out. After the seeds are separated, the stalks which bore them being too large, coarse, and harsh, to produce lint, are usually thrown away: they may be profitably employed in making charcoal for the use of powder mills. In Europe, where the male and female plants are promiscuously grown together in the same field, both for seeds and for lint, the male stalks are first gathered, and the female suffered to remain growing until the seeds are ripe, when they are also gathered, the seeds secured and lint obtained, after the rotting, from both descriptions.

After the seeds are threshed out, it is advisable to spread them on a floor to cure properly and prevent their rotting, before they are finally put away for use the next spring. Seeds are not generally used, unless they were sown the fall previous to their being sown, as it is believed they will not vegetate, if older; but it has been ascertained that when they are properly cured and kept dry, they will come up after the first year. It is important to prevent them from heating, which destroys the vegetating property, and for that purpose they should be thinly spread on a sheltered floor.

The seeds—whether to reproduce seeds only, or the lint—are sown about the same time. Opinions vary as to the best period. It depends a good deal upon the season. The plant is very tender when it first shoots up, and is affected by frost. Some have sowed as early as the first of April; but it is generally agreed, that all the month of May, and about the 10th of it especially, is the most favorable time. An experienced and successful hemp-grower, in the neighborhood of Lexington, being asked the best time to sow hemp, answered immediately before a rain. And undoubtedly it is very fortunate to have a moderate rain directly after sowing.

When the object is to make a crop of hemp, the seeds are sown broadcast. The usual quantity is a bushel and a half to the acre; but here again the farmers differ, some using two bushels or even two and a half. Much depends on the strength and fertility of the soil, and the care with which it has been prepared, as well as the season. To these causes may be ascribed the diversity of opinion and practice. The ground can only sustain and nourish a certain quantity of plants; and if that limit be passed, the surplus will be smothered in the growth. When the seeds are sown, they are ploughed or harrowed in; ploughing is best in old ground, as it avoids the injurious effect of a heating rain, and the consequent baking of the earth. It would be also beneficial, subsequently to roll the ground with a heavy roller.

After the seeds are sown, the labors of the cultivator are suspended, until the plants are ripe,

and in a state to be gathered—every thing in the intermediate time being left to the operations of nature. If the season be favorable until the plants are sufficiently high to shade the ground (which they will do in a few weeks, at six or eight inches height) there is strong probability of a good crop. When they attain that height, but few articles sustain the effect of bad seasons better than hemp.

It is generally ripe and ready to be gathered about the middle of August, varying according to the time of sowing. Some sow at different periods, in order that the crop may not all ripen at the same time, and that a press of labor, in rearing it, may be thus avoided. The maturity of the plant is determined, by the evaporation of the firing, already noticed, and the leaves of the plant exhibiting a yellowish line: it is then generally supposed to be ripe, but it is safest to wait a few days longer. Very little attentive observation will enable any one to judge when it is fully ripe. In that respect it is a very accommodating crop: for if gathered a little too soon, the lint is not materially injured, and it will wait the leisure of the farmer some ten days or a fortnight after it is entirely ripe.

Two modes of gathering the plants are practised, one by pulling them up by the roots, an easy operation with an able bodied man, and the other by cutting them about two inches (the nearer the better) above the surface of the ground. Each mode has its partisans, and I have pursued both. From a quarter to a third of an acre, is the common task of an average laborer, whether the one or the other mode is practised. The objections to pulling are, that the plants with their roots remaining connected with them, are not afterwards so easily handled in the several operations which they must undergo; that all parts of the plant do not rot equally and alike, when exposed to the dew and rain; and, finally, that before you put them to the brake, when the root should be separated from the stalk, the root drags off with it some of the lint. The objection to cutting is, that you lose two or three inches of the best part of the plant nearest the root. Pulling, being the most ancient method, is most generally practised. I prefer, upon the whole, cutting—and I believe the number who prefer it is yearly increasing. When pulled, it is done with the hand, which is better for the protection of an old leather glove. The laborer catches twenty or thirty plants together, with both hands, and by a sudden jerk, draws them without much difficulty. The operation of cutting is performed with the knife, often made out of an old scythe, resembling a sickle, though not so long, but broader. This knife is applied much in the same way as the sickle, except that the laborer stoops more.

Whether pulled or cut, the plants are carefully laid on the ground, the evener the better, to cure—which they do in two or three days, in dry weather. A light rain falling on them whilst lying down is thought by some to be beneficial, inasmuch as the leaves, of which they should be deprived, may be easier shaken off or detached. When cured, the plants are set up in the field in which they were produced, in shocks of convenient size, the roots or butt ends resting on the ground, and the tops united above by a band made of the plants themselves. Previous to putting them up in shocks, most cultivators tie the plants in small hand bundles of such a size as that each can be conveniently held in one hand. Before the shocks

are formed, the leaves of the plants should be rapidly knocked off with a rough puddle or hooked stick. Some suffer the plants to remain in these shocks until the plants are spread down to be rotted. Others, again, collect the shocks together as soon as they can command leisure, (and it is clearly best) and form them into stacks. A few farmers permit these stacks to remain over a whole year, before the plants are exposed to be rotted. I have frequently done it with advantage, and have at this time two crops in stalks. By remaining that period in stalks, the plants go through a sweat, or some other process that improves very much the appearance, and, I believe, the quality of the lint, and this improvement fully compensates the loss of time in bringing it to market. The lint has a soft texture and a lively hue, resembling water rotted hemp; and I once sold a box of it in the Baltimore market at the price of Russia hemp. In every other respect, the plants are treated as if they were not kept over a year.

The method of dew-rotting is that which is generally practised in Kentucky. The lint so spread is not so good for many purposes, and especially for rigging and ships, as when the plants have been rotted by immersion in water, or, as it is generally termed, water-rotted. The greater value, and consequently higher price, of the article, prepared in the latter way, has induced more and more of our farmers every year to adopt it; and, if that prejudice were subdued, which every American production unfortunately encounters, when it is first introduced and comes in contact with a rival European commodity, I think it probable that, in a few years, we should be able to dispense altogether with foreign hemp. The obstacles, which prevent the general practice of water-rotting, are, the want of water at the best season for the operation, which is the month of September; a reluctance to the change of an old habit; and a persuasion which has some foundation, that handling the plants, after their submersion in water during that month is injurious to health. The first and last of these obstacles would be removed by water-rotting early in the winter, or in the spring. The only difference in the operation, performed at those seasons and in the month of September, would be, that the plants would have to remain longer in soak before they were sufficiently rotted.

The plants are usually spread down to be dew-rotted from the middle of October to the middle of December. A farmer who has a large crop on hand puts them down at different times for his convenience in handling and dressing them. Autumnal rotting is more apt to give the lint a dark and unsightly color, than winter rotting. The best ground to expose the plants upon is meadow or grass land, but they are not infrequently spread over the same field on which they grew. The length of time they ought to remain exposed, depends upon the degree of moisture and the temperature of the weather that prevail. In a very wet and warm spell five or six weeks may be long enough. Whether they have been sufficiently rotted or not is determined by experiment. A handful is taken and broken by the hand or applied to the brake, when it can be easily ascertained, by the facility with which the lint can be detached from the stalk if it be properly rotted. If the plants remain on the ground too long, the fibres lose some of their strength, though a few days longer than necessary, in cold weather, will not do any injury. If they

[* Would it not be well to soak the seed in water a few hours previous to sowing? We have found this to answer nearly as good a purpose as rain after sowing, with all seeds with which we have tried it. The vegetation of mangel wurtzel is wonderfully accelerated by it.—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*]

are taken up too soon, that is before the lint can be easily separated from the woody part of the stalk, it is harsh, and the process of breaking is difficult and troublesome. Snow rotting, that is when the plants, being spread out, remain long enough to rot, (which however requires a greater length of time,) bleaches the lint, improves the quality, and makes it nearly as valuable as if it had been water-rotted.

After the operation of rotting is performed, the plants are again collected together, put in shocks or stacks, or which is still better, put under a shed or some covering. When it is designed to break and dress them immediately, they are frequently set up against some neighboring fence. The best period for breaking and dressing is in the months of February and March, and the best sort of weather frosty nights and clear thawing days. The brake cannot be used advantageously in wet or moist weather. It is almost invariably used in this state out of doors and without any cover, and to assist its operation, the laborer often makes a large fire near it, which serves the double purpose of drying the plants and warming himself. It could not be used in damp weather in a house without a kiln or some other means of drying the stalks.

The brake in general use is the same hand brake which was originally introduced, and has been always employed here, resembling, though longer, than the common flax brake. It is so well known as to render a particular description of it, perhaps, unnecessary. It is a rough contrivance, set upon four legs, about two and a half feet high. The brake consists of two jaws with slits in each, the lower jaw fixed and immovable, and the upper one movable, so that it may be lifted up by means of a handle inserted into a head or block at the front end of it. The lower jaw has three slats or teeth made of tough white oak, and the upper two arranged approaching to about two inches in front and in such manner that the slats of the upper jaw play between those of the lower. These slats are about six or seven feet in length, six inches in depth, and about two inches in thickness in their lower edges; they are placed edgewise, rounded a little on their upper edges, which are sharper than those below. The laborer takes his stand by the side of the brake and grasping in his left hand as many of the stalks as he can conveniently hold, with his right hand he seizes the handle in the head of the upper jaw, which he lifts, and throwing the handful of stalks between the jaws, repeatedly strikes them by lifting and throwing down the upper jaw. These successive strokes break the woody or reedy part of the stalks into small pieces or shives, which fall off during the process. He assists their disengagement by striking the handful against a stake, or with a small wooden paddle, until the lint or bark is entirely clean, and completely separated from the woody particles.

After the above operation is performed the hemp may be scutched to soften it, and to strengthen the threads. That process, however, is not thought to be profitable, and is not therefore generally performed by the grower, but is left to the manufacturer, as well as that of beating and heckling it. Scutching is done by the laborer taking in his left hand a handful of the lint, and grasping it firmly, then laying the middle of it upon a semi-circular notch of a perpendicular board of the scutching frame, and striking with the edge of the scutch that part of the lint which hangs down on the board. After giving it repeated strokes, he

shakes the handful of lint, replaces it on a notch, and continues to strike and turn all parts of it, until it is sufficiently cleansed, and the fibres appear to be even and straight.

The usual daily task of an able-bodied hand at the brake is eighty pounds weight, but there is a great difference not only in the state of the weather, and the condition of the stalks, produced by the greater or less degree in which they have been rotted, but in the dexterity with which the brake is employed. Some hands have been known to break from 150 to 200 pounds per day. The laborer ties up in one common bundle the work of one day, and in this state it is taken to market and sold. From what has been mentioned, it may be inferred, as the fact is, that the hemp of some growers is in a much better condition than that of others. When it has been carelessly handled or not sufficiently cleansed, a deduction is made from the price by the purchaser. It is chiefly bought in our villages, and manufactured into cotton bagging, bales, and other kinds of untanned cordage. The price is not uniform. The extraneous have been as low as three, and as high as eight dollars, for the long hundred—the customary mode of selling it. The most general price during a term of many years, has been from four to five dollars. At five dollars it compensates well the labor of the grower, and is considered more profitable than any thing else the farmer has cultivated.

The most heavy labor in the culture of hemp, is pulling or cutting it, when ripe, and breaking it when rotted. This labor can easily be performed by men. Various attempts have been made to improve the process of breaking, which is the severest work in the preparation of hemp. A newly invented machine was erected for that purpose on my farm six or eight years ago, to dress hemp by dispensing with rotting altogether, similar in structure to one which was exhibited about the same time at Columbus, during the sitting of the Ohio legislature. It was worked by horse power, and detached the lint tolerably well, producing a very fine looking article, equaling in appearance Russia hemp. A ton of it was sold to the navy department, which was manufactured into rigging for the ship of the line, the North Carolina, prior to her making a voyage of three years in the Mediterranean. Upon her return, the cordage was examined and analyzed; and although its exterior looked very well, it was found, on opening it, to be decayed and affected somewhat like the dry rot in wood. I considered the experiment decisive; and it is now believed that the process of water or dew-rotting is absolutely necessary, either before or after the hemp has been to the brake. There is a sappy or glutinous property of which it should be divested, and that is the only process that has been hitherto generally and successfully employed to divest it.

An ingenious and enterprising gentleman in the neighborhood of Lexington, has been ever since the erection of the above mentioned machine, trying various experiments, by altering and improving it, to produce one more perfect, which might be beneficially employed on rotted hemp, to diminish the labors of the brake. He mentioned the other day that all of them had failed; that he had returned to the old hand brake, and that he was convinced that it answered the purpose better than any substitute with which he was acquainted. I observe Mr. H. L. Barnum has recently advertised

a machine, which he has constructed for breaking and dressing hemp and flax, which can be procured at the establishment of Mr. Smith, in Cincinnati. I most cordially wish him success; but the number of failures which I have witnessed, during a period of thirty years, in the attempt to supersede manual labor by the substitution of that of machines, induces me to fear that it will be long before this desideratum is attained.

The quantity of net hemp produced to the acre, is from 600 to a 1000 weight, varying according to the fertility and preparation of the soil and the state of the season. It is said that the quantity which any field will produce, may be anticipated by the average height of the plants throughout the field. Thus—if the plants will average eight feet in height, the acre will yield 800 weight of hemp, each foot in height corresponding to a hundred weight of the lint.

Hemp exhausts the soil slowly, if at all. An old and successful cultivator told me that he had taken thirteen or fourteen successive crops from the same field, and that the last was the best. That was probably however owing to a concurrence of favorable circumstances. Nothing cleanses and prepares the earth better for other crops (especially for small grain or grasses) than hemp. It eradicates all weeds, and when it is taken off, leaves the field not only clean, but smooth and even.

The rich lands of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are, I have no doubt, generally well adapted to the cultivation of this valuable plant; and those states enjoy some advantages for the cultivation of it, which this does not possess. Their streams do not dry up as much as ours, and they consequently employ better than we can, the agency of water, in the preparation of it. Their projected canals, when completed, will admit of its being carried to the Atlantic capitals at less expense in the transportation than we can send it. On the other hand the unfortunate state of slavery among us, gives us, at present probably a more certain command of labor than those states have.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant.
HENRY CLAY.

Distinction between Invention and Discovery. The object of the former is to produce something which had no existence before; that of the latter, to bring to light something which did exist, but which was concealed from common observation. Thus we say, Otto Guericke, invented the air-pump; Sanctorius invented the thermometer; Newton and Gregory invented the reflecting telescope; Galileo discovered the solar spots and Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. It appears, therefore, that improvements in the arts are properly called "inventions," and that facts brought to light by means of observation, are properly called "discoveries."
Dugald Stewart.

We find the following paragraph in the *Globe* of Saturday; it is worthy of special observation.

"Deception is one of tyranny's most efficient weapons. When bad men seek to gain the ascendancy, they begin by misleading the people. Having thus obtained power, they turn it upon those who have been deluded into bestowing it, and reduce them to slavery, or a condition of dependence and suffering little superior to it."

CONSCIOUSNESS, by a greediness for getting, deprives itself of the true end of getting—it wreatheth enjoyment of what it hath got.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832.
By THOMAS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

[Continued from page 126.]

It is said,* that some persons have entirely abandoned their vines in consequence of the depredations of a small insect, which, for many years was supposed to be the vine-fretter of Europe. So far from being identical, it does not belong even to the same genus, and its economy is widely different from that of the vine-fretter, puceron, or *Aphis*. It is described, in the "Encyclopædia Americana,"† by the name of *Tettigonia Vitis*. In its perfect state it is nearly one tenth of an inch long, is furnished with four wings, the under pair, when at rest, being concealed by the upper pair, which are straw-colored, with two broad scarlet bands across them, and a black spot at the tips. On turning up the leaves of the vine cautiously, the insects will be seen in great numbers with their puncturing tubes thrust into the tender epidermis. When the vine is agitated, the little *Tettigonia* leap from it in swarms, but soon alight and recommence their destructive operations. The infested leaves at length become yellow, sickly, and prematurely dry, and give to the plant, at midsummer, the aspect it assumes naturally on the approach of winter. These insects pass through all their metamorphoses upon the plant; the wingless larvae and pupæ are active, have a general resemblance to the perfect insect, and feed together in the same manner beneath the leaves, where also are found adhering innumerable empty skins, cast off by them in their progress to maturity. They survive the winter in the perfect state, hibernating beneath sticks, stones, and fallen leaves, and among the roots of grass. The *Tettigonia* of the vine is more hardy, and more voracious than the *Aphis*; hence the applications that have proved destructive to the latter are by no means so efficacious with the former. Fumigations of tobacco, beneath a movable tent placed over the trellises, answer the purpose completely. They require frequent repetition and considerable care to prevent the escape and ensure the destruction of the insects; circumstances which render the discovery of some more expeditious method an object of great importance to those whose vineyards are extensive.

The natural history of the *rose-bug* one of the most powerful assailants of the vine, was for a long time involved in mystery, but is at last fully cleared up.‡ Fabricius, a German naturalist, was the first to give a scientific description of this insect, which he received from America, and applied to it the name of *Melolontha subspinosa*. Its prevalence upon the rose, and its annual appearance coinciding with the blossoming of that flower, have gained for it the popular name by which it is here known. For some time after they were first noticed, rose-bugs appeared to be confined to their favorite, the rose; but within twenty years they have prodigiously increased in number, have attacked indiscriminately various kinds of plants, and have become notorious for their extensive and deplorable ravages. The grape-vine in particular, the cherry, plum, and apple trees have annually

suffered by their depredations; many other fruit-trees and shrubs, garden vegetables and corn, and even the trees of the forest and the grass of the fields, have been laid under contribution by these indiscriminate feeders, by whom leaves, flowers, and fruits are alike consumed. The simultaneous appearance of these insects in swarms, and their sudden disappearance, are remarkable facts in their history. They arrive early in June, and continue for about a month. At the expiration of this time, the males become exhausted, fall to the ground, and perish, while the females enter the earth, lay their eggs, and also die. The eggs laid by each female are about thirty in number, are deposited from one to four inches beneath the surface of the soil, and are usually hatched in twenty days. At the close of summer the larvae, which are whitish grubs, attain their full size, being then nearly three quarters of an inch long, descend below the reach of frost, and pass the winter in a torpid state. In the spring they approach the surface, form little cells or cavities by compressing the earth around them, and become pupæ. This change occurs during the month of May; and in the beginning of June, having divested themselves of their pupa-skins, they emerge from the earth in their perfect state. Such being the metamorphoses and habits of these insects, it is evident that we cannot attack them in the egg, the larva, or the chrysalis state; the enemy, in these stages, is beyond our reach, and is subject to the control only of the natural but inscrutable means appointed by the Author of Nature to keep the insect tribes in check. When they have issued from their subterranean retreats, and have congregated upon our vines, trees, and other vegetable productions, in the complete enjoyment of their propensities, we must unite our efforts to seize and crush the invaders. They must indeed be crushed, scalded, or burned, to deprive them of life, for none of the applications usually found destructive to other insects seem to affect these. Experience has proved the utility of gathering them by hand, or of shaking them into vessels. They should be collected daily during the period of their visitation. Mr. Lowell* states, that in 1823 he discovered, on a solitary apple-tree, the rose-bugs in vast numbers, such as could not be described, and would not be believed if they were described, or, at least, none but an ocular witness could conceive of their numbers. Destruction by hand was, in this case, "out of the question." He put sheets under the tree, and shook them down, and burnt them. Rose-bugs are day-fliers, and do not use their wings readily during the night, which would therefore be the most suitable time to perform the operation mentioned by Mr. Lowell. Dr. Green, of Mansfield, whose investigations have rendered the history of this insect complete, proposes protecting particular plants with millinet, and says that in this way only did he succeed in securing his grape-vines from depredation. A strong mixture of black pepper and tobacco in water was applied by him with a brush to the leaves and fruit; but it came short of the end desired. Air-slacked lime or flowers of sulphur, dusted upon and beneath the leaves when wet with dew, have, in several instances, under my own observation, partially screened them from attack. Of late years the rose-bug has perceptibly diminished in numbers;

but I regret to observe, that it is likely to be replaced by a destroyer of the same genus, with similar habits and powers. This insect is of a broad oval shape, of a rust color, and rather larger in size than the rose-bug. It is the *Melolontha varians* of Fabricius, and is closely allied to the vine-chaffer, so destructive to the vine in Europe. The leaves of the wild grape-vine are its natural food, but, like the rose-bug, it is not particular in its choice. In the year 1825 I first observed it on the foreign grape-vine, in a garden in this vicinity. In a late visit to the same spot, I found it in great numbers on this vine, and also upon several kinds of garden vegetables. A much larger beetle, of a brownish yellow color, with eight black spots on its back, also feeds upon the leaves of the cultivated and wild grape. These insects are to be combated by the same means that have been found successful against the rose-bug.

The larvae of three species of *Sphinx*,† whose metamorphoses are similar to those of the potato-worm, devour the leaves of the vine. They are large, fleshy, naked caterpillars, feeding mostly at night, and remaining at rest during the day-time, when they will sit with the head and fore part of the body erect in the most self-sufficient and dogged manner for hours. From this odd attitude, resembling that of the fabulous Sphinx sculptured by the ancient Egyptians, the genus received its name. Three or four of these insects are able to devour every leaf upon a vine; but their ravages early betray them, and render it easy to arrest them in their career.

Omitting several other insects of minor powers, I shall close my list of the assailants of the vine with a few observations upon a species of *Tenthredo*,‡ or saw-fly whose gradually increasing ravages I have long noticed. This insect does not appear to have been named or described, at least it is not to be identified by any description accessible to me. In its perfect state it is a little four-winged fly, of a jet-black color, except the thorax, or part of the back between the wings, which is red, and the legs which are variegated with pale yellow. The body of the female measures one-quarter of an inch in length, that of the male is somewhat shorter. Small and apparently innocuous as these insects are, each pair may become the progenitors of forty or fifty destructive larvae. The flies rise from the ground in the spring, not all at one time, but at irregular intervals, and deposit their eggs beneath the terminal leaves of the vine. The larvae, unlike those of the saw-fly of the cherry-tree, are long and cylindrical, resembling caterpillars; they feed in company, side by side, beneath the leaves, each fraternity consisting of a dozen or more individuals. Commencing upon the first leaf, at its edge, they devour the whole of it, then proceed to the next, and so on successively down the branch, till all the leaves have disappeared, or till the insects have reached their full size. They then average five-eighths of an inch in length; the head and tip of the tail are black, and the body is pale green, with transverse rows of minute black points. Having finished the feeding state, they leave the vine, enter the earth, form for themselves small oval cells, change to pupæ, in due time emerge from the earth in the perfect state, and lay their eggs for a second brood.

* Fessenden's New American Gardener. 6th ed. p. 299.

† Vol. VIII. p. 43. Article *Locust*.

‡ See the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository (for July, 1827), Vol. X. p. 1. &c.; also the New England Farmer. Vol. VI. pp. 18, 41, 49, &c.

* Mass. Agr. Repos. Vol. IX. p. 145.

† New England Farmer, Vol. VI. pp. 41, 49, &c.

* *Melolontha punctata*. L.

† *Sphinx Crantor*, Cramer; *S. satellitia*? Drury; and *S. pennsylvanica*, Smith.

‡ *Tenthredo (Selandria) Vitis*. Harris.

The larvæ of this second brood are not transformed to flies until the ensuing spring, but remain torpid in their earthen cells through the winter. During the present summer many vines have been entirely stripped of their leaves by these insects, and the evil seems evidently on the increase. Air-slacked lime, which is fatal to these larvæ, should be dusted upon them; and the ground beneath the vines should also be strewn with it or with ashes, to ensure the destruction of those that fall. A solution of one pound of common hard soap in five or six gallons of soft water, is used by English gardeners to destroy the *Tin-theo* of the gooseberry, and might perhaps be equally destructive to that of the grape-vine. It is applied warm, by means of a garden engine, early in the morning or in the evening.

[To be continued.]

From the Albany Argus.

HINTS TO FARMERS. NO. III.

THE GARDEN is at once a source of profit, of substantial comfort, and of high intellectual gratification. Its fruits and its vegetables constitute the most grateful deficiencies of our tables. Its flowers exhibit the exquisite pencilings of nature, calculated to gratify our senses, and to awaken the finer feelings of our nature. Its employments elevate the mind, reveal to it new sources of delight, and give health and vigor to the body. Its charms are alike calculated to temper the passions of youth, and to solace the infirmities of age. In fine, its pleasures afford one of the best illustrations we can possess, of the happiness of our first parents in their primeval abode. So apt am I to couple in my mind the culture of the garden with whatever is commendable in life, that I never, in travelling from home, see a neatly cultivated spot of this kind, without intuitively imputing to its cultivator the active exercise of the social and relative virtues.

Half an acre of well cultivated garden, will go farther towards subsisting a farmer's family, than perhaps any three acres upon his farm, with the further advantage that while its products serve to gratify a diversity of taste, they materially contribute to secure the blessings of health. Its labors may be managed by those who are too young or too old to share in the heavier toils of the field, by the female inmates of the family and the occasional aid of the workmen, without impeding the operations on the farm. My first essays at gardening were made during a period of comparative indigence and of active mechanical employment, which left me little but the usual hours of rest to devote to my garden. My rural labor did not infringe upon my ordinary business; and yet I managed to raise, with a trifling expense, all the garden productions necessary for my family. My zeal for improvement in this new business, attracted the attention of that excellent philanthropist, the late Chancellor LIVINGSTON, who encouraged my efforts by presenting me trees and scions of new fruits, which he had recently brought from France. I bud-ded and grafted, and though my first efforts were bungling, yet I nevertheless succeeded, with the occasional purchase of plants from the nurseries in establishing in my grounds an excellent assortment of garden and orchard fruit. Thirty years' experience has fully satisfied me, that a garden is not only profitable, but that it affords comforts and pleasures which wealth cannot purchase. The passion for rural culture has increased with my years; and I look forward to its employments, should my

life be mercifully spared, as the best conservator of health, and the prolific source of future enjoyments.

In many parts of Europe, the garden is not only a common appendage of the farm, but even of the humble cottage; and while these little improvements effect a great economy of labor in furnishing human subsistence, their floral decorations excite peculiar interest and admiration in the traveler, and are the theme of high commendation. In Wittenburg, Baden, and some other of the German states, this branch of labor has particularly engaged the attention of the governments, and forms a branch of education in the primary schools. A knowledge of gardening is made an indispensable qualification in teachers of schools, who are required to instruct their pupils, in the hours of vacation, in a garden which is attached to every district school.

Dec. 19, 1832.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE NECESSITY OF LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT OF CANADA THISTLES. NO. IV.

No doubt, I think, need be entertained, that it is yet practicable to arrest the progress of Canada thistles, and ultimately expel them from our soil. Yet I have not the least expectation that these results, or either of them, will be realized, if no other agency for the purpose is to be put in operation than such as may result from individual enterprise. It is in vain, or almost in vain, to publish the results of experience in relation to the practical means of subduing Canada thistles, unless we may expect to have laws on the subject. It is not enough to publish practicabilities. To whatever extent this may be done, and in a manner how satisfactory soever, not more than one out of ten will be influenced to make any efficient effort to check the progress of thistles. Any thing that a minority can do in this case will avail little or nothing. General and united effort is, from the nature of the case, indispensable.

In writing my appeal on this subject, published in the Genesee Farmer, Vol. 2, No. II. it was my object to awaken the public mind to a sense of the importance of legislative action on the subject. A schedule of a plan of operation was then given. It was not supposed that I had devised, or could devise, an unexceptionable plan, or one that ought to be adopted, without material modifications. It was hoped that my humble efforts might lead to useful investigations of the subject. It did not appear, however, that my views were seconded at all. Perhaps they were considered, and justly too, as visionary altogether. Be that as it may, the case, in my view, had become nearly desperate. As there appeared to be no prospect that such means would be brought into use as would save the country from the universal dominion of Canada thistles, I had been laboring to prepare myself for submission, and thought of writing no more on the subject.

Late publications in the Genesee Farmer, on the subject, and especially that of D. T., whose views, so far as relates to the importance of legislative interposition, appear to agree with my own, have encouraged me to resume the subject. Something obviously needs to be done, and I yet indulge a glimmering of hope, that something will be done to save the country from so great a calamity as that of being overrun with Canada thistles.

There is an abused class of citizens who have strong claims to the compassionate regards of the legislature. There are, I am glad to say, in all parts of the country, farmers in greater or less numbers who desire to keep their farms in a neat condition, and to practise neat husbandry. If they have done it hitherto, it must have required, at least in many places, great exertion. They will not be able to do it much longer, if Canada thistles are to be free commoners.

Although I feel a deep conviction that nothing less ought, in this case, to be aimed at than the entire expulsion of Canada thistles from the country, yet if it be thought too much to attempt this, then let enough be done to prevent their spreading by the dissemination of seed. It will not be difficult to devise a system of public measures that will secure such a result, nor will its execution involve great expense. This, if nothing more can be done, will afford great relief to thousands of our best farmers, who are now suffering grievous abuses, for which no remedy is provided. This too will encourage individual effort to eradicate thistles, and it may be hoped, will be the means of ultimately expelling them from the country.

Some farmers talk of Canada thistles as though they were quite harmless things. They are not, say they, very bad weeds—they can be subdued without much difficulty, and they don't trouble themselves much about them. Such farmers talk very unadvisedly. They are altogether ignorant of the dangerous character of Canada thistles. Beyond all dispute, Canada thistles are, by many degrees, the most troublesome, the most mischievous, and the most dangerous weeds that grow in this country; probably the worst that ever did grow on the face of the earth. They inflict on the ground the severest curse to which it was doomed by the fatal apostasy. "Thorns also, and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee."

As was remarked in No. I, it is not merely because Canada thistles are tenacious of life and difficult to be subdued, that they are to be dreaded so much more than other foul weeds; but this results chiefly from their extraordinary facilities of self-propagation. Other foul weeds, such as johnswort, daisies, docks, &c. are bad enough to be sure, but they are susceptible of confinement. They may grow in one of my neighbor's fields without trespassing upon me. Or they may grow in my own fields without contaminating all the others. Not so are Canada thistles. To them fence is no barrier. The seeds of this weed, taking wings ascend into the atmosphere, and there, in the car of Eolus are wafted and distributed in all directions.

Talk not then of the inoffensiveness of Canada thistles. I hazard nothing in predicting, that if unmolested, or if no efforts be made to molest them, except such as may result from individual prudence, they will ere long become a tremendous scourge to the country.

I have been trying to discipline my patience so as to make it hold out while I could write another number on the subject of foul weeds generally, but I cannot do it. I am tired of the contemplation of bad weeds. It is fair to suppose my readers will be tired too.

DAN BRADLEY.

December, 1832.

KEEP your barn and stable clean—see that you waste no fodder—Card your oxen and horses every day—look to your bees.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1833.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, "On vegetable and grain crops," having attended the duty assigned them, award as follows:—

To William Carter, of Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester, for his crop of *Potatoes*, being 691½ bushels to the acre, the premium of twenty dollars.

To Adams Knight, of Newbury, in the county of Essex, for his crop of *Winter-rye*, 45½ bushels the acre, twenty dollars.

To Hooker Leavitt, of Greenfield, in the county of Franklin, for his crop of *Winter-wheat*, being 38 bushels and 22 quarts on an acre—or rather on 3 rods short of an acre, twenty dollars.*

To Henry Sprague, of Princeton, in the county of Worcester, for his crop of *Burley*, being 5½ bushels to the acre, twenty dollars.

The Committee, in justice to other claimants, and thinking it may be useful, deem it proper to notice the applications for premiums of the following persons,—and to recommend that the several statements, as to the mode of culture, not only of those to whom premiums have been given, but of the unsuccessful candidates, be published as part of this report.—In the judgment of the Committee they are all of them well deserving the attention of farmers.

Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, county of Middlesex, 34 1-16 bushels of *Winter-rye* the acre.

Tristram Little, of Newbury, county of Essex, 45 bushels and 20 quarts of *Winter-rye* the acre.

Nathan Smith, of Roxbury, county of Norfolk, 43½ bushels of *Winter-rye* the acre.

Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, county of Worcester, 613½ bushels of *Potatoes* on an acre.

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. C. BROOKS, per order.

Boston, Jan. 12, 1833.

MR. CARTER'S CULTIVATION OF A PREMIUM CROP OF POTATOES.

Fitchburg, Jan. 4, 1833.

HON. PETER C. BROOKS,—Sir, yours of the 25th ult. requesting information respecting my crop of potatoes, is received.

The soil upon which the potatoes were raised is a warm deep loam sloping to the south-east, and for five years previous to the last has been grass-land, and mowed each year. The land was ploughed in the month of November, 1831, harrowed and cross-ploughed in the month of May, 1832. I then spread forty cart loads of horse manure upon the furrows and ploughed it in; and then furrowed two and a half feet apart, and planted the seed in rows or drills. The seed was twenty bushels of the long red potato, and twenty-five bushels of common blue. The planting was quite the last of May. As soon as the tops appeared, the land was ploughed and hoed; and when they were about 12 inches high, ploughed and hoed again. I kept no minutes of the expense of cultivation, and am therefore unable to state it particularly. There was no further labor or manure expended, than as above stated, and no extra expense, or more pains taken than in ordi-

* The quantity of land required is an acre, but Mr. Leavitt's land came so near to it, and his crop was so good, that the Committee were induced to waive the rule.

nary cases. Very respectfully your obt. serv't.
W. CARTER.

I, Joseph Smith, of Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of lawful age, do depose and say that I was present and assisted to dig and measure the potatoes raised on one acre of land the present season, situated in said Fitchburg, and owned and cultivated by Mr. William Carter, of said town, being the same acre measured and surveyed by P. F. Cowdin, as appears by the certificate hereto annexed, and the whole quantity of potatoes raised on said acre of land was six hundred and ninety-two and one-half bushels.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Fitchburg, Nov. 19, 1832.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, ss. Nov. 19, 1832.

Then the above named Joseph Smith, personally appeared and made oath that the above written affidavit by him subscribed, was true.

Before me, ELMEEZER TORREY, Jus. Peace.

November 28, 1832. I, WILLIAM CARTER, the owner of the same acre of land referred to in the above affidavit of Joseph Smith, was present and assisted to dig and measure the crop of potatoes raised the present season thereon, and that the quantity, and all the facts set forth in said affidavit by said Smith are true.

WM. CARTER.

Worcester, Nov. 28, 1832. Then the above named William Carter made oath that the above statement by him subscribed, is true.

Before me, ELM. TORREY, Jus. Peace.

This is to certify, that I, Philip F. Cowdin, being sworn a surveyor of the town of Fitchburg, have this day measured a piece of land for Wm. Carter, wherein potatoes grew the present season, and find it to contain one acre and no more.

PHILIP F. COWDIN.

Fitchburg, Nov. 14, 1832.

Newbury, Oct. 29, 1832.

To JOSEPH VAN WINSHIP, Esq. Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Sir, I send you a statement of my method of raising a crop of winter rye, on one acre of land the present year, which I wish to enter for a premium. The soil is a gravelly loam, rather dry than otherwise. The land was planted with corn in the spring of 1831, and manured in the hills with about six cords of manure to the acre, of common quality. In the month of August following, said acre was sown with three pecks of seed and hoed, in the usual manner. In the month of August of the present year, the rye was reaped and threshed, and found to measure forty-five bushels and five eighths of a bushel. There is standing on said acre of land seventy-five apple-trees, from two to six inches through at the root.

ADAMS KNIGHT.

I hereby certify, that I assisted in reaping, threshing and measuring the abovementioned rye, and there was forty-five bushels and five-eighths as above stated.

TIMOTHY K. NOYES.

I hereby certify that I measured the land on which the abovementioned crop of rye was raised, and found it to contain one acre and no more.

WADE HUSLEY.

Essex, ss. Oct. 29, 1832. Personally appeared the aforementioned Adams Knight, Timothy K. Noyes, and Wade Husley, and made oath to the truth of the above certificates before me,

SILAS MOODY, Justice of the Peace.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE last news from Europe is that the Citadel of Antwerp was surrendered to the French on the 21th of December, but it was believed that the differences between Holland and Belgium will not be settled by this capture.

The next English Parliament, it is supposed, will contain a majority of Reformers, amounting to 257 for England alone, and that Scotland will increase the number, so that the whole will amount to 300.

The Charleston nullifiers are suspending their operations for the present, apparently waiting to see if Congress is sufficiently frightened to adopt the measures which they advocate. At a great free-trade, alias nullification meeting, at Charleston, Gov. Hamilton, who heads the party opposed to the U. S., made a long and animated speech, in which he recommended temporary forbearance out of courtesy. It appears that he has ordered some sugar to be imported for the purpose of trying the question relative to tariff duties. The recent Message of the President, (he observed,) by which all intention of the immediate use of force is disclaimed, marks a course of forbearance free from any difficulty that a most fastidious sense of honor could suggest. We are in fact in the trenches, resting on our own arms, and in a position in which moderation and forbearance will give a vastly argued efficiency to our resistance, when we are called upon to make it.

Mild Weather in Philadelphia. The U. S. Gazette of the 30th ult. observes that the state of the weather has given new activity to the steam-boats. They begin "to walk the water" again, and we may now hope for regularity in intelligence from the south and east.

New Rail Road. The Journal of Humanity informs that a Rail Road is contemplated from Andover to Boston, to connect with the Boston and Lowell Rail Road at Wilmington, a distance of seven miles from Andover. Most of the distance being nearly level, the expense it is estimated will not exceed \$100,000. The amount of money actually paid, for transportation of passengers and baggage from Andover to Boston, is estimated to be at least \$40,000.

Three expresses have been established by the New York papers to bring on the news from Washington daily in advance of the mail.

Remarkable instance of Presence of Mind. In the awful and destructive hurricane which occurred in the vicinity of Liverpool, in October last, and which caused the loss of the ship Grecian, of Boston, the English ship William Neilson struck on the banks, went to pieces, and every person on board perished! The letter-bag was picked up on shore the following day; and on opening it, it was found to contain a quantity of chaff, which the Captain, with a presence of mind in

MISCELLANY.

WINTER.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Rough Winter over earth and sky

Is rudely dooming ring,

And warring winds their pious ply

Through frozen realms can crag,

Tall trees, which skirt the wilderness,

To rapid imagination,

Seem giant-sentinels, which guard

The home of dissolution,

Terrible storms rush on as if

The Ponce of Air impell'd them,

Mosquito-nets and ladies' fans

Are therefore used but seldom,

Officious and obtrusive imps

Of Frost are omnipresent

And here and there and everywhere

Officially malicious

A boundless screen of silver sheen,

Their magical machinery

Has thrown you see, o'er shrub and tree,

To burnish rural scenery.

ANECDOTE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Not long after Benjamin Franklin had commenced editor of a newspaper, he noticed with considerable freedom the public conduct of one or two influential persons in Philadelphia. This circumstance was regarded by some of his patrons with disapprobation, and induced one of them to convey to Franklin the opinion of his friends with regard to it. The Doctor listened with patience to the reproof, on an evening which he named; at the same time requesting that the other gentlemen who were dissatisfied with him should attend. The Doctor received his guests cordially—his editorial conduct was canvassed, and some advice given. Supper was at last announced, and the guests went to an adjoining room. The table was only supplied with two puddings, and a stone pitcher filled with water. All were helped, none could eat but the Doctor. He partook freely of the pudding, and urged his friends to do the same; but it was out of the question—they tasted and tried in vain. When their host saw the difficulty was unconquerable, he rose and addressed them. "My friends, any one who can subsist on sawdust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage."—*Wheaton's Annals of Philadelphia.*

HYPOCHONDRIA CURED.

The wife of a respectable farmer having suffered much from this disease, fancied that she should die, and often assembled her friends about her to witness her closing scene. After repeated false alarms they became convinced that she labored under a disease of the mind, and advised her husband to favor her belief about dying. Not long afterwards she was attacked with her old disease, and posted off a boy to the cornfield for her husband to come and see her die. The husband hastened to her bedside, where he found her apparently in the last stage of life. She informed him that in one hour her soul would wing its way to the mansions above, and before her death she wished to know what he would do with the children when her care of them should be at an end. A thought struck him to try the power of vexation; he told her his thoughts had been very anxiously employed on the subject; but at length he came to

a resolution, for the sake of the dear innocents which he trusted would set her mind at rest on their account; in short, he had resolved, as soon after her death as decency would permit, to marry Molly Brown, (an old maid to whom she had a peculiar dislike.) This was too much—the good mother instantly jumped up and declared Molly Brown should never be a stepmother for her children. A complete cure took place, and the image of Molly Brown never fails to check the least symptoms of relapse.

CURIOSITIES.

It is very surprising, that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, are within the United States, and yet scarcely known to the best geographers and naturalists. The one is a beautiful water fall, in Franklin county, Georgia; the other a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina; they are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's geography; but not as they merit. The Toccoa falls is much higher than the falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full, it passes down without being broken. All the prismatic effect, seen at Niagara, illustrates the spray of Toccoa. The Table mountain in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of 900 feet. Many persons reside within five, seven, or ten miles of this grand spectacle, who have never had curiosity or taste enough to visit it. It is now, however, occasionally visited by curious travellers, and sometimes men of science. Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse in the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one in looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground senseless, nerveless and helpless; and would inevitably be precipitated and dashed to atoms, were it not for measures of caution and security, that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visitor or spectator. Every one, on proceeding to the spot whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his imagination, a limitation, graduated by a reference to instances with which his eye has been familiar. But in a moment, eternity as it were, is presented to his astounded senses; and he is instantly overwhelmed. His system is no longer subject to his volition or his reason, and he falls like a mass of mere matter. He then revives, and in a wild delirium surveys a scene which, for a while, he is unable to define by description or imitation.

The Ruling Passion. A lady, who had been "cheapering" a 1/2 of an ounce of sewing silk at one of our stores, called shortly after at the Post Office for an advertised letter. The clerk after examining the files reported three with her address, the postage of which was 18 cents. The lady surprised at finding more than one, and unwilling to take them without one effort to "beat down," earnestly inquired of the clerk, "how low he would put them if she took the three out."—*Boston Transcript.*

A FATHER was saying,
To his son disobeying,
No father e'er had so wicked a son;
"Yes, yes," says the lad,
"I remember good dad,
My grandfather—he had just such a one."

Dryden and his Wife. His marriage, which was far from a happy one, brought Dryden high connexions, without making him any real friends. His wife the daughter of the Earl of Berkshire, was more than suspected of irregularities in her youth, and though she brought no further dishonor upon the poet, her inequality of temper was such as to imbitter many of his days.—"The alliance between a dependent poet and the daughter of an earl was too unequal to hold out much reasonable prospect of happiness, after the first bloom of affection and desire had passed away. The lady was violent and capricious in her temper, and weak in understanding; she brought but little fortune to compensate for her deficiencies in the qualities expected in a wife. Dislike was aggravated by poverty. She did not share in the general admiration of her husband's genius, nor lighten the toils by which it was supported. She seems to have possessed neither sweetness of disposition, generosity of mind, nor attraction of person. A man of genius, of all others, can hope for happiness only when united to a woman of sense. What can be expected from narrowness of understanding, prejudices of views, and sensibleness of temper, but conflicts, alienation and misery! Dryden never lost an opportunity of venting such bitter sarcasms against the matrimonial state as too plainly bore evidence to his domestic misery. Indeed he never wanted a subject for satire, when marriage was to be derided, or the clergy ridiculed."

A Predicament. Slaves escaping from one State into another are now reclaimable by their master, whenever found within the Union. Slaves, however, from a foreign country are not so treated. Of course South Carolina, if she separate from the Union, is in a fair way to lose all her slaves; in other words, more than one-half her population.—*Poulson.*

A FARMER WANTED.

A single man or a man with a small family to take charge of a Farm 10 miles from Boston, containing an orchard of 200 to 300 trees, &c. The owner wishes to turn a man who is well acquainted with the best method of the cultivation of Fruit Trees, and in all other respects is master of his business as a farmer, one who would do the same for his employer as himself, he must be a true temperate man who abstains entirely from the use of ardent spirits to such a man a large compensation will be offered either in wages by the year, or to let the Farm on shares.

Apply at this office.

jan 20

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1833.

NO. 31.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WE are happy in the reception of the following valuable communication. As it relates to improvements in cultivating one of the most useful products which ever rewarded the skill and industry of the husbandman, we hope that the example of our correspondent will induce other practical and intelligent cultivators to state their methods of obtaining crops of the "Prince of Vegetables," worthy of being recorded in the annals of improved husbandry.

For the *New England Farmer*.
CULTURE OF CORN.
Princeton, (N. J.) Jan. 28, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—The idea has often occurred to me, while perusing your valuable paper, that farmers might be mutually benefited by making public through its columns their mode of cultivating the various crops which they grow upon their farms. Under that impression I have taken up my pen with the intention of devoting an evening in giving you my views and practice in cultivating a crop of Indian corn. Our soil, principally a sandy loam, in some places inclining a little to gravel with a clay subsoil, is well adapted to the growth of that plant, and we consider it the most profitable crop we cultivate. In the first place we prefer a stiff herds-grass sward, (by yocelled red-top, or hard-ress,) and clover; a long experience has taught us that a field which has been pastured for two or three years is much more certain of producing a good crop of corn than one of the same quality which has been kept up and mowed for hay the same length of time, that is so with us does not admit of a doubt. We suppose it is owing in part to there being fewer insects in the pasture-land,—the droppings of the cattle adding more recent animal manure to the soil, and some suppose that the soil having been rendered more compact by the cattle tramping on it for two or three successive years facilitates the growth of the young plant by enabling it to push forth its roots more readily, as a certain degree of compactness in the soil appears to be necessary to enable a young plant to send forth its roots with facility. After trying various modes of preparing my land and tending the crop, I have for the last two or three years adopted the following, which appears to me to be the best I have yet practised.

I plough my land in the spring as early as convenient, regulating the depth by the depth of the soil, after ploughing put on a roller drawn by one yoke of oxen and roll lengthwise the furrow after rolling, harrow twice along the furrow, with a heavy harrow six feet wide with iron teeth well sharpened, drawn by two able horses. Then take a small plough, drawn either by one or two horses and form the field in ridges by throwing two furrows together $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet distant from each other across the original furrows, being careful the plough does not reach the sward to turn it up; this cannot be well done without the ground has been previously rolled. I then furrow crosswise the ridges last formed, with a sled made for the purpose of two inch plank with three runners,

each runner leaving a hole an inch in diameter bored in the bottom about equi distant from either end, and a peg of good hard wood driven therein to extend about one and one-half inches below the runner, the part extending below the runner to be twice the diameter of that inserted in it. With this machine, with a tongue or pole firmly attached to the middle runner, one man with two horses can with ease furrow more than twenty acres per day;—as he makes three furrows at once he must, consequently, furrow as fast as three men with ploughs, and it leaves the furrow in a fine state to drop the corn on, the grain not being so liable to scatter and roll as when dropped on the hard furrow made by a plough. The ground is then prepared for planting squares $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 1 ft., and at this distance we put four grains or kernels in each hill. We find a small quantity of ashes on or in the hill of considerable advantage; it causes the young plant to come up strong and vigorous. When the corn has been up a few days, we put a small quantity of plaster to each hill, and commence harrowing with a small harrow $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, drawn by one horse, twice through each row one way, which prepares the ground handsomely for ploughing, and by which a careful hand can loosen the soil close to each hill. In a very few days after the harrowing is completed we commence ploughing by throwing a furrow from each row, ploughing as close to the corn as can be done without covering it up, leaving the middle or spaces between the furrows in that direction untouched, we then commence ploughing crosswise throwing the furrow to the corn unless it should be quite grassy, when we throw it from the corn as before, and in either case plough the middle or spaces left between the rows in the direction last ploughed out immediately, throwing half to each row. After laying in this state some days, we put on the small harrows again and harrow twice through each row, or rather space between the rows one way—in this state it may be left for some days untouched, unless there should be a heavy fall of rain, in which case experience has taught me that it is of decided advantage to the corn to stir the ground again with the harrow, that a free communication may be kept up between the soil and the atmosphere. As it is all important to the health of an individual that the pores of the skin should be kept open, so it appears to me with the soil, that the slight crust formed upon its surface after a rain, should be again broken with the harrow or some other implement.

When the ears are beginning to set I commence ploughing for the last time, throwing the furrows to the corn and leaving the spaces between the rows well ploughed out; by this system you will perceive the hoe is in a great measure dispensed with, and I can assure you I can keep my field as clean without it as you would wish to keep your garden, unless the spring should be very wet and warm when we occasionally find it necessary to use the hoe. One man and a horse will plough around (as we call it) five acres of corn in a day, or complete, by ploughing the middle out, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. If there should be a considerable fall of rain or heavy showers soon after the last plough-

ing, I almost invariably put on my small harrows again, unless the crop should be too forward, but at the last harrowing we raise the corner teeth of the harrow (which is of a triangular form) so that near the hills they merely break the surface. When the corn is nearly ripe and, if possible, before it is killed by the frost, we cut it up by the ground and set it in stacks to be husked at leisure, the stalks are hauled and stacked at the barn-yard to be food through the winter months.

I have said nothing on the subject of applying manure to the crop, having already extended this communication to a much greater length than I intended when I commenced, and I fear it will occupy more space in your columns than it merits, but I leave it with you to publish the whole or any part thereof that you may consider calculated to promote the cause of agriculture.

A. C.

For the *New England Farmer*.

DISEASE IN OXEN.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Sir, I have recently become a reader of your valuable paper, and I am happy to see the generous and liberal spirit manifested by many of your correspondents: this willingness to communicate useful information is certainly highly commendable.

I observed in your last paper a communication from C. B. H., in answer to the inquiry relating to the cure of a *holifast*. From my limited knowledge of such diseases in oxen, the remedy first prescribed, that of extracting the tooth or teeth is not, in my opinion, in this case, the most advisable; for, in the first place, if caused by irritation from the teeth it would have increased in size, or separated before any considerable length of time; perhaps my opinion may be somewhat biased on account of the great prejudice I have to this operation. But as to the latter course recommended, I am of the opinion it would be the most serviceable (that of applying some stimulating ointment and would present the following recipe as one of the best not only for swellings of this kind but for sprains, &c. on man or beast.

Take of nerts-foot oil, one gill; spirits of camphor, two ounces; oil of origanum, one ounce; water of ammonia, one and one-half an ounce; N. E. rum, one gill; mix and apply two or three times a day, and rub it in with the hand for five or ten minutes each time.

In return from you or from some of your kind friends I would inquire the best mode of arranging and conducting a farm of about fifty acres, (fifteen of which is wood land) also a list of the most useful agricultural implements and some of the most approved authors, being somewhat unacquainted with the improvements which have been made, and having a desire to pursue farming, I should be glad to receive some instruction through the medium of your paper.

Very respectfully I remain yours, &c.

Jan. 30, 1833.

L. M. P.

For the *New England Farmer*.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XVII.

OATS cannot be sowed too early—3 bushels to one acre—the poorer the soil the more seed must be sowed on it—plough them twice—once

may do—mow them early, the straw not wolly turned yellow. Neither rake nor stir them in the middle of the day or when they are dry—mowing and evening best to move them—are apt to shell out.

Onions sow on a moist, sandy soil, mature with old rotten cow dung, ashes, or which is better, with soot, sow last week in April—bury the seed one inch deep—middle sized best for use—hoe them three or four times—when all the greenness is gone out of the tops, take them up and lay them in the sun to harden, for eight or ten days—put them in a dry and cool cellar—they bear the cold well—a great spirit in them—sow the small fibrous roots, and they will not sprout.

PARSNIP sow early in March, if possible, in a rich mellow soil—dig eighteen inches deep—set them six inches apart—a little fine manure will answer—they grow till the tops are dead, or killed by the frost—dig them in November—neither sag, nor cut their tops close—no frost hurts them when housed—keep them cold and covered with dry sand.

PASTURES should be divided into 4, 8, or 12 acres lots, bordered with trees, not fed till 20th of May—feed the driest first, and shut it up in 15 days—beat the dung in it: six weeks will recruit it. Every farmer should have four pastures at least, in the latter part of October the cattle may run through them all in common: keep up the fences all winter—land grows richer by being pastured; these pastures should be moved once in three or four years, and some mowing lot be fed, feeding pastures in rotation makes one acre better than two not so fed.

PLOUGHING should never be done when the soil is so wet that it will not crumble—except green sward, nor when it is very dry—it is hard, and the furrows will not turn. In general farmers do not had plough their ground: neither do they plough in the right seasons—by ploughing only, you may restore an old field, and bring it to any degree of richness. Always plough in your corn when the dew is on. Plough new lands in the latter part of summer, that they may rot well. All ridge land should be ploughed in the fall—Indian hills split and deep. All above the sun, will become dark earth, in a year or two—never plough an hill up and down, lest it wash and gully away. Ribbing hills, eight or ten feet apart, is beneficial—it catches the rain and retains moisture.

For the New England Farmer.

IMPROVEMENT IN COFFEE.

MR. FESSENDEN.—To the lovers of good coffee, a simple, practicable, and easy method, can readily be adopted to insure an improvement in this delightful beverage.

Every one knows the difficulty of getting a cup of good coffee at any of the city or country hotels, or on board our steam-boats. Not one time in a hundred, will be succeed, (and by the bye, if he gets it good at home he does well.) I have for a long time made use of a German preparation (imported I believe only at Baltimore,) which is the best thing I have yet seen. For the want of a supply of this article, I have been induced by the recommendation of a friend, to substitute prepared carrot, and, much to my surprise and satisfaction, I find, with the exception of the peculiar spicy flavor, the carrot possesses all the properties of the German coffee. It improves the color, smooths

the sharp angles, and makes a rich, nutritious and luxurious beverage.

To prepare the carrots for use, as a matter of course, you will wash them clean, slice them in pieces the thickness of a dollar, spread and dry them, and after the bread is withdrawn, place them in the oven, on sheets of tin, and let them remain until they become slightly brown, when they are fit for use, and may be bruised in a mortar, or used without, as you prefer. But be careful not to attempt grinding them unless you wish to dull your mill.

I have heard of a score of substitutes for coffee, rye, corn, and potatoes, the only recommendation of which, was economy, and after all it was rye-coffee and nothing else. This not only embraces economy, but at the same time, furnishes you with coffee, and a right good article too, with the addition of cream, which every one should have, you will equal the Dehmonio's.

I make use of two parts of prime old Java coffee, (five years old the better,) and one part of bruised carrot.

Although a trial of it cannot fail to be approved, yet being left to the management of domestics, those who have a full bag to go to, will, to save themselves the trouble, neglect this valuable preparation.

The best time to prepare it is late in the fall, after the flies have taken up their winter quarters. All know that carrots are among our most healthy and nutritious vegetables.

A most valuable article, and which should be in every family, is a patent cylindrical coffee-roaster. Yours respectfully, H. G. BOWLES.

Northampton, Jan. 30, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

A LITTLE book is kept for extracts and occasional remarks, designed for the Horticultural Garden, or bouquet of useful and amusing truths, principally relative to the garden: from which book the following articles are taken. A. W.

The destructive spread of the cholera, in and about the city of Albany, prevented the usual monthly visits to the gardens of Messrs. Buel and Wilson, till about the 23d of September. Found the flower-garden highly embellished with a beautiful collection of all that is choice and rare, out more particularly the assortment of dahlias, which was found to comprise a very superb collection of the finest kinds.

Mr. Wilson selected some three or four dozen dahlias, which were carried home in good perfection, placed in the flower-vases, where they remained eight or ten days. Noticing how much their lustre was faded, and their brilliancy nearly all gone, they were about to be cast away. A woman, who was assisting by a day's work, requested them to grace her parlor. She took them carefully home. A neighboring lady seeing them a day or two after was thankful to obtain them by a present of six or seven shillings in value.

This little recital is made to show that Messrs. Buel and Wilson have some uncommonly fine dahlias; that flowers are furnished, and admired by the rich and the poor—that we are all pleased with flowers. "Happy are those who love and cultivate them."

THE GARDEN—DECEMBER.

One of the most interesting spectacles ever witnessed in the garden at this dreary season,

(when nature has stripped vegetation of its glories and consigned her lovely offspring to their season's repose) was noticed the early part of this month. A light fall of snow has been suddenly melted by the power of the sun's rays, whilst the thermometer was below the point of freezing. The consequence of this conflict between the two contending powers of heat and cold was that the whole remains of the vegetable tribe were suddenly converted into a mass of shining crystallization. Every tree, every shrub, and every ornamental fixture were all in the space of a few hours completely enveloped in an icy coat of mail, of the most dazzling transparency, which during two days defied the power of the solar beam.

A group of weeping trees, particularly attracted attention: gazing on their pendent slender branches—laden with the purest icicles led imagination ranging over the classic recollection of the weeping dantes, whom Ovid described as being converted into trees, and their tears into amber. They might indeed be called the tears of nature on the stern appearance of winter; and yet as the sunbeams elegantly danced among the branches, reflected from every spray, she seemed to be smiling through her tears. The armor of the three thorned locust exhibited its spikes peculiarly elegant. The crimson fruit of the barberry appeared like a cornelian enclosed in a diamond. The blackberry of the prism, the delicate snowberry and the large luscious plum-tree berries were peculiarly beautiful, whilst the humble box and the towering evergreen had their color heightened by their ease of crystal, and more than equalled them in beauty. But how soon, how very soon are these frail fabrics seen to melt away, and involve in their dissolution so many gems.

The garden scene so lovely induced a stroll to a neighboring forest. There all was found chilling and unearthly: nature had dressed the whole woods as if for her own amusement—all was awful, grand and impressive. The idea occurred that the whole surface of the earth had been dealen by the paralyzing touch of winter. In the attempt to explore the woods the progress was slow through the brush wood—the branches neither yielding nor resisting, but snapping asunder on moderate pressure, scattering fragments of crystal in all directions.

What a grand subject for the pencil! Every object around had received its portion of decoration. The very fences and stones were tastefully festooned, and fringed, assuming a very picturesque appearance. Such a scene as this induces the reflection that if winter has its horrors, it has its beauties too.

"Let Winter come with stormy voice,

Let snow-wreaths crown the highest hills;

He bids thee in the storm rejoice,

He sees, protects, and leads thee still."

Lensburg, 7th Jan. The weather mild and pleasant. The thermometer notes 53. Many persons are noticed seated in their stoops. Flies continue in our dwellings. Very late frost the last ten or twelve days. Ice out of the river. To day took some pleasant exercise in my garden, dressing borders, transplanting trees, &c. Plucked quite a bouquet of flowers of the hearts ease. The buds of the English lime, filbert, sassafras and Daphne Mezarian are far advanced in vegetation.

You say in your Farmer, Jan. 2, "A certain quantity of snow taken up fresh from the ground

and mixed in flour pudding will supply the place of eggs." This quantity is a table-spoonful of snow for each egg that might be necessary: this is known to be the proportion from the experiments of my family.

A. W.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR. LEAVITT'S CULTIVATION OF A PREMIUM CROP OF WINTER-WHEAT.

Greenfield, Nov. 15th, 1832.

To the Directors of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN, I send you, for premium, a statement of a crop of Winter-wheat, which I have raised the present year, in this town. The land on which it grew is a thin soil of sandy loam, and has been improved as a mowing lot for fifteen years next preceding 1830.

The grass was taken off about the middle of June 1830, and potatoes planted on the whole ground, the 22d of the same month, which yielded nearly 300 bushels, although the season, from that time, was unusually dry.

In the spring of 1831, the land was manured and sowed with hemp, from which I had 4539 lbs of cut stem, when dry. After removing the hemp, the land was lightly manured with compost made of turf and weeds, with a small portion of the litter from a stable and hog-pen: then ploughed twice, and harrowed after each ploughing; then sowed with wheat and orchard grass seed, harrowed and rolled, and strewn over with about 4 bushels of fine air-slacked lime. The wheat is a red bearded kind, grew thick and large, and was badly lodged, with the exception of small parts where it was entirely winter killed.

It was thrashed the latter part of August last, and measured when cleaned 38 bushels and 22 quarts, exclusive of the rye, which was culled out, and which would probably have made the whole quantity about forty bushels, it weighed 39 pounds to the bushel, and I have sold the whole of it, for seed, at \$1.75 per bushel. On the 17th of September the stubble and grass were mowed, the product of which, when cured, I sold at the estimate of one and a half ton of clean hay.

The land was measured by Col. John Wilson, of Deerfield, and found to contain three roods and thirty-seven rods.

HOOKER LEAVITT.

Franklin, ss. Nov. 10th, 1832. Personally appeared Hooker Leavitt and made oath to the truth of the above statement by him subscribed. Before me,

ALANSON CLARK, Jus. Peace.

P. S. The abovesaid lot of wheat was frequently and seriously molested and damaged by fowls and swine.

H. L.

I, John Wilson, of Deerfield, in the County of Franklin and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, certify, that about the 10th of October 1831, I sowed a lot of land belonging to Hooker Leavitt, Esq. in Greenfield, to wheat and orchard grass seed, at the rate of about 1½ bushel each, to the acre;—that I have recently measured the same land, and find it to contain three roods and thirty-seven rods.

I have examined the wheat said to be produced thereupon, which is fair, though much shrunk. The shrinkage I impute to its great growth.

Nov. 15, 1832.

JOHN WILSON.

Franklin, ss. Nov. 15th, 1832. Personally appeared John Wilson, Esq. and made oath to the

truth of the above certificate, by him subscribed. Before me,

ELISHA ROOR, Jus. Peace.

I, Henry E. Wells, of Greenfield, in the County of Franklin, certify, that I assisted in harvesting and threshing a lot of wheat, the present year, for Hooker Leavitt, Esq. of this town.

I measured the product, when cleaned, which was 38 bushels and 22 quarts, exclusive of the rye, which I culled out before threshing. It weighed, notwithstanding it was badly shrunk, 59 lbs. to the bushel. I also assisted Col. John Wilson in measuring the land on which said wheat grew, which was found to be three roods and thirty-seven rods.

It is my opinion, that if no part of it had been winter-killed, the product would have been, at least, 45 bushels.

HENRY E. WELLS.

Nov. 10, 1832.

Franklin, ss. Nov. 10th, 1832. Personally appeared Henry E. Wells, and made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him subscribed. Before me,

ALANSON CLARK, Jus. Peace.

MR. SPRAGUE'S CULTIVATION OF A PREMIUM CROP OF BARLEY.

We, Henry Sprague and Albert H. Sprague, of Princeton, County of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do testify and say, that the crop of barley raised by the said Henry Sprague and offered for premium the present season, was raised on a piece of land containing one acre and one hundred thirty-six rods, and is the same piece of land on which a crop of corn was raised in 1831, and offered for premium the same year. Said piece of land was measured by Joseph Mason, a sworn surveyor, in the fall of 1831, and his certificate lodged with Benjamin Guild, Esq. and the said Sprague, for the admeasurement of said piece of land refers to the certificate aforesaid.

We further testify and say, that the ground on which said crop of barley was raised, was in the same state last spring that it was left last fall, after removing or gathering the corn, (in Indian hills.) That the product the preceding year was 202 bushels and 22 quarts of Indian corn, and the quantity of manure used last year was 37 loads spread upon the ground, and 23 loads put in the hills, as will appear by a former affidavit of the said Henry Sprague.

There has been no manure used on the land the present year, and none since the corn was planted in the spring of 1831.

The quantity of barley sown was six and a half bushels. The seed was sown the last week in April, and the crop gathered or taken off on the 13th day of August. The crop was measured by the said Henry and Albert H. Sprague, and contained one hundred one and a half bushels.

HENRY SPRAGUE,

ALBERT H. SPRAGUE.

Worcester, ss. Dec. 1, 1832. Sworn to before me,

CHARLES RUSSELL, Jus. Peace.

MR. GIDEON FOSTER'S CULTIVATION OF WINTER RYE.

To the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, on Agricultural Experiments.

GENTLEMEN, The following is the account of the culture and product of a field of Winter-rye, measuring as per the accompanying certificate of a sworn surveyor.

1 acre, 2 quarters and 19½ poles; by Gideon

Foster, of Charlestown, Mass. The land is bordering on and near the mouth of Mystic river. The soil is principally a black loam with clay bottom.

In 1831 it was planted with potatoes, with a moderate supply of manure, and yielded an ordinary crop. The potatoes were removed the last week in Sept., the land well ploughed, and harrowed in the usual way, with 1½ bushels of seed or 2½ quarts to the acre. I owe my success principally to the use of night manure, and to that in consequence of its being well prepared by age, and thoroughly mixed with a large proportion of earth, and frequently removed by the fork and the shovel. So that being in this way ripened for use, it went immediately (not to burn as when applied green or new, but) to nourish and fertilize the soil. There was early in the spring of the present year, spread on said field, about 8 cords of the above-described manure. The field was harvested the latter part of August, the grain threshed soon after, and measured by the purchaser, whose certificate follows, showing the product to be 61½ bushels, or 38 bushels and 2 quarts to the acre. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

GIDEON FOSTER.

Middlesex, ss. Nov. 15, 1832. Personally appeared the above-named Gideon Foster, and made oath to the truth of the above statement by him subscribed. Before me,

ISAAC FISHER, Justice of the Peace.

I, Aaron Locke, of Charlestown, in the County of Middlesex, do testify and say, that in the latter part of August, A. D. 1832, I purchased a certain quantity of rye of Gideon Foster of the same Charlestown, then in the barn, under the care of said Foster in said Charlestown, said to have been raised by him on the within mentioned field; I also testify that I measured the same, and there was of said rye sixty-one bushels and three pecks.

AARON LOCKE.

Middlesex, ss. Nov. 10, 1832. Personally appeared the above-named Aaron Locke, and made oath to the truth of the above affidavit by him subscribed. Before me,

ISAAC FISHER,

Justice of the Peace.

THE term "sovereign," as applied to an individual State, is a solecism. The States are sovereign only in matters of which their local Legislature may take cognizance. In all essentials which constitute national sovereignty, they are entirely deficient, having voluntarily surrendered them without the reservation of a right to resume them at will. We have the authority of Dr. DAVID RAMSEY, a name dear to South Carolina herself, for saying (2 vol. Ramsey's history, p. 174.) that "the Act of Independence did not hold out to the world thirteen sovereign States, but a common sovereignty of the whole, in their united capacity."—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

Medicines.—One of the most effectual means for curing a cut, bruise or burn, is said to be the inside coating of the shell of a raw egg. Apply the moist surface to the wound; it will adhere of itself, leave no scar, and heal any wound without pain more speedily than any plaster or salve in the universe.

Death has nothing terrible in it but what life has made so.

Do not trust nor contend, nor borrow nor lend, and you will live in quiet.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832. By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

[Continued from page 237.]

The *slug-worm*, which in some seasons does so much injury to the cherry, pear, and plum-trees, is a species of *Tutthredo*, agreeing in its metamorphoses with that just mentioned, but differing from it in some of its habits and in its appearance. The excellent and well-known history* of this insect, by Professor Peck, has left for me nothing to say, excepting that ashes or lime, sifted upon the trees by means of the simple apparatus recommended by Mr. Lowell, is fully adequate to the destruction of the slugs.

The cherry-tree annually suffers to a greater or less extent from the destruction of its foliage by the beetle or *dorr-bug*.† From the middle of May till the end of June, myriads of these large brown beetles congregate at night upon our fruit-trees; the air is filled with swarms of them rushing with headlong and booming flight, and impinging against every obstacle; while the very grass beneath our feet seems alive and rustling with the new-born beetles issuing from the soil, essaying their winged wings. The metamorphoses of these insects have already been explained. Their larvae continue in the soil three years, devour the roots of the grasses, and destroy them sometimes to such an extent, that the turf may be raised and rolled up like a carpet.‡ In the evening these beetles may be shaken from our young fruit-trees, and gathered in cloths spread to receive them. A writer in the "New York Evening Post," observes, that on the very first experiment two pails full of beetles were thus collected.

Cherries, in common with most other stone-fruits, are often found to contain grubs within them; and it has been confidently and repeatedly asserted, that these were produced by the May-beetle, or *Melolontha* just mentioned. This is one of the many errors committed by persons unacquainted with Entomology; and its correction is of importance to nomenclature, and, in its results, to horticulture. The real source of this mischief is a kind of weevil, called by Herist, its first describer, *Curculio nemphar*, and re-described by Professor Peck,§ by the name of *Rhynchanns Cerasi*. This insect is one-fifth of an inch long, of a dark brown color, clothed with minute reddish and white hairs, and its wing-shells are covered with tubercles. It is furnished with a curved rostrum or snout, with which it inflicts its noxious punctures. Repeatedly has this insect been raised from the larvae or grubs, that are so well known to occasion the premature ripening and fall of the plum, cherry, nectarine, apricot, and peach. Professor Peck also obtained it from the grubs that inhabit the excrescences of the Cherry-tree; and hence there is reason for believing, that those which are found in similar excrescences, that deform the limbs of the plum-tree, are produced by the same insect. Further observations are requisite to clear up this point. The larvae, whatever they may be, leave the diseased branches near the end of June; hence is established the expediency of extirpating and burning the tumors early in

that month. Those that inhabit the fruits above mentioned, enter the earth soon after the fall of the fruits, and pass through their last changes in the course of three weeks afterwards. Fallen stone-fruit should therefore be gathered without delay, and be given to swine.

Peach-trees once were the glory of our gardens and orchards, yielding their rich fruit in such abundance, that not only were our tables amply supplied, but it was used by the distiller for the purpose of being converted into spirit, and by the farmer to feed his swine. These valuable trees are now the victims of disease and the prey of insects. From persons skilled in vegetable physiology and meteorology we have yet to learn, how far solar, atmospheric, and terrestrial influences are concerned in exciting the various diseases with which they are annually attacked and contaminated; what treatment can be adopted for those which are upon the decline; and what changes in soil, aspect, and management, will ensure the continued health of the young and vigorous. It is certain that *Aphids* and a species of *Turpis* attack the leaves, puncture, poison, and exhaust them, and occasion them in time to curl up, thicken, and perish. The enemy is readily discovered, living in numbers within the little hollow, red convexities, that deform the leaves; but it is not equally certain that these insects are the cause of the sudden disease, which, like a pestilential miasm, pervades the foliage, rapidly changes its structure, suspends its vital functions, and causes it prematurely to wither and fall. In some instances that have fallen under my own observation, no insects could be discovered beneath the leaves; and the symptoms of disease were too recent and sudden in their appearance to have originated from such a source. The means of destroying *Aphids* are readily obtained and applied. Solutions of soap, and weak alkaline liquors, used warm, and thrown up by a garden engine, are the proper remedies.

Nor is it difficult to guard the peach-tree against the borer, which attacks it near the root, or at that place denominated the neck, the most vital part of the tree. More than six years ago the following means were pointed out, and success has uniformly attended their use. Remove the earth around the neck of the tree, crush or burn the cocoons and larvae existing there, apply the common composition or wash for fruit-trees, and surround the trunk with a strip of slappings-paper, eight or nine inches wide, which should extend one or two inches below the level of the soil, and be secured with strings of matting above. Fresh mortar should be placed around the root, so as to confine the paper and prevent access beneath it, and the remaining cavity may be filled with fresh loam. This plan, if pursued every summer, will effectually protect the tree from being girdled at its most vital part; and although the insects may occasionally attack the unprotected trunk and limbs, the injury will be comparatively slight and never fatal. Scalding water, and also soap-suds, poured round the root, have been highly recommended, both for destroying the grubs and for restoring the vigor of the tree. This remedy, from its simplicity, is deserving of further trial. The peach-tree borer is entirely distinct, in all its stages, metamorphoses, and habits, from that which perforates the apple-tree. It is a whitish caterpillar, furnished with legs. Soon after it is

hatched, it penetrates the cuticle, and lives upon the inner bark and alburnum or new wood, being often involved in great quantities of gum which issues from the wounds. During the winter it remains torpid; but in the course of the spring it resumes its operations, and sooner or later constructs a cocoon from grains of the bark, cemented by a glutinous matter, becomes a chrysalis, eventually bursts open its cocoon, and is changed to a four-winged insect. It deposits its eggs upon the bark of the tree near the root, soon after its ultimate metamorphosis is completed, which has been observed to take place from the middle of July to the last of September. In the "American Entomology" of Mr. Say, this insect is correctly figured and described by the name of *Ecceria crinita*.

None of our fruit-trees are so long-lived as the pear, and none have been so free from insect assaults. The slug of the *saw-fly*, as already mentioned, occasionally robs it of its foliage, and a minute wood-eating insect has lately preyed upon its limbs. The latter insect, named *Scolytus Pyri* by Professor Peck, who detected the culprit in a withered branch of the pear-tree, has produced a great deal of discussion in the horticultural papers, which it is not my intention or desire to brook. Permit me however to remark, that, though long and carefully sought for in the blasted limbs and trunks of the tree, neither the insect in question nor its track has been found by me, and that the only specimen in my possession was, with many others, discovered by a friend in Worcester in the diseased limbs of his pear-trees. It is, therefore, not in my power to add any thing to the account published by Professor Peck. This to-morrow, drawn from personal inspection of the same, made of attack selected by the insect, others have confirmed by their own observations heretofore made public; and there can be no doubt that the *Scolytus* is capable of doing extensive injury; indeed, from what we know of the habits of its nearest allies, we have every reason to fear, that, if permitted to increase in number, its powers will eventually be beyond control. It is generally admitted, if the leaves on the extreme branches of the pear-tree should suddenly wither in the months of July and August, that it is highly important immediately to cut off the affected and blackened limbs at some distance below the apparent extent of the injury; and if, on a careful examination, these limbs are found to contain insects, they should undoubtedly be burned without delay.

To the inhabitants of New England, and even of the Middle States, the apple-tree is far more useful and important than any, and perhaps all, of the other fruit-bearing plants. This invaluable foreign tree has continued to flourish in despite of the numerous insect foes, that have come with it to claim the rights of naturalization, and of those indigenous to the country, which have never ceased to molest it and dispute its claim to the soil. Among the former may be enumerated several kinds of *Aphides*, which infest its leaves; the muscle-shaped bark-house, and another species of *Coccus*, of a larger size, and broader form, both sufficiently described in "The New England Farmer" § the caterpillar, that lives beneath the rugged bark of the tree, and is ultimately changed

* Natural History of the Slug-worm. 8vo. Boston. 1799.

† *Melolontha Quercina*. Knoch.

‡ This actually happened on the farm of John Prince, Esq., at Roxbury.

§ Mass. Agr. Repos. & Journal. Vol. V. p. 312.

* New England Farmer, Vol. V. p. 53.

§ Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, Vol. IV. p. 205.

† *Coccus ascorum linearis*. Geoffroy.

‡ *Coccus cryptogamus*? Dalman.

§ Vol. VII. pp. 136, 269.

to a moth; another caterpillar,† called here the apple-worm, that feeds in the centre of the apple and causes it prematurely to fall, an insect well known both in England and France; the tent-making insect, called here, by way of distinction, the caterpillar,‡ which is also an imported species; and the misnamed American blight,§ an *Aphis* clothed with a cottony fleece, which has been known in this country comparatively but a short time. Not to detain you by any further remarks upon those insects, I will only state, that the apple-worm is not, as has been asserted, the young of a *curculionid*, nor of the beetle or *Molybug*; but that it proceeds from a moth, of which an account, by Joseph Tufts, Esq., was printed in the Journal of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society,¶ and that it has also been described by the European naturalists Rosel and Reaumur. These worms or caterpillars insidiously leave the fruit soon after it falls from the tree, and retire to some place of concealment to become pupæ; in order, therefore, to get rid of these noxious vermin it is necessary daily to gather wind-fall apples, and make such immediate use of them as will ensure the destruction, or prevent the metamorphoses, of the insects.

A sketch of the history of the common caterpillar of the apple-tree has already been given. Crushing them while young and within their encampments, is the best mode of destroying them, the use and merits of the brush, invented by Col. Pickering, are too well known and appreciated to require any additional recommendation. It is much to be wished, that some penalty could be enforced against those who neglect to employ the appropriate means for destroying caterpillars in the proper season, and thus expose their neighbors' orchards to continued depredations.

It is highly probable that the cankerworm moth,** will prove to be identical with the *Phalaena brumata*, or winter-moth of Europe; their external appearance and habits correspond, and the difference in the season of their occurrence in the perfect state may be occasioned only by difference of climate. The cankerworm is very irregular in its visitations. For a long period our orchards may be entirely exempt from attack, and then, during several successive years, immense numbers will appear, overspread fruit and forest trees, and deprive them of their leaves at midsummer, when the loss is most serious in its consequences. It is stated,†† that whole forests have perished, when thus stripped of their sheltering foliage. Almost all insects, in the perfect state, are furnished with wings: this insect is an exception; for, as you well know, the female is without them; a deprivation that fortunately confines the individual within a limited space, and renders the migrations of the species slow and precarious. It was for a while supposed, that these insects rose from the earth only in the spring; but it is ascertained that many of them do also appear in the autumn or early

part of winter. In this vicinity more were seen during the month of October, 1831, than in the ensuing spring. Irregularities in the period of the last development of insects are not unfrequent, and they are evidently designed to secure the species from extinction. Complete exemption from the ravages of the cankerworm will depend upon keeping the wingless females from ascending the body of the tree to deposit their eggs. Many expedients to this end have, at various times, been suggested; but on trial none have stood the test of experience so well as the application of tar around the trunks. This should be used both late in the autumn and early in the spring, according to rules which are sufficiently understood. Attempts have been made to destroy the insects in the pupa state by turning up the soil, and exposing them to the action of the frost, and by covering the earth an inch thick, and to the extent of three or four feet around the tree, with lime. Should this practice supersede the necessity of tarring, it will not only be an important saving of time and expense, but will amply remunerate the farmer by the improved condition of the land, and the greater amount of the fruit.

[To be continued.]

CULTURE OF SILK.

From the Report recently submitted to the House by Mr Wheelock of Warwick, we learn that this important branch of industry, is becoming an object of increased attention, and, that successful efforts in raising it have been made in almost every County of the State. The consumption of this article in the United States is believed to amount to no less than \$10,000,000 annually; of which Massachusetts alone is believed to consume not less than \$500,000. One acre of full grown Mulberry trees, it is calculated, will produce \$200 worth of silk—and the Committee are further led to believe that a great portion of the labor of producing the article, "requires only the efforts of females, children and aged persons, in and about their homes, and that the amount of such in this Commonwealth is very considerable, and that a field is here opened for a species of industry which at present is scarcely available at all, but if slightly encouraged might greatly add to the general mass of productive employment and wealth. Almost every farm in this Commonwealth is capable of being made to produce the leaves of the white mulberry-tree, which by a natural process, are converted into the rich and durable material of Silk. Every farmer might raise in his family, at least, enough of this article to pay his taxes, without materially interfering with the requisite labors of the farm, or diminishing the usual amount of other agricultural productions." If each farmer in this State would devote a little attention to the raising of the silk-worms, the profits to the State in a few years would amount in the aggregate to many hundred thousand dollars. Millions of dollars worth of raw silk are imported into France and England every year. The Committee recommend a bounty of one dollar on every pound

of Silk reeled in this Commonwealth, that is capable of being manufactured into various silk fabrics; also a bounty of one dollar a hundred on white mulberry-trees, transplanted in a proper manner for the growth of the leaf. The art of reeling from the cocoons is rather difficult and discouraging at first; so that without some public aid few will be found to undertake it. To obviate this difficulty the proposed bounty is recommended.—*Boston Traveller.*

ROBERT HALL'S OPINION UPON EDUCATING THE LOWER CLASSES.

SOME have objected to the instruction of the lower classes from an apprehension, that it would lift them above their sphere, make them dissatisfied with their station in life, and by impairing the habits of subordination, endanger the tranquility of the state; an objection, surely devoid of all force and validity. It is not easy to conceive in what manner instructing men in their duties can prompt them to neglect those duties, or how that enlargement of reason which enables them to comprehend the true grounds of authority and the obligation of obedience should indispose them to obey. The admirable mechanism of society, together with that subordination of ranks which is essential to its subsistence, is usually not an elaborate imposture, which the exercise of reason will detect and expose.—This objection implies a reflection on the social order equally impolitic, invidious, and unjust. Nothing, in reality, renders legitimate governments so insecure as extreme ignorance in the people. It is this which yields them an easy prey to seduction, makes them the victims of prejudice and false alarms, and so ferocious withal, that their interference in the time of public commotion, is more to be dreaded than the eruption of a volcano.

WATER WHEEL.

MR. JOEL EASTMAN, of Bath, N. H. has lately made an improvement in water wheels which is likely to supersede most others in use. It is constructed like the ordinary gig wheel—and runs in either a vertical or horizontal position. The wheel is inclosed in a spiral shell, to prevent the water from being thrown off by its centrifugal force directing it towards the shaft in the centre, whence it is discharged. We are informed, by those who have seen it in operation that the water exerts a power on a wheel of this description, to an equal degree that it would on an overshot, and to nearly twice that of a tub or reaction wheel. Mr. E. has obtained a patent for his improvement, and appointed Messrs. McCord & Hines, mill-wrights, of Sandy Hill, Washington co. N. Y. agents for the States of Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, (Clinton and Essex counties excepted.) From the ease and cheapness of its construction, there can be little doubt of its going into general use.—*Gaius of Temperance.*

THE notion of the Indian loxin fighting up its nest with a glow-worm, has usually been considered a popular fable, but the conductors of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge state, that an informant of theirs, a gentleman long resident in India, tried various experiments on the subject, and always found when he took away the glow-worm out of a nest, that it was replaced by the bird with another, which was not used for food but was stuck on the side of the nest with clay for a lump.—*Knoxville Reporter.*

* *Tinea corticulis*. F.

† *Tortrix penana*. F. See Rosel, Vol. I. Class IV. Pl. 13.

‡ *Bombyx castaneis*. L.

§ *Aphis lonicera*. F. *Liosoma Mali*. Leach.

¶ Vol. IV. p. 361.

‖ *Phalena (Cimetis) vernata*. Peck. See his Prize Essay, published in the "Payers of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society" for 1796. See also the Rev. Noah Awtter's Prize Essay, ibid; Dr. Mitchell's Remarks on the Canker-Worm, in the "New York Magazine," Vol. VI. p. 201, with a plate; Dr. R. Greene on the same insect, in "The Medical and Agricultural Register" for 1806, p. 134.

** Kalm. Travels, Vol. II. p. 7.

* I noticed their occurrence in the autumn in Cambridge, where, in the open winter of 1831—33, an intelligent friend observed them ascending in every month.

† See a paper by the Hon. John Lowell in the fourth volume of "The Mass. Agr. Repos.;" also, one by Mr. Roland Howard, in "The New England Farmer." Vol. IV. p. 381; and Professor Peck's communication, in "The Mass. Agr. Repos." Vol. IV. p. 89.

‡ Mass. Agr. Repos. Vol. III. p. 517.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK.

Sheep. Your sheep I hope are of the best breed; but it would not be possible to give directions to a proper choice, in that respect, which will apply in all cases to every cultivator. Mortimer, an English writer, says "the farmers should always buy his sheep from a worse land than his own" and it is, no doubt, the case with sheep, as with cattle, if any breed be brought from a rich to an inferior soil it must necessarily decrease in value and condition. We shall not specify the numerous breeds of this animal, which are, or have been celebrated, but believe that every judicious farmer may, and ought to have a good breed of his own, by selecting the best animals to breed from, instead, as is too often the case, killing or selling to the butcher the best, and breeding from the poorest of the flock.

Among the most valuable breeds of sheep, may be numbered the Bakewell or Dishley breed; which originated with the celebrated Bakewell, and if every sheep farmer would use similar means he might attain similar results. His practice was as follows:—

Mr. Bakewell selected from his own flock, and from the flocks of others, those sheep to breed from, which possessed in the greatest degree that perfection of form which he was desirous to retain and perpetuate. By judiciously crossing them, and selecting the most perfect of their progeny, he at length succeeded in forming the breed, which has been distinguished by the name of the New Leicester, or Dishley breed; and having attained his object, he carefully guarded against any future intermixtures with other breeds. This breed exceeds all others in its propensity to fatten; and by crossing byrains with this breed, a very considerable portion of the long-woolled sheep in England have been greatly improved in this respect.

Wintering Sheep. With regard to winter food for sheep, we have some facts, inducing a belief that good economy would lead to the use of other articles besides hay, more frequently than has been general. Mr. Jedediah Morgan, of Cayuga, New York, in a letter to Jesse Buel, Esq. published in *Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York*, vol. iii. p. 118, observes in substance, that in consequence of a severe drought, his mowing land did not yield more than one third the quantity of hay obtained in ordinary seasons. His flock of sheep consisted of about 500 including about 120 lambs.

"About the fifteenth of December," he observes, "I commenced feeding them, at which time I had only about nine tons of fine timothy and clover hay. I divided my sheep into flocks of about 100, and commenced giving them, say half a gill

of corn each per day, in the ear, dividing it so as to give half of it in the morning, and the residue in the evening, except that to the lambs I gave nearly the same quantity of oats in the sheaf. I fed in this way, until about the 1st of January following, when the quantity of grain was a little increased: so that between the 15th of December and the 15th of April following I actually fed to my 380 sheep, 145 bushels of corn; and to the 120 lambs 40 bushels of oats, which would be something less than a gill of corn and oats per head, per day, to both sheep and lambs during the winter. The flock had little more than enough of hay to form a cud, except that in extreme cold weather, I directed them to be full fed on hay.

In this manner 500 sheep were wintered, with the loss of only three lambs; and at the opening of the spring, they were in better health and condition than any flock I ever wintered in any former season since I have been engaged in rearing sheep and growing wool.

I estimate the expense of keeping my flock of 500 sheep through the winter, as follows:—

Nine tons of hay at \$7.00, . . .	\$63.00
145 bushels of corn at \$0.31, . . .	41.95
40 do. oats at \$0.19, . . .	7.60
Salt with the hay, &c.	5.00
Attendance of shepherd	20.00

\$140.55

Salt for Sheep, &c. Various opinions have been expressed relative to the use of salt for sheep, but most writers have recommended giving sheep access to it at all times. Of late, however, it has been suspected that a too free use of salt has been the unsuspected cause of disorders, which have often proved fatal to the animals. John Prince, Esq. in a paper, published in the *N. E. Farmer*, vol. x. p. 268, has stated facts and circumstances, which lead to the conclusion that his sheep had suffered greatly by having unrestrained access to salt. Perhaps, however, salt in proper quantities may prove useful. Dr. Cooper, in the last American edition of Willkii's Domestic Encyclopedia says, "A quarter of an ounce of salt per day to sheep, and one ounce per day to cows and oxen, is an allowance ample enough." A judicious practical cultivator assured us that in giving salt to his cattle and sheep he always mixed it with unleached wood ashes, at the rate of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. To this composition his cattle and sheep have always access: and he believes that the mixture preserves the health and promotes the thriving of the animals.

Cow houses and Stables should be well ventilated. Mr. Lawrence says "a stable should never be completely closed up, however cold the weather may be, although it is desirable that strong draughts of cold or damp air should be guarded against, especially in winter. It may be held as a general rule that the stable is too close, when on en-

tering, the breath is affected, or any smell of urine can be perceived.

"If it be important to keep cow-houses or cattle stables well ventilated, it is no less so to keep them clean. Dung if left therein soon renders the air unwholesome, and engenders a train of putrid disorders.—Cows in a stable should not be kept too close—a square space of six feet each way should be allowed to each cow."

For the New England Farmer. •
CAULIFLOWER.

MR. EDITOR,—Your Cambridge correspondent must have been particularly unfortunate or unwise in the disposition he made of his cauliflowers last year, if he got but *fourpence* a piece for them. I wish I could advise him to a more profitable course at the year to come, but I can only state *facts*, and he may perhaps turn them to his advantage.

During the season for this delicious vegetable, I have usually had it on my table two or three, and sometimes four times a week. I always purchase at the Quincy market, but at different stalls. During the last season, with an experience as extensive as before mentioned, I have never been able to procure a single flower, of moderate size, for less than 25 cents, and generally have paid much more for them. Once, not finding any at the Quincy market, I went to the Boylston market: there were none there, but I found a *broccoli* for which I paid a few cents only—five or six.—I will only add my regret that I was not so fortunate as fall in with the cauliflowers of "Quantum Epicurus."

Boston, Feb. 6, 1833.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The last accounts from South Carolina are almost altogether notices of nullification and union meetings arguments, armaments and wars of words prebating or threatening weapons and missiles of a less harmless character. It is thought, however, that the storm will blow over with more thunder than lightning.

The Tariff. The Washington correspondent of the *U. S. Gazette*, in a letter, dated Feb. 2, says "there has been nothing done to day towards bringing the Tariff discussion to a close, and the fate of the bill may be considered as decided." There are it seems two modes of despatching Mr. Verplanck's bill under consideration; one is to smother it with amendments, and the other is to talk it into non-existence.

Southern Anti-Nullification. The Charleston Courier has commenced the publication of "*solemn truths*" among which are numbered the following:—"The tariff laws have an equal operation upon every State in this free and happy Union. WASHINGTON believed the tariff constitutional, and he was as wise and good a man as Hayne or Hamilton, McDuffie or Dr. Cooper."

GIGANTIC OX AMERICUS.

THE largest Ox, it is believed, that was ever reared in this or any other country, may now be seen for a few days in a temporary shed, erected

for his reception at the west end of Faneuil Hall, Boston. This animal is said to be only five years old; and from his present size, and rapid growth it is thought he will soon attain the weight of 5000 pounds! He is as remarkable for symmetry as size, and has all the points which amateurs are accustomed to admire in fine cattle. He is of the Durham short horn breed, and we doubt whether any noblemen in Great Britain does more credit to his lineage than this magnificent ox.

The famous Durham ox, so much celebrated in the annals of British Agriculture, at 5 years old weighed 3021 pounds only, falling more than 1000 lbs. short of AMERICUS.

MR. FLINT'S ADDRESS.

We have received the Address of Waldo Flint, Esq. delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, and shall show our high estimation of its merits by its republication in our paper.

COME ON.

The following 'short and pithy' resolutions were unanimously adopted on the 5th ult. by the 1st Company of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina militia commanded by Capt. D. Oyley, of Greenfield district:

Resolved, 'That the Federal Union must be preserved, or we will perish in the attempt to preserve it.'

Resolved, 'That in defence of the Federal Union, we have drawn our swords and flung away the scabbards.'

Resolved, 'That we will take up arms under no other standard than the star spangled banner, and if light we must strike for the Union or a glorious grave.'

Resolved, 'That in answer to the epithets of Submissionists, Cowards and Tories, so unjustly and frequently applied to the Members of the Union Party, we have but two words by way of reply to the Nullifiers, which are these: 'Come on.'

Bank of New Orleans.—We learn from the Message of Governor Roman, that the Capital of the Banks in that city, amount to the enormous sum of nearly twenty-six millions of dollars.

AMERICAN FARRIER.

JUST received, by GEO. C. BARRETT, for sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market-street, the American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents. dec 5

FOR SALE,

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Bowler—dam Young Flora, by Cobles; Granddam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Aug. 30, 1826—about red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office, Jan. 16

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the New England Farmer Office, the Planter's Guide, or Practical Essay on the best method of Giving Immediate Effect to Wood, by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; giving an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Physiological principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Stewart, Bart. LL. F. D. R. S. E., &c. Price 53.

WANTED.

A STEADY single Man, perfectly capable of managing the whole work of a small farm of 30 acres, with a good Garden. No one will be engaged who cannot produce the best recommendations as to sobriety, honesty, and having experience in the most improved system of Agriculture. A member of the Temperance Society, and a pious character, will be preferred. Application addressed to Mrs. Kieble, New Haven, post paid, will be answered. feb 13

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass—Red Clover, (Northern and Southern) Red Top—Fowl Meadow—Orchard Grass—Fall Meadow Oat Grass—Lucerne—White Dutch Honey-suckle Clover, for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston. feb 13

PEAS.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS (warranted the earliest in the country.) Early Washington, do.; Early Charlton, do.; Early Hot-spring, do.; Early Trane, do.; Dwarf Blue Imperial, do.; Large Marrowfat, do.; King's Tall and Dwarf, Bashley's Dwarf, and the Dwarf Seckin Pea; the latter a new and very valuable variety. For sale wholesale and retail, by GEO. C. BARRETT, feb 13

VALUABLE BOOKS.

FOR SALE at the N. E. Farmer Office and Seed Store, Price.
Deane's New England Farmer or Georgical Dictionary, \$2.50
Titcher's Treatise on Bees, 75
New American Gardener (a valuable work), 1.00
The Farmer's Own Book, 50
Frogal Housewife, 50
Practical on the Vine, 1.50
Pomological Manual (2 vols.), each 1.40
New American Orchardist (see other adv.) 1.25
Moussay on Poultry, &c., 75
Cobb's Manual on the Culture of the Mulberry, 374
Nuttall's Ornithology, 3.50
Introduction to Botany, 1.50
Forsyth on Fruit Trees, 1.40
The Planter's Guide (new work) 1.30
The Complete Cattle Keeper, 874
Calestons Manures, 1.00
Hind's Farmery, 1.09
Pocket Farmer, 45
History of Insects (3 vols.) each 1.00
Apothecaries of Natural History (an interesting work) 874
Trees and Fruit and Vegetable Substances (2 vols.) each 1.00
Architecture of Birds, 1.00
Sylvia Americana, 2.50
Cobbett's Works, &c. &c., 2.50

All works on Agriculture, Horticulture and rural economy can be supplied to libraries or ordered on favorable terms.

CATALOGUE OF THE AGRICULTURAL WARE-HOUSE AND SEED STORE, FOR 1833.

Just published, comprising a list of Agricultural Implements, with descriptions; and Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Flower Roots, &c. &c., with directions. 64 pp. Gratis.

GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

WM. PRICE & SONS, Flushing, near New York, have imported by the last arrivals several thousands of dollars worth of seeds of the choicest varieties of vegetables known in the different countries of Europe, and will furnish supplies to vendors at very reasonable rates. These seeds are of a quality not to be surpassed. They have also 200 lbs. Yellow Locust, or Robenia pseudacacia seeds, of the fine Long Island variety, so celebrated for ship timber, at a low price.

Dried catalogues will be furnished on application direct per mail or otherwise. Catalogues of Fruit trees, Greenhouse Plants, &c., with the reduced prices will also be sent gratis to every applicant. 2t feb 13

WANTS A SITUATION,

OR A FARM BY SLAVES. A single man, capable of managing a farm, and who will make himself generally useful, wishes to be employed as overseer or manager to an estate. He is perfectly acquainted with feeding and breeding of cattle and sheep, dairies, &c., has no objections to going to any part of the U. States, or will take a farm by the slaves. For further information apply at the office of this paper. Boston, Feb. 1833. 3t

KIMBALL'S

Stock and Suspender Manufactory, Linen Drapery, Hosiery and Glove Store, No. 12, Washington Street, Boston.

A FARMER WANTED.

A single man or a man with a small family to take charge of a Farm 10 miles from Boston, containing an orchard of 250 to 300 trees, &c. The owner wishes to obtain a man who is well acquainted with the best method of the cultivation of Fruit Trees, and in all other respects is master of his business as a farmer, one who would do the same for his employer as for himself, he must be a true temperate man who abstains entirely from the use of ardent spirits; to such a man a fair compensation will be offered either in wages by the year, or to let the Farm on shares.

Apply at this office.

jan 30

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 00 2 50
" " " " " " "	"	2 40 2 50
BEANS, white,	hushel	1 00 1 37
BEEF, meat,	barrel	10 5 10 75
" " " " " " "	"	6 75 7 00
" " " " " " "	"	14 15
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	11 9
CHEESE, new milk,	"	5 6
" " " " " " "	"	5 6
" " " " " " "	"	3 4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	33 43
" " " " " " "	"	35 43
FLAX, American,	"	9 12
FLAXSEED,	hushel	1 30 1 40
FLOUR, Geese,	barrel	6 37 6 62
" " " " " " "	"	6 12 6 25
" " " " " " "	"	5 87 6 37
" " " " " " "	"	6 00 6 12
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	hushel	32 90
" " " " " " "	"	70 75
" " " " " " "	"	90 95
" " " " " " "	"	65 70
" " " " " " "	"	40 45
HAY,	cwt.	63 70
HONEY,	gallon	50 52
HOPS, 1st quality,	cwt	25 00 30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	10 10
" " " " " " "	"	11 12
LEATHER, Slaughter,	"	21 22
" " " " " " "	side	3 00
" " " " " " "	"	16 19
" " " " " " "	side	2 50 2 70
" " " " " " "	"	25 25
" " " " " " "	"	23 25
" " " " " " "	"	1 06 1 12
" " " " " " "	side	3 75 4 00
LIME,	cask	1 12
PLASTER PARIS retails at,	ton	3 75 4 00
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	"	
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	17 50 18 00
" " " " " " "	"	12 50 13 60
" " " " " " "	"	11 12
" " " " " " "	"	11 12
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	hushel	2 50 3 00
" " " " " " "	"	1 25 1 50
" " " " " " "	"	11 12
" " " " " " "	"	11 12
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00 11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	48 50
" " " " " " "	"	60 65
" " " " " " "	"	40 42
" " " " " " "	"	37 38
" " " " " " "	"	34 35
" " " " " " "	"	32 33
" " " " " " "	"	32 33
" " " " " " "	"	27 28
" " " " " " "	"	30
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.		

PROVISION MARKET.

	RETAIL PRICES.	
HAMS, northern,	pound	94 10
" " " " " " "	"	9 94
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6 7
POTTRY,	"	9 12
BUTTER,	"	16 25
" " " " " " "	"	24 25
EGGS,	dozen	25 28
POTATOES, common,	hushel	35 40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00 3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 11, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advocate and Patriot.

At Market this day 487 Beef Cattle, (including 22 unsold last week) 20 Stores, 1438 Sheep, and 96 Swine. About 50 Swine have been before reported.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully sustained, some qualities may have brought a little better prices. We noticed two fine Cattle from Northampton at \$5.25. We quote prime at \$5.50 a 6.00; good at 5.00 a 5.50; thin at 4.25 a 5.00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$24, \$25, and \$27.50.

Sheep.—Market full and sales dull; we noticed sales at \$2.75; \$3; \$3.50; \$4; \$4.75; \$5, and \$5.75.

Swine.—No lot was sold; a few were retailed at 4 1/2 a 5 a 6 Sows, and 5 1/2 a 6 a 7 Barrows.

NUTTALL'S ORNITHOLOGY.

JUST received by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston—

A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States, and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price \$3.50. Dec. 12

MISCELLANY.

A WISH.

If I could breathe a wish and know,
That wish were not in vain,
That Heaven upon me would bestow,
What I should ask him then;

What would I ask? not for a crown
To settle on my head,
I'd e'en the splendid garland down,
And look on it with dread.

But I would ask some shady spot,
By some fast running brook,
Some little humble unknown cot,
Where angel's eyes might look.

And I would ask for one Evee,
With me to call it "Home,"
So near 'twould rival bliss above,
I could not want to roam.

CHOOSE WISELY THE WIFE OF THY BOSOM.

Go, my son, said the eastern sage to Tahnore, go forth to the world; be wise in the pursuit of knowledge—he wise in the accumulation of riches—he wise in the choice of friends; yet little will this avail thee, if thou choosest not wisely the wife of thy bosom.

When the rulers of thy people echo thy sayings, and the trumpet of fame sounds thy name abroad among the nations, more beautifully will the sun of thy glory set, if one bright cloud reflects its brightness, and sullied forever will be the splendor of the rays, if like a dark spot she crosses its surface.

Consider this, then, my son; and look well to her ways whom thou wouldst love; for little will all else avail thee, if thou choosest not wisely the companion of thy bosom. See yonder the maidens of Tyre. They deck themselves with the gems of Goleonda and the rose of Kashmir—they themselves more brilliant and beautiful; but ah! take not them to thy bosom; for the gem will grow dim, and the rose wither and naught remain to thee of all thou didst woo and win.

Neither turn thyself to the proud one who vaunts herself on having scanned the pages of Vedas, and fathomed the mysteries of the holy temple. Woman was not born to wield the sceptre, or direct the counsel; to reveal the mandates of Brahma, or expound the sacred verses of Menu. Rather be it hers to support thee in grief and sooth thee in sickness; to rejoice in thy prosperity and cling to thee in adversity. Reflect then my son ere thou choosest, and look to her ways whom thou wouldst make the wife of thy bosom.

A wife! what a sacred name! what a responsible office! she must be the unspotted sanctuary to which wearied man may flee from the crimes of the world, and feel that no sin dare enter there. A wife! she must be as pure as spirits around the Everlasting Throne, that man may kneel to her, even in adoration, and feel no abasement. A wife! she must be the guardian angel of his footsteps on earth, and guide them to heaven; so firm in virtue that should he for a moment waver, she can yield him support, and replace him upon his firm foundation; so happy in conscious innocence, that when from the perplexities of the world he turns to his home, he may never find a frown where he sought a smile. Such, my son, thou seekest in a wife; and reflect well ere thou choos-
est.

Open not thy bosom to the trifler; repose not thy head on the breast which nurseth envy and folly, and vanity. Hope not for obedience where the passions are untamed; and expect not honor from her who honoreth not the God that made her.

Though thy place be next to the throne of princes, and the countenance of royalty beam upon thee—though thy riches be as the pearls of Omar, and thy name be honored from the east to the west—little will it avail thee, if darkness and disappointment and strife be in thine own habitation. There must be passed thine hours of solitude and sickness—and there must thou die. Reflect, then, my son ere thou choose, and look well to her ways whom thou wouldst love; for though thou be wise in other things—little will it avail thee, if thou choosest not wisely the wife of thy bosom.

INTEMPERANCE.

We yesterday witnessed in the upper part of the city, a lamentable instance of the misery and degradation induced by this vice. An aged and hoary headed man, dressed with more than ordinary neatness, was seen tottering from side to side, the object of the shouted derision of a crowd of peering boys. Having lost his hat, his white hair streamed over his wrinkled forehead, and his eyes gleamed over his wrinkled forehead, and his eyes gleamed over the rheum of age with the dull idocy of intemperance. A young rascal had attempted to lead him to his home, but from terror, shame, and weakness, was unable to sustain him. The hoary drunkard, loosed from his hold, and reeling, retching and cursing, sunk to the ground, his head falling heavily against the curb stone. The boy regarded him for a moment—and then burst into tears. It was his father. The scene afforded an impressive and affecting lesson. The wretch who thus degraded himself and his species, had accumulated, by a long life of honesty industry, a competency. His character was unblemished, and he had raised in the District as fine a family as ever gladdened a father's fire side. He had been a moderate drinker, but the measure gradually increasing, he sunk into intemperance, and became a curse to himself, and a reproach to his family.—*National Intelligencer.*

SUPERSTITION.

ONE of the popular superstitions of New England and how many other countries we know not, is that when a person dies of consumption some part of the body does not decay, but still lives, and preys upon the relatives of the deceased till the whole family one after another sink under the same disease and drop into the tomb. The superstition goes further and says, if the decaying body is taken up and the living part discovered and consumed by fire, the sick member of the family will recover. The editor of this paper was once present himself when two bodies were disinterred for this purpose, one after having been buried about a year and the other three years. They were a mother and a daughter, both of whom died of consumption. Another daughter was fast sinking under the same fatal disorder, for whose benefit the exhumation was undertaken. The examination of the bodies was made by two regularly educated physicians; not because they believed in the superstition themselves but for the satisfaction of the family. Nothing was discovered in the bodies however, more than ordinary appearance of decay,

and the sick daughter was soon laid by the side of her mother, and in a few years most of the members of the family followed.—*Portland Courier.*

The march of matrimony has made no progress in the parish of Elmsthorpe, which contains only four houses, occupied by thirty-four individuals, the whole of whom are living in a state of single blessedness! The rectory of this parish is a complete sinecure, no service having been performed since the year 1798, and then only when the rector read himself in! The church is now a fine picturesque ruin, richly clad with ivy.

Public Worship in London. The Tourist gives the following statement of the various places of worship in the English metropolis:—Episcopal Churches and Chapels, 200; Independent Chapels, 66; Wesleyan Methodist Chapels, 36; Baptist Chapels, 32; Calvinistic Methodist Chapels, 30; Presbyterian (Scott and Unitarian) Chapels, 16; Roman Catholic Chapels, 14; Meeting Houses of the Friends, 6.—Total, 400.

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be transacted at the New England Farmer office, Nos. 61 & 63, North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden on as favorable terms, as they can be procured in this country, in small quantities, and packed in the nearest and most careful manner to the growth of the seed, and of the very best quality. OLYMPIAN FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PLANT, BEANS, LIMA and SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

The seeds vendible at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its use, and enclosed in the neatest style. Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves. Dec. 24.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 53, North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of Fruit, Grapes, Ornaments of Shrubs, and Flowers, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the malady to which fruit trees are subject from insects, insects and other causes. Also, the varieties of the Grape with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.25.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honeyuckles, &c. from Winslow, Kennebec, Prince, Fuel & Vison, Mrs. Parmenter, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

GEO. C. BARRETT,
dec 5 New England Farmer Office.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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[If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.]

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1833.

NO. 32.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XVIII.

POTATOES. The best grow in a dry soil, but a wet one will yield the most. Plough deep, and the more pulverized the earth, the better the crop; except the green sward, which produces at one ploughing, the greatest crop of any land. Poor land, well cultivated, will yield 100 bushels per acre. Dogs dung, mixed with a great proportion of straw, rubbish, &c. excellent manure for them. As they will grow almost any where, they are apt to be neglected; but no crop will pay the farmer better. Cut seed better than whole; a middling potato will give six pieces, with one, or two eyes in each piece; and any part, even the rind, and heart will produce, put three pieces in an hill six inches apart, and cover them deep. The shooting part of a potato like a tree; the butt end of it, the stump—therefore cut length ways as much as you can, in hoeing do not earth them up too much, and let the last being be when they are in blossom; when parboiled, very good for swine, not so good raw—they increase milk in cows. A gentleman in Nova-Scotia used to wash, and cut them, and give them in plenty to his fattening cattle: he informed me, that a bushel would make a pound of tallow in a creature so fed.

SW. If she will not call for the male, give her a little bit of rennet. Feed her a few days before she pigs, plentifully; it will prevent her devouring them. She should pig in March or April if the pigs are to be reared.

SEEDS not natural to the climate degenerate—should be changed annually, if only from one field to another. A considerable distance better. Flax, and most early seeds, carried 100 miles north, do well—late ones carried as far south, do well also. Corn, barley, oats and seeds of all kinds, should be changed every year; it will pay the farmer fourfold for all his trouble in doing it.

SHEEP. Buy them, and indeed all cattle, from a soil poorer than your own. Buy large boned ones, with long, fine, greasy wool. Dry land good to feed them on, and so are salt marshes. They go with lamb 20 weeks. One male sufficient for 20 ewes, or more. Propagate those which have large bodies, with long, silky wool. Shady pastures, and free from brush, best for them. The more a sheep drinks the faster he fats. Once fat, kill them, never will be so fat again. Wash them in a warm day, in the middle, or last of June. Let them run three or four days in the pasture, and sweat in their wool, before you shear them; and then avoid picking and cutting them. If a cold rain falls soon after shearing, house them. Black wool is never so strong, nor fine, as white.

SALT-HAY may be cut one day, cocked the next, and housed the third—throw straw between each layer, in the barn. A portion of it excellent for cattle in the winter.

I have known men grossly insulted in their affairs, depart peaceed, at least silent—only because they were injured in good language, ruined in caresses, and kissed while they were struck under the fifth rib.—*South.*

By the Editor.

PEAT FOR MANURE.

A FRIEND has obliged us with an Agricultural Tract, originally published in Edinburgh, entitled "*Directions for Preparing Manure from Peat.*" As there are few topics of more importance to American Husbandry than that which would teach farmers to convert a substance so abundant as peat, into food for plants, we shall transfer the more material parts of the Essay to which we allude to the pages of the *New-England Farmer*.

In the Preface, the author informs that his object is to announce to Scotch farmers a discovery of considerable importance to them,—that common peat, fit for fuel, was convertible into a putrescent manure, equally powerful as farm-yard dung in the cultivation of the ordinary crops; and giving instructions for conducting and accomplishing the process requisite for that purpose. The process consisted generally in bringing on the putrid fermentation in peat-earth, (otherwise naturally in a very gradual and nearly imperceptible state of decay,) by the intermixture of not less than one-fourth part of farm-yard dung, and then giving to the compound, time, massiness, and turning, so as to favor or regulate the fermentation much as in an ordinary dunghill. In this way it was confidently stated, that after making all reasonable allowance for evaporation and waste of every description, the farm manure of Scotland might be tripled, wherever there was access to peat fit for good fuel, and time, industry, and attention bestowed for conducting the preparation with tolerable accuracy.

Since the communication was made, the preparation has been amply subjected to the test of experience in most quarters of Scotland; and, as far as the author can learn has nowhere failed, except where compliance with the directions concerning it have been grossly neglected.

After these and some other prefatory remarks, the author proceeds with

Directions for making Compost Dunghills from Peat Moss, which have been used at Meadowbank in Mid-Lothian, and been found to stand cropping, whether by Corn (grain) of all sorts, Hay, Pasture, Tares and Potatoes; and whether on Loam, Thin Clays, Sands, or Gravel, at least equally well with Farm-yard Dung.

It is proper to state in the outset some general facts concerning the preparation of Manure, which every practical farmer should be acquainted with.

1. All recently dead animal or vegetable matter, if sufficiently divided, moist, and not chilled nearly to freezing, tends spontaneously to undergo changes, that bring it at length to be a fat greasy earth, which, when mixed with sands, clays, and a little chalk or pounded limestone, forms what is called rich loam, or garden mould.

2. In vegetable matter, when amassed in quantities, these changes are at first attended with very considerable heat, sometimes proceeding the length of inflammation, but which, when not exceeding blood heat, greatly favors and quickens the changes, both in animal matter, and the farther changes in vegetable matter that are not sensibly attended with the production of heat. The changes attended with heat are said to happen by a fermentation, named from what is observed in making ale, wine,

or vinegar, vinous or acetic fermentation, and putrefactive fermentation from what takes place in dead animals, damp grain, bread, &c.

3. Besides moderate moisture and heat, and that division of parts which admits the air in a certain degree, circumstances which seem to be necessary to the production of these changes, stirring or mechanical mixture favors them; and a similar effect arises from the addition of chalk, pounded limestone, lime rubbish of old buildings, or burnt lime brought back to its natural state; and also of ashes or burnt coal, peat or wood, soap leys, soot, sea shells, and sea-weed. And on the other hand, the changes are stopped or retarded by pressure or consolidation, excluding air, by much water, especially when below the heat of a pool in summer; by astringents, as tan; and by caustic substances, as quick lime, acids and pure alkalis, at least till their causticity is mollified, by combinations with, and consequently probable loss as a manure, of a part of the animal and vegetable matter to which they are added.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A COMPOST OF PEAT.

Let the peat-moss of which compost is to be formed, be thrown out of the pit for some weeks or months, in order to lose its redundant moisture. By this means it is rendered the lighter to carry, and less compact and weighty, when made up with fresh dung for fermentation; and accordingly, less dung is required for the purpose, than if the preparation is made with peat taken recently from the pit. The peat taken near the surface, or at a considerable depth, answers equally well. And the more compact the peat, and the fitter to prove good fuel, so much the more promising it is to be prepared for manure.

Take the peat-moss to a dry spot, convenient for constructing a dung hill, to serve the field to be manured. Lay the cart-loads of it in two rows, and of the dung in a row between them. The dung thus lies on the area of the compost-dunghill, and the rows of peat should be near enough each other, that workmen in making up the compost may be able to throw them together by the spade. In making up, let the workmen begin at one end, and at the extremity of the row of dung, (which should not extend quite so far at that end as the rows of peat on each side of it do,) let them lay a bottom of peat, six inches deep and fifteen feet wide, if the ground admits of it. Then throw forward, and lay about ten inches of dung above the bottom of peat; then add, from the side rows, about six inches of peat; then four or five of dung, and then six more of peat; then another thin layer of dung; and then cover it over with peat at the end where it was begun, at the two sides, and above. The compost should not be raised above four feet or four feet and a half high, otherwise it is apt to press too heavily on the under part, and check the fermentation: unless the peat when dry, be very pulpy and light; and then a much greater height is desirable. Neither should it be much lower, otherwise it will prove wanting in compactness, and soon also if the weather is very dry, in the moisture required for the ingredients of which it consists, to act chemically on each other. When a beginning is thus made, the workmen will

proceed working backwards, and adding to the column of compost, as they are furnished with the three rows of materials, directed to be laid down for them. They should take care not to tread on the compost, or render it too compact; and of consequence in proportion as the peat is wet, it should be made up in lumps, and not much worked or broken.

[To be continued.]

From the New England Artisan.

THE FREEDOM OF LABOR DEPENDS UPON THE FREEDOM OF THE SOIL.

THE advantages which industry has enjoyed in this country, beyond perhaps any other, have been principally owing to the circumstance that the first settlers became the free and full proprietors of the land which they cultivated, and the new and unappropriated lands opening the same assurance to their children—they became also freeholders, working their own farms, and taking the full income of them, free from rent to great landlords, or money charges to great capitalists. They provided against the accumulating of great estates in lands, by the law of distribution, and the mighty power of capital, as it now exists, had not then come in to disturb the balance of their economical interests.

It was in this state of things, and under such an institution in regard to land and labor, that the New England community was framed and grew; and it was by men who sprung up under this institution, that the Revolution was achieved. The free political institutions which they established, will be of little avail to their posterity, if the dominion of the soil, *or*, which is the same thing, its clear income, shall pass out of their hands, leaving to them the toil but not the profits which their estates might yield in recompense to their labor, and robbing them of that high sentiment of personal independence which, without artificial refinement, gave them that force and elevation of character which is in itself a pledge of national and individual security. And this was not the attribute of a few. It was a sentiment which pervaded a community, and made it capable, as was manifest in that instance, of a spontaneous effort at first, and then of an unconquerable moral force, which comes afterwards to fulfil the purposes of unsophisticated minds.

The laboring class must fall into dependence, penury and degradation, when circumstances shall be so changed that the income of the land shall go into the hands of non-laborers, let them exist under whatever name they may. It may be thought perhaps, by some, that a change of this kind would affect agricultural labor alone, but it should be understood that the recompense of labor upon the land, regulates wages in every other branch of industry. It is then the interest, it is *more*, it is the *salvation* of every working man in every employment, to hold off the land, and the income of the land from the grasp of a non-laboring class. The produce of the earth belongs to those who work, and not to the idle. And it belongs to those who work to guard that produce, and the earth from which it springs.

That such a change in regard to the land is taking place, and has gone far ahead, is a fact which has not escaped the notice, it is presumed, of any discerning farmer, but it has not been generally seen in its results, as affecting vitally the non-laboring class.

The average income of farms may be stated at four per cent. If deduction was made for bad

seasons, and for losses by the death of animals and other accidents, it would probably fall short of it. The interest of money is six per cent., and many stocks yield a still higher profit. A man who has two thousand dollars has an income of 120 dollars. A man who has a farm worth three thousand dollars, if its income be four per cent, has the same income. There is a difference between the capitalist and the freeholder of one third in point of income. But if the freeholder's farm is subject to a mortgage of one thousand dollars, the clear income, after paying the interest on the mortgage, will be but sixty dollars, being three per cent only on his interest in the farm, and just one third of the income of the capitalist. But this is not all, he is taxed for his whole farm in all the State, county, and town charges, thus paying one-third more towards all the public charges than the capitalist. Is there any good ground for this distinction? Is there any reason why the owner of real estate should be taxed beyond the value of the interest he has in it? And this is not the case of a single individual only, but of a large and increasing class of hard working, honest men. What may be the quantity and value of the real estate so mortgaged and the amount charged upon it, no one has been able to ascertain, but it is respectfully suggested that all the facts connected with this whole subject ought at least to be laid before the public by those intrusted with the administration of its affairs.

But mortgages have other and more important effects. They take from real estate the permanence which belongs to it. By a sort of magical power they strip land of its immobility, and give the permanence and security which belongs to it to unsubstantial stocks and mere nominal values expressed upon paper. They invest them, unproductive as they are in themselves, with the power of drawing away the values which the land yields by nature in recompense to the industry of man.

It was the early policy in this country to protect the landed estates against the sudden demands of trade, and that too when the currency consisted of substantial and almost unvarying values. And the passion for speculation was in some measure kept back so long as the land was held from its grasp. This protection was in some measure effected by the special provisions of a law still existing, by which lands are exempt from sale on execution. The same exemption was also extended to mortgaged estates, and the equity of redemption was not formerly subject to sale at auction. But it often happens that those who need protection most are the least sure of it, and the poor mortgagor was deprived of this protection by an act subjecting his right to an auction sale, with exorbitant costs and charges, by any man who should get a demand against him. Mortgages have now become so prevalent that much of the landed estate has been placed without the limits of this ancient protection. And while equities of redemption are brought under the hammer, and sales forced in this way, the estates not mortgaged must come under the general depression, and be passing one after another, under the same sort of incumbrance, and the tenants into the same thralldom. New encouragement is thus given to speculation, additional inducement will arise to over-issues of paper money, prices of products will oscillate, by which labor is always the loser, and industry will be discouraged by the loss and uncertainty of its reward. It is a sound principle that taxes ought to be

proportioned to income. How so wide a departure from this principle could have taken place in any free state, we attempt not to explain.

This single view of the subject will go far to account for the depressed condition of the Landed Interest, and is a good reason why no capitalist at the present day is willing to be the owner of real estate at its fair value to the working farmer.

In the nature of things, real estate should be held exempt from sudden pressures in the money market, arising from over trading and fluctuations in the currency, now so frequent and great as to become an alarming evil to the creators of the currency themselves.

The income of the land is limited, but there is no limit to the capital which is growing up to be charged upon it. This very capital is created by the productive class, and passing into other hands, fastens itself as a perpetual charge upon the land, and takes just so much from the fund which would otherwise remain for the support and use of that class. When this process shall have exhausted the whole clear income of the land, the race of proprietors who improve their own soil, will become extinct; and what will be the reward of labor? What the condition of the laborer? What will be the fate of all that has been built up here? Compared with *this*, of how little importance to the laboring class, are all the questions which are agitating the community?

No more can at present be attempted than a partial view of this most important subject. The objects to indicate for consideration some methods alike consistent with justice and sound policy, by which the evil may at least be mitigated; and for his purpose it is recommended, 1. That the rate of interest on debts secured by mortgage should be reduced to five per cent. In France it is limited to 5 per cent, on mortgages, while it is 6 on commercial transactions; and in Russia it is 5 on real property, but unlimited on other transactions. 2. That the mortgagors should pay taxes for their debts, charged upon lands in the towns wherein the lands lie, as their just part of the assessment upon such lands. The injustice of making the tenant mortgagor pay the full tax upon the estate, when he in fact receives but one half of the income, must be manifest to the discernment of every mind. There is also a reason for this as it relates to the towns. Why are inhabitants of towns taxed for the lands within their respective limits? The mere circumstance of their lying within a geographical line does not make a reason. It is because they are supposed to yield an income to the tenant, which enables him to meet the charge. It is on this ground that lands are required to be taxed in the towns where they lie; but the reason fails in case of mortgages so far as the income is withdrawn to meet the annual charge of the mortgage. There is no reason why a non-resident should pay taxes on his lands in the town where they lie, which does not apply to a mortgagor, who retains the security and receives all the benefit of ownership.

Messrs. LIVES.—In pity to the suffering infant community please publish the following recipe for throat distemper and scarlet fever, or canker rash. A tea made of red raspberry and mullein leaves, given very freely, sweetened with honey; and also sulphur and cream of tartar, one tea spoonful in honey, at night and in the morning.—*Salern Observer*.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR. TRISTRAM LITTLE'S CULTIVATION OF A CROP OF RYE.

To the Committee on Agricultural experiments.

GENTLEMEN, In sending you this communication I do not think of giving much information to the farmers generally; but the result I think will prove the common opinion erroneous, that the crop of Rye will not or cannot grow on clay soil. The land on which the crop was cultivated is of that denomination generally. And in addition to the Clay *Ido*, there were set out in the spring of 1822 forty five apple trees, which are now capable of bearing as many bushels of fruit. The season of 1831 it was planted with indian corn, with about six cords of yard-manure ploughed in. It yielded about sixty bushels of corn. At the last hoeing which was about the first of August, there were five pecks of rye hoed in, the following spring I examined it and found it thick enough to appearance, but quite small (or low), in the months of April and May there were spread on three cart loads of cinders and sea-coal ashes which were procured from the blacksmith's shop, which upon frequent trials, I think is valuable for grain crops. It was reaped in August, and one bond (which was about one-third) was secured without rain; but the scarcity of labor was such that the other part had to remain in the field through a week of bad weather which had to be turned and overturned about every other day (to keep it from spoiling), and with all the care possible, there was a waste in my opinion of four or five bushels. It was threshed at different times in the months of September and October, and when winnowed there were forty-five bushels and twenty quarts of good grain with a quantity of refuse, caused by the bad weather when in the field. The straw was sold, and weighed, its weight was thirty-eight cwt.

Yours, TRISTRAM LITTLE.

Newbury, Nov. 28, 1832.

This may certify that the above statement is correct.

HENRY LITTLE, Assistant.

This may certify that I measured the above land cultivated with rye, and found the same to contain one acre.

PRIKE NOYES, Surveyor.

Personally appeared, Tristram Little and Henry Little, and made oath to the truth of their statement above, before me,

SILAS MOODY,
Justice of the Peace.

MR. NATHAN SMITH'S CULTIVATION OF A CROP OF RYE.

Roxbury, Dec. 20, 1832.

THE piece of land on which I raised rye the present season is situated in Roxbury, on the farm of John Heath; and is a stiff strong clay, has been in tillage for seven years past, and has been planted and sown with potatoes, cabbage, and barley, alternately, with manure each crop except barley, when no manure was used.

In the Spring of 1831, I ploughed and sowed with barley about two-thirds of said piece without manure, and the remainder with potatoes, with manure in the hills. After harvesting the barley and potatoes, brought on where the barley grew about four cords of coarse stable manure, and ploughed it in. After ploughing and harrowing it again, I sowed about two bushels of winter rye and half a bushel of grass-seed and harrowed it again.

About the first of Aug. 1832, I harvested the crop, and at sundry times threshed it out, being

exposed to hens, rats, &c. which probably wasted considerable, and likewise three rods killed by the water standing on it, which produced nothing. There were, likewise, thirty apple trees on the piece, middling size, which injured the crop. It was found after measuring the ground and measuring the grain there were 72½ bushels of rye, weighing 58 lbs. per bushel, on one acre two rods—24 rods, or 264 rods, and upwards of three tons of straw.

The entire expense of cultivation is estimated at forty dollars.

NATHAN SMITH.

I, Charles Wentworth, of Roxbury, testify and say that I was present at the measurement of the grain within mentioned raised by Mr. Nathan Smith, and know the same is correct.

CHARLES WENTWORTH.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Norfolk, ss. December 28, 1832. Personally appeared the aforementioned Nathan Smith and Charles Wentworth, and made oath, the facts stated in their statement and affidavit are just and true.

Before me, JOSEPH HARRINGTON, Jus. Peace.

The land on which rye was raised this season by Mr. Nathan Smith, on the farm of Mr. John Heath, measures one acre two quarters and thirty-two rods, six rods of which was cut green, leaving 1 acre 2 quarters and 24 rods harvested.

STEPHEN P. FULLER, Surveyor, Boston.
Roxbury, Nov. 27, 1832.

To the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Agricultural Products.

GENTLEMEN, In pursuance of the objects of the Society, I lay before you a statement of the manner of cultivating an acre of potatoes, and for which I claim the premium offered by the Trustees of said society for the year 1831. Late in the fall of 1832, the sward was broken by Hitchcock's Patent Cast Iron Plough, drawn by one yoke of oxen; the field (one acre) had produced the summer previous, about one ton of hay. In the middle of last May, sixteen cords of unfertilized manure, mostly from the sheepfolds, were evenly spread over the field, and immediately turned under with the plough across the first furrows. In order to do this effectually, the furrow was made 8 inches at least in depth; boys in front of the team with prong hoes hauled into the previous furrow the manure; (being strawy) by this process it was buried deep. The harrow now passed over the field to even down the sods, after which it was marked out one way with the plough in rows 2 feet 6 inches distant from each other. The seed was planted in these furrows, one foot apart and lightly covered with the hoe. In a week or ten days, the plants beginning to break ground, the horse plough passed twice between the rows, the hoe following to draw down the furrows, cover up weeds, &c. About the first of July, the second and last dressing was completed by a similar process; the vines being at this time about 6 inches high and in the bud. The last of July the vines presented the green appearance of a clover field—to rows or ground discoverable at a little distance—all weeds were of course nullified.

In October and first part of November the crop was harvested, when by a careful measurement it was found to be six hundred thirteen bushels and five eighths of a bushel on one acre, and on 87-160th of said acre, or one half acre and 7 rods of

the abovementioned field, the product was by careful measurement found to be three hundred and thirty three bushels and three fourths of a bushel. This part of the field was planted with the La Plata Reds. The other portion of the field were in part the Pennsylvania Blues, part were of the Canterbury Whites, regenerated from the ball 5 or 6 years since by Maj. E. P. Williams, of Roxbury, Mass. Although these do not yield equal to the reds or blues, yet in quality they very much resemble the celebrated Irish apple potato—their yield surpasses any other white potato I am acquainted with. I also planted a few of the almost extinct red or crimson potatoes (for I know of no other name for them) which took the lead for excellence 40 or 50 years since. The product from a little over a peck, was one barrel of fine sized potatoes of fine flavor. It will be recollected that these potatoes were usually reserved for the next spring eating, their relative yield, side by side of the blues were 36 feet length of row, the blues 29 do. The quantity of seed used to plant the field was about fifty bushels; the largest cut; the smaller ones, say the size of a hen's egg, planted whole. I saw no difference in the product; other things being equal.

Yours, &c.

PAYSON WILLIAMS, Owner.

JACKSON DURANT WILLIAMS, Assistant.

Worcester, ss. Nov. 27, 1832. This day, personally appeared the above named Payson Will and Jackson Durant Williams, and made oath that the above statement by them subscribed, is true.

Before me, EBENEZER TORREY, Jus. Peace.

Expenses of Cultivation of one acre Potatoes.

Turning over the sward, 1½ days work for one yoke of oxen, myself and son,	4.00
Carting on 45 loads or 16 cords manure,	6.00
Ploughing in ditto,	3.00
Harrowing and marking out for ploughing, 50 bushels seed, at 1s. 6d. per bushel,	12.50
Planting, 5 days work, at 4s.	3.33
Ploughing, for 1st hoeing, half day, horse, man and boy,	1.00
First hoeing, 2 days work,	1.50
Second hoeing, process similar,	2.50
Harvesting the crop, 20 days work, at 75 cts. per day,	15.00
Ox work, to cart the same to the cellar (being very near),	1.00
The proportion of manure drawn by the crop, I judge to be 33 pr cent. say	16.00
	<hr/> \$66.83

If I recollect right, the nine crops of potatoes given in by me the last 13 years, eight of which (I believe, for I speak from recollection only,) have drawn the Society's premium, have in the amount of expense been quite as high as this; while to my astonishment I have seen the expense of others given of less than one half this amount. Of one thing I am certain, that of the items above I know not where I could deduct one cent from the expense, notwithstanding the field is but a stone's cast from the house. Other fields at greater distance would demand a greater expense, and yet the crop would be a profitable one, for this country at least—say 613 bushels at 20 cts. per bushel cash in our market, would be \$122.60 cts. Deduct for expenses, 66.83

\$55.77

P. W.

* A rod is one fourth of an acre.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832.
By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

[Concluded, from page 244.]

APPLE-TREES, throughout our country, are subject to the attack of a borer, a native insect; nor is there any one so extensively and constantly prevalent. Notwithstanding the exertions annually made to banish it from the orchard and nursery, year after year it makes its appearance. The reasons of this are to be found in the economy of the insect, and in individual neglect, neither of which has excited sufficient attention. The common use of the term *borer* is deceptive and incorrect; but, when coupled with that of the plant upon which it preys, is admissible. There is, in fact, an immense number of kinds of insects, all agreeing in their habits of boring the trunks and limbs of trees, but differing essentially from each other in appearance, periods, and metamorphoses, and as much in their choice of food. No one ever reared the *Egeria ciliatosa* from the apple-tree borer, nor could the latter subsist in the peach-tree. Certain species of borers are confined absolutely to one species of plant, while other species live indiscriminately upon several plants of the same natural family; but there are few or none which exceed these limits. The borer of the apple-tree, or, in other words, the striped *Saperda*,* lives, in the larva state, within the trunks of several pome-bearing plants, such as the apple-tree, quince, medlar, and the near allies of the last, the June-berry, and choke-berry bush, with other species of *Aronia*. Indigenous plants of this last genus are its natural food, the perfect insects being found upon their leaves, and the larvae in their stems. This *Saperda*, after its final change, leaves the trunks of the trees to fulfil the last injunctions of nature. It is then furnished with ample wings beneath its striped shells, that give to it considerable powers of flight, which it does not fail to use in searching for the tender leaves and fruits of plants, upon which for a short period it subsists, in seeking a mate, and in selecting a proper place for the deposition of its eggs. Many orchards suffer from the neglect of their proprietors; the trees are permitted to remain, year after year, without any pains being taken to destroy the numerous and various insects that infest them; old orchards, especially, are overlooked, and not only the rugged trunks of the trees, but even a forest of unpruned suckers around them, are left to the undisturbed possession and perpetual inheritance of the *Saperda*. Did this slovenly and indolent practice affect only the owner of the neglected domain, we should have no reason for complaint; but when the interests of the community are exposed by the harboring of such hosts of noxious insects, which annually issue from their places of refuge and overspread the neighboring country, when our best endeavors are thus frustrated, have we not sufficient cause for serious accusation against those who have fostered our assailants? No plants are more abundant in our forests and fields, than the native maples or *arionias*, that originally constituted the appropriate food of the striped *Saperda*. Taking into view, therefore, the profusion of its natural food, its ample means of migration, and the culpable neglect of many of our farmers, we cannot be surprised that this in-

sect is so generally and constantly prevalent. On the means that have been used to exterminate it I shall make but few remarks. Killing it by a wire thrust into the holes it inhabits, is one of the oldest, safest, and most successful methods. Cutting out the larva, with a knife or gouge, is the most common practice; but it is feared that these instruments have sometimes been used without sufficient caution. A third method, which has more than once been suggested, consists in plugging the holes with soft wood. To this it has been objected, that the remedy is applied too late, or after the insect has issued from the tree. Now this is a gratuitous assumption, and made without adverting to the habits of the insect. The presence of the borer is detected by the recent castings around the roots of the tree; and upon examination it will be found, that these castings proceed from a hole or holes, and that they are daily thrown out by the insects to give themselves room in their cylindrical burrows, as well as to admit the air. Before completing its last metamorphosis, the borer gnaws, from the other end of its tube, a passage quite to the bark, which, however, it leaves untouched until the month of June, when, having become a winged insect, it perforates the covering of bark, and makes its exit from the tree. It cannot turn in its burrow, nor does it ever leave it at its lower orifice. Those persons, who have recommended plugging the holes, never contemplated stopping any but those where the insects enter, and from whence they expel their excrementitious castings. By what I have seen of this practice I am persuaded, that, if done at an early period of the insect's life, it will be followed by successful results.

Some of the remarks made upon the immunity enjoyed by this *Saperda* and upon its powers of migration, will apply to many other noxious insects; and hence it becomes a serious question, what further steps shall be taken to secure the productions of the garden, orchard, and field, from their ravages. As an essential pre-requisite, every opportunity should be employed, and every facility afforded, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of Entomology. Vain will be most of our attempts to repel the threatened attack or actual invasion of these creeping and winged foes, unless we can detect them in their various disguises, and discover their places of temporary concealment. Those who would undertake to investigate the history of insects, should go to the task with minds previously disciplined by habits of close observation and discrimination, and stored with the results of others' labors in this department of science. Art is too long and life too short to permit or justify unaided devotion to any science. If a liberal and enlightened community make the demand, our public institutions will no longer be without the works of those who have preceded the rising generation in these scientific pursuits; and the first principles of Entomology will no longer be omitted among the elementary studies of the young. Let us look to all branches of Natural History, and discover, by a more intimate knowledge of them, wherein through ignorance we have gone astray, and let us, if possible, retrace our steps. Were the services of the feathered race sufficiently known and duly appreciated, the exterminating war now waged against them would cease. But it is not to birds alone that we are indebted for diminishing the numbers of noxious insects; various quadrupeds, reptiles, and fish contribute to keep

them in check, some living partially, and others entirely upon insect food. Among the advantages that may be expected to arise from associations like yours, Gentlemen, is the adoption of universal and simultaneous efforts to repel and destroy noxious insects. Should your own example and influence be ineffectual, it is not unreasonable to expect legislative aid. If in the season appointed for the annual visitation of each destructive kind, it were to become an object of pursuit and extermination, and if every proprietor were obliged to destroy the more common insects on his own grounds, our gardens, nurseries, orchards, and fields would no longer be despoiled of their best productions. The animals that assist in keeping the insect tribes in check, deserve and should receive protection, and may well be permitted to glean from our abundant harvests their scanty remuneration.

When their merits are better understood, we shall be in no danger of mistaking our friends, of the insect race, for the foes whose ravages we deplore. Of insects that are indirectly beneficial to us, may be mentioned those that remove animal and vegetable nuisances. Through the unremitted exertions of these little scavengers, all offensive animal substances and decayed vegetation are reduced to their primitive elements, and incorporated with the soil, which is thus rendered more fertile, while the air above it becomes pure and salubrious. Others are the lions, the tigers, the exterminating animals of prey, of the insect world; living wholly by rapine, and chiefly too upon those insects that are destructive to vegetation, they appear destined to restrain their ravages, and are therefore to be accounted benefactors to ourselves and to the useful animals that depend upon the products of the soil for support. Besides being the appropriate food of many beasts, birds, and fishes, and being useful to the sportsman by affording him various tempting baits as well as lines for his hooks, insects are actually employed by man as nutritious and palatable articles of sustenance in many parts of the world. It has been remarked, that "probably a large proportion of insects were intended by Providence for food, and that, if we will not eat them, it is unreasonable to complain of their numbers." To insects are we indebted for many valuable drugs employed in medicine and the arts, and to them also for materials for clothing, unrivalled in richness and durability by any animal or vegetable fabric.

In addition to the obvious and salutary influence which insects are appointed to exert in keeping within due bounds the luxuriance of vegetation, they are of immense importance to plants in disseminating the fertilizing principle of blossoms. This principle, a yellow dust, called *pollen*, is brought through the agency of insects that frequent flowers, into immediate contact with the organ which contains the yet unformed or infertile seeds, that afterwards expand and are brought to perfection. Without this agency many plants would never mature their fruits, and others would yield no fertile seeds. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, it is evident that the bee was as much made for the blossom, as the blossom for the bee. Are not the beauty and harmony of the creation, and the mutual dependence of its various portions, strikingly exemplified in the relations subsisting between insects and plants? Allured by the attraction of flowers, insects confer an immediate benefit upon them by ensuring the fertility of their

* *Saperda bicincta*. Say.

† Also the Hawthorn and Mountain Ash of the same family.

seeds, while, by a virtuous theft, they seek to rifle them of their sweets.

The consequences resulting from the actual or anticipated introduction of insects into various countries are of very considerable importance in political, mechanical, and agricultural economy. It is related that Kalin, the Swedish traveller, after his return from America, was filled with consternation upon discovering the pea *Bruchus* in a parcel of pease brought from this country, fearing, and very justly too, that he might be the instrument of introducing so noxious an insect into his beloved Sweden. Greater was the panic and more serious were the consequences to the British nation, arising from ignorance and error respecting the Hessian-fly. In 1788 the ravages of this insect had become so great in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, that an alarm was excited in England by an unfounded fear of importing it in cargoes of wheat from this country. After the subject had occupied the Privy Council and the Royal Society a long time, during which despatches were forwarded to his majesty's ministers in France, Austria, Prussia, and America, and expresses were sent to all the custom-houses to search the cargoes,—a mass of documents, amounting to above two hundred octavo pages, was collected, which, so far from affording any correct information on the subject, led only to the obnoxious and mistaken policy of prohibiting the importation of American grain, and ordering that which had arrived to be seized and stored. In the mean time the celebrated Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, who had resided in this country, and knew something of the history of our mis-called Hessian-fly, pointed out to the committee of investigation the errors they had fallen into; but, in consequence of political prejudice, it was not till many months afterwards, upon a confirmation of his statement being received from America, that the British government saw fit to reverse its orders, and take upon itself the expense to which it had put the parties by its ignorance. If, as soon as the ravages of this insect had become notorious in America, entomologist could have been found to trace out its metamorphoses and the brief duration of its existence, this panic and expense would have been avoided. So true is it, that a thorough knowledge of insects will serve to dissipate many unnecessary alarms, or will point out when and how preventive means may most effectually be adopted. One of our greatest philosophers, yea, one of the greatest that modern ages has produced, Franklin, did not deem it beneath his dignity to descend from the region of the clouds and investigate the transformations of a mosquito: nor were his investigations without a useful result; for, by directing us to cover our rain-water hogsheds and cisterns, he taught us how to put a stop to the multiplication of these insects around our dwellings. But the most remarkable triumph of science over the powers of insects was that achieved by Linnæus. Being employed by the king of Sweden to discover the cause of the rapid decay of the timber in the dock-yards, he traced it to the operations of insects; and having ascertained the period of their metamorphosis, he directed the timber to be immersed in water during the time that the insects deposited their eggs, and thus secured it against further depredation.

Horticulture and Agriculture have already derived some benefit from Entomology; and more

is to be expected, when a larger number of individuals shall be found to undertake the necessary investigations. Guided by a knowledge of the habits, changes, and period of existence of each noxious insect, the cultivator will find the way for successful experiment clearly marked out to him. Correct descriptions and scientific names of insects will obviate much of the confusion existing in regard to them, and will enable the future investigator to transmit to others, without the risk of mistake, the useful results of his observations. The prejudices of mankind have attached an idea of insignificance and worthlessness to the pursuits of the Entomologist; but these prejudices can no longer rest in any but contracted minds. However minute or mean, insects, individually considered, may seem, they cannot be accounted beneath our notice when they are found able to lay waste our most valuable possessions, to counteract our agricultural plans, and to deprive us of the pleasure and profit of our labors.

UPON THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF PROTECTING THE STEMS OF FRUIT TREES FROM FROSTS IN EARLY SPRING.

From a Review of the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society in the Gardener's Magazine.

CIRCUMSTANCES have led Mr. Knight to believe, that whenever a very large portion of the well-organized blossoms of fruit trees falls off abortively in a moderately favorable season, the cause of the failure may generally be traced to some previous check which the motion and operation of the vital fluid of the tree has sustained. A severe frosty night, or very cold winds, during the barking season, is known to give such a check to the flow of sap in the oak tree, as to prevent it from being separated by the peelers till the return of milder weather.

"Neither the health of the tree, nor its foliage, nor its blossoms, appear to sustain any material injury by this sudden suspension of its functions; but the crop of acorns invariably fails. The apple and pear tree appear to be affected to the same extent by similar degrees of cold. Their blossoms, like those of the oak, often unfold perfectly well, and present the most healthy and vigorous character; and their pollen sheds freely. Their fruit also appears to set well; but the whole, or nearly the whole, falls off just at the period when its growth ought to commence. Some varieties of the apple and pear are much more capable of bearing unfavorable weather than others, and even the oak trees present, in this respect, some dissimilarity of constitution.

"It is near the surface of the earth that frost, in the spring, operates more powerfully, and the unfolding buds of oak and ash trees, which are situated near the ground, are not unfrequently destroyed, whilst those of the more elevated branches escape injury; and hence arises, I think, a probability that some advantages may be derived from protecting the stems or larger branches of fruit trees, as far as practicable, from frost in spring."

In support of this conclusion, Mr. Knight refers to an apple tree, which having had its stem and part of its larger branches covered with evergreen trees, had borne a succession of crops of fruit; whilst other trees of the same variety, and growing contiguously in the same soil, but without having had their stems protected, had been wholly unpro-

ductive; and to a nectarine tree, which having sprung up from a seed accidentally in a plantation of laurels, had borne, as a standard tree, three successive crops of fruit. The possessor of the nectarine tree, with the intention of promoting its growth and health, cut away the laurel branches which surrounded its stem in the winter of 1823-4, and in the succeeding season not a single fruit was produced.

"Never having known an instance of a standard nectarine tree bearing fruit in a climate so unfavorable, I was led to expect that the variety possessed an extraordinary degree of hardness; but having inserted some buds of it into bearing branches upon the walls of my garden at Downton, in the autumn of 1822, I have not any reason to believe that its blossoms are at all more patient of cold than those of other seedling varieties of the nectarine."

A China rose, sheltered by the stem of a plant of Irish ivy, grew and flowered with more than common vigor; and Mr. Knight suggests, that as the ivy, when it has acquired a considerable age, and produced fruit-bearing branches, exhibits an independent form of growth, which these branches retain when detached, if these were intermixed with plants of the more delicate varieties of the Chinese rose, or other low deciduous and somewhat tender flowering shrubs, so that the stems of the latter would be covered in the winter, whilst their foliage would be fully exposed to the light in summer, it is probable that these might be successfully cultivated in situations where they would perish without such protection: and the evergreen foliage of the ivy plants in winter would be generally thought ornamental. Detached fruit-bearing branches of ivy readily emit roots, and the requisite kind of plants would therefore be easily obtained.

As a further experiment with reference to Mr. Knight's reasoning, we would suggest to such as have lately planted an orchard of standard trees, to clothe the stems and principal branches of half of them, during the months of March, April, and May, with loose bands of straw, and to observe the effects in comparison with the other half.

From the Genessee (Vt.) Farmer.

TO CURE WOUNDS ON HORSES AND CATTLE.

As there are many useful receipts hidden from the public for the sake of speculation in a small way, by many who would be thought something of in the world, I am induced to lay before the public a receipt for making *King of Oil*, so called, which perhaps excels any other for the cure of wounds on horses or cattle, and which has long been kept by a few only in the dark. Feeling a desire to contribute to the good of the public, but more especially to the Farmers of Genessee, I send you the following very valuable receipt for publication:—1 ounce of green copperas, 2 ounces of white vitriol, 2 ounces of common salt, 2 ounces of linseed oil, 8 ounces of West India molasses. Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes in a pint of urine; when almost cold, add one ounce of oil of vitriol, and four ounces of spirits of turpentine. Apply it to the wound with a quill or feather, which will immediately set the sore to running, and perform a perfect cure. Yours respectfully,

STEPHEN PALMER.

Loss and Gain.—A man of wit once said, rightly enough, "He who finds a good son-in-law gains a son—he who finds a bad one loses a daughter."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK.

Milk Cows. The following, according to the "Farmer's and Grazier's Guide," is the manner in which cows are managed in the neighborhood of London, for the purpose of furnishing milk for that metropolis.

The cows during the night are confined in stalls; about three o'clock in the morning each has half a bushel of grains. From four till half-past six, they are milked by the retail dealers. When the milking is finished, a bushel basket of turnips is given to each cow, and soon afterwards the tenth part of a truss of fine soft grassy hay. These feedings are all given before eight o'clock in the morning, at which time the cows are turned out into the farm yard, or home stand. At twelve o'clock, they are again confined to their stalls, and a similar quantity of grains allotted as in the morning. At half-past one, the milking again commences, and lasts till about three, at which time the same quantity of turnips, and afterwards hay, is given as before. This mode of feeding continues during the whole of the turnip season, which is from September to April or May. During the other months of the year they are fed with grains, cabbages and tares, instead of turnips, with the same quantity of rowen or second-cut meadow hay, and are continued to be fed and milked with the same regularity as before described, until they are turned out to grass; when they continue in the fields all night, and even during this season grains are given to them, which are kept sweet and palatable, by being buried in deep pits for that purpose till wanted.

The calves are generally sent to Smithfield at two or three days old; when they are bought by jobbers and others to be reared and fattened for the butcher. Those cows that give the most milk are not found, in general, sufficiently productive to be kept longer than three or four years; when they are fattened and sold to the butcher. The quantity averaged from each cow is estimated at about nine quarts per day.

Besides the keep already mentioned, the cows on these two dairy farms have a portion of distillers' wash, now and then mixed with their dry provender. Their food is also occasionally varied with potatoes and mangel wurtzel, great quantities of which are now consumed by the cow-keepers in the vicinity of the metropolis, and sometimes procured from places many miles distant.

The milk is conveyed from the cow-house in tin pails, which are carried principally by strong robust Welch girls and women, who retail the same about the streets of the metropolis. It is amazing to witness the labor and fatigue these females will undergo, and the hilarity and cheerfulness which prevail among them, and which tend

greatly to lighten their very laborious employment. Even in the most inclement weather, and in the depth of winter, they arrive in parties from different parts of the metropolis by three or four o'clock in the morning, laughing and singing to the music of their empty pails: with them they return loaded to town; and the weight they are thus accustomed to carry on their yokes, for a distance of two or three miles, is sometimes from one hundred to one hundred and thirty pounds.

The quantity of turnips, mentioned above, (two bushels a day, besides grains and hay) is, we believe, much greater than what we are accustomed to allow to milk cows in New England. But perhaps, more liberality in that respect might be good economy. With warm, dry, wholesome lodgings, and plenty of roots or other nourishing food, cows may be made to give nearly or quite as much milk in winter as summer; with much less injury to the constitution of the animal than is sustained by milking them when poorly fed.

For the feeding of dairy cows the following directions are given to the cow-feeder in an improved dairy establishment near Farnham, in Surrey, England.

Go to the cow-stall at six o'clock in the morning winter and summer; give each cow half a bushel of the field beets, carrots, turnips, or potatoes cut; at 7 o'clock, the hour the dairy maid comes to milk them, give each some hay and let them feed till they are all milked. If any cow refuses hay give her something she will eat, such as grains, carrots, &c. during the time she is milking, as it is absolutely necessary that the cow should feed whilst milking. As soon as the woman has finished milking in the morning turn the cows into the airing ground, and let there be plenty of fresh water in the troughs; at nine o'clock, give each cow three gallons of a mixture composed of eight gallons of grain and four gallons of bran and pollard; when they have eaten that put some hay into the cribs; at twelve o'clock give each three gallons of the mixture as before; if any cow looks for more, give her another gallon; on the contrary if she will not eat what you give her take it out of the manger, never at one time letting a cow have more than she will eat up clean. Mind and keep your mangers clean that they do not get sour. At two o'clock give each cow half a bushel of carrots, field beets or turnips; look the turnips, &c. over well before you give them to the cows, as one rotten turnip, &c. will give a bad taste to the milk, and most likely spoil a whole dairy of butter. At four o'clock put the cows into the stalls to be milked; feed them on hay, as you did at milking time in the morning, ever keeping in mind that the cow whilst milking must feed on something. At six o'clock give each cow three gallons of the mixture as before. Rack them up at eight o'clock. Twice in a week put into each cow's feed at noon, a quart of malt dust.

Directions to the Dairy Maid. Go to the cow-stall at seven o'clock; take with you cold water and a sponge, and wash each cow's udder clean before milking; douse the udder well with cold water, winter and summer, as it braces and repels heats. Keep your hands and arms clean. Milk each cow as dry as you can morning and evening, and when you have milked each cow, as you suppose, dry, begin again with the cow you first milked, and drip them each; for the principal reason of cows failing in their milk is from negligence in not milking each cow dry, particularly at the time the calf is taken from the cow. Suffer no one to milk the cow but yourself, and have no gossiping in the stall. Every Saturday night give an exact account of the quantity of milk each cow has given in the week.—*Farmer's Mag.* vol. v. 314.

For the New England Farmer.

ORCHARD GRASS.

SOME difficulty having been experienced with Orchard Grass on account of the seed not growing well, it may be useful to mention an easy mode of preparing the seed so that it will come up and grow as well as any other grass seed. It is only to moisten the seed before sowing by spreading it, not very thin, on a floor, and with a watering pot sprinkle the seed pretty well, then mix all well together with a rake; if it does not appear damp enough next day add more water, (the seed being light and chaffy it will absorb a good deal,) and immediately before sowing spread as much plaster of Paris as will bring it to a good state for sowing.

In this manner I prepared some and sowed with barley, and some alone, in an orchard, which all grew freely; part was sown with clover, for which it is an excellent companion, and part without. The hay from that part mixed with the clover was excellent, and much easier cured than clover alone, or mixed with timothy, or as you call it herds grass. That without the clover was short, and did not produce much the first year, but now covers the ground completely, and looks likely to produce a large crop the present season. The great durability of this grass, and its known excellence for pasture, make it peculiarly valuable, and with the above precautions in sowing, it may be as easily raised as clover or other grass.

HUGH HARTSHORNE.

Ruthey, N. J. Feb. 11th, 1833.

Agricultural papers are coming into existence in various quarters of the Union, and, we believe bid fair to become as prosperous as they are useful. We hail their appearance as auxiliaries and fellow laborers with the New England Farmer in the great field of cultivation; and our companions in the pleasing profitable pursuits of the rural economist. Though some, who have been accustomed to lend us a helping hand, and to enrich our columns with the fruits of their science and experience may transfer their patronage and correspondence to some of our "co-working men," yet we shall be gratified so long as the public is benefited. If the light does but shine we care but little from what quarter it radiates; and if the objects

of improved husbandry are effected, it is a matter of no consequence by whose agency they are accomplished.

Among the most ably conducted Agricultural Journals in this, and probably any other country, may be numbered *The Genesee Farmer*, which deserves, and we believe receives a good degree of encouragement, both as respects subscriptions and communications. The following extract from a handbill lately issued from the office of that paper, will indicate its character and prospects.

"The great mass of the two published volumes consists of original articles, prepared by the Editors, assisted by the correspondence of more than one hundred gentlemen, residing in various parts of this and the adjacent states, who have favored us with interesting articles on almost every subject within the wide circle of Agricultural and Horticultural science. They have been in nearly all cases *Practical Treatises* by PRACTICAL MEN, and afford precisely such information as will be useful, and is needed by an Agricultural people."

Although we rejoice in the brilliancy of this *Star in the West*, we hope that our correspondents will enable us to emulate its brightness, and that New England Cultivators will be contributors to the New England Farmer, till we can also count "one hundred gentlemen" on the catalogue of our correspondents.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Feeding Cattle on Fish. The cattle at Provincetown feed on fish with apparently as good a relish as upon the best kinds of fodder. It is said that some cows, kept there several years, will, when grain and fish are placed before them at the same time, prefer the latter, eating the whole of the fish before they touch the grain. Like one of old, we were rather incredulous on this subject, till we had the evidence of ocular demonstration. We have seen the cows at that place boldly enter the surf in pursuit of the offals thrown from the fish boats on the shore, and, when obtained, masticate and swallow every part except the hardest bones. A Provincetown cow will dissect the head of a cod with wonderful celerity. She places one foot upon a part of it, and with her teeth tears off the skin and grisly parts, and in a few moments nothing is left but the bones.—*Barnstable Journal*.

Query. What sort of milk would be given by a cow fed on fish.

To Correspondents. We have several valuable communications, among which is one on Mr. Perkins' mode of heating by hot water, one on manure, &c., which we are obliged to defer to our next.

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday, February 23d, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Hall of the Society.

R. L. EMMONS, Sec'y.

Feb 20

SEED TEA WHEAT.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of Spring Wheat, for sale at the Seed Store No. 51, North Market Street, raised in the vicinity of Lake Erie.

One kernel of this Wheat was found in a chest of Tea, at St. John, N. B. in 1823, from which this variety was raised. (See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, page 105, and vol. x, page 105.) Persons in want of it will please apply soon.

Feb 20

PARTNER WANTED.

A Gentleman, now well established in the Nursery business, in Ohio, having a good assortment of Fruit Trees, &c. growing, is desirous of taking an active partner, a gardener from the vicinity of Boston, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can give unquestionable testimonials as to his capacity, integrity and devotion to business. The location is one of the best in the State, having a water communication north to the Lakes, south to the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley, and east and west by the great National Road. For further particulars, apply personally, to Mr. Barrett, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.

Feb 20

ORCHARD GRASS.

Just received, and for sale at the Seed store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, 50 bushels prime Orchard Grass. See page 251 of this paper.

WHITE CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, 1000 lbs. finest White Dutch Honey-suckle Clover Seed, imported from Rotterdam.

N. B. The quality of this Seed is considered superior to any that has been offered in this city for many years, being remarkably bright, pure, and free from that great pest, Canada thistle, which is frequently found in white clover seed of American growth. Farmers are requested to call and examine it.

Feb 20

SCIONS FOR INGRAFTING, &c. &c.

Lumant Botanic Garden and Nurseries.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, proprietors of this establishment, having amassed therein a very extensive *Spurion* (French), containing all the varieties of Fruits enumerated in their catalogues, will, to accommodate distant correspondents, furnish Scions, suitable for grafting of any varieties, that may be required on the terms stated at page 39 of their Fruit Catalogue, viz. 50 cts per doz. for Scions of any one kind, where the price of a tree does not exceed that sum, and where it does, the same price for a dozen Scions as for a tree. In no case, is a less charge made than for a Dozen Scions of Grape Vines, and of various trees and shrubs can be supplied. The great advantage of the above is their small bulk, and cheapness of transportation.

They have also imported by the last arrivals several thousand dollars worth of Vegetable Seeds, of the choicest varieties, and will furnish supplies to vendors at low rates, and of a quality not to be surpassed.

They have 200 lbs. of the Yellow Locust, or *Robinia pseudacacia* seeds, of the fine Long Island variety, so famed for ship timber, and expect by first arrival 100 lbs. Finest White Italian Mulberry seed, for Silkworms.

Priced Catalogues of every department will be furnished on application *direct*, by mail or otherwise, and the prices have been much reduced.

N. B. No articles are guaranteed by them, unless the invoice has their printed heading and signature.

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Feb 20

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

The greatest variety of Early Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in New England, many of which will soon be wanted for Hot Beds. The finest assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Sweet Potatoes, Marjoram, and Early deep Scarlet Short Top Radish Seeds, &c. &c. Among the European Cabbage Seeds are the true Early May Cabbage, (very early) the true Early Salisbury Dwarf Cabbage, (very dwarf and early) also Early York, Early London Battersea, Savoy and other Cabbages, Early Curled Silesia, and Head Lettuce, Mignonette, Long Turkey Cucumbers for forcing, (white and green) Early White Dutch Turnips, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Early Peas, Beans &c. comprising every kind of Seeds wanted in New England—warranted of the very first quality.

ALSO,

200 varieties of very handsome annual, biennial and perennial Flower Seeds, raised by one of the first Florists of the country, and warranted true kinds.—20 varieties for \$1. if Feb 20

GRASS SEEDS.

Herd's Grass—Red Clover, (Northern and Southern) Red Top—Fowl Meadow—Orchard Grass—Tall Meadow Oat Grass—Lucerne—White Dutch Honey-suckle Clover, for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Feb 13

WANTS A SITUATION.

OR A FARM IN SHARES. A single man, capable of managing a farm, and who will make himself generally useful, wishes to be employed as overseer or manager to an estate. He is perfectly acquainted with feeding and breeding of cattle and sheep, draining, &c., has no objections to going to any part of the U. States, or will take a farm by the shares. For further information apply at the office of this paper.

Boston, Feb. 1833.

21

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 40	2 50
" " " " " " "	"	2 40	2 50
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 54	2 00
BEEF, mts.,	barrel	10 50	10 75
" " " " " " "	"	6 75	7 00
" " " " " " "	"	3 00	3 50
BUTTER, No. 1,	"	11 15	11 15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	5 6	5 9
" " " " " " "	"	5 6	5 6
" " " " " " "	"	3 4	3 4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	35 43	43
" " " " " " "	"	35 43	43
FLAX, American,	"	9 15	9 15
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 40	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	6 37	6 62
" " " " " " "	"	6 12	6 25
" " " " " " "	"	5 87	6 37
" " " " " " "	"	6 00	6 12
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	30 50	50
" " " " " " "	"	70 75	75
" " " " " " "	"	40 55	55
" " " " " " "	"	60 80	80
" " " " " " "	"	40 45	45
HAY,	cwt.	62 70	70
HONEY,	gallon	50 52	52
HOPS, 1st quality,	cwt.	23 00	30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9 9	9 9
" " " " " " "	"	20 92	92
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	3 00	3 00
" " " " " " "	"	16 19	19
" " " " " " "	"	2 50	2 70
" " " " " " "	"	25 28	28
" " " " " " "	"	25 28	28
LIME,	cask	90 1 04	1 04
" " " " " " "	"	2 50	3 75
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	15 12	12
PORK, Mass. inspect., extra clear,	barrel	17 50	18 00
" " " " " " "	"	13 00	13 50
" " " " " " "	"	none	none
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
" " " " " " "	"	1 25	1 50
" " " " " " "	"	11 12	12
" " " " " " "	"	10 00	11 00
TALLOW, tried,	cwt.	48 50	50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	60 65	65
" " " " " " "	"	40 42	42
" " " " " " "	"	37 38	38
" " " " " " "	"	32 35	35
" " " " " " "	"	50 52	52
" " " " " " "	"	40 42	42
" " " " " " "	"	32 33	33
" " " " " " "	"	27 28	28
" " " " " " "	"	40 40	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9 1/2	10
" " " " " " "	"	9 1/2	9 1/2
PORK, white hogs,	"	6 7	7
POULTRY,	"	9 12	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18 25	25
" " " " " " "	"	18 25	25
EGGS,	dozen	18 20	20
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35 40	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 18, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 376 Beef Cattle, 12 Cows and Calves, 706 Sheep, and 266 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—The quality of cattle was better than it was last week, but prices for the same qualities were hardly supported; our quotations will vary a little. We noticed one ox only taken for more than \$6. We quote prime at \$5.50 a 600; good at \$5.00 a 525; tin at \$4.25 a 475.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$23, \$25, \$27, \$30, \$23, \$32, and \$40.

Sheep.—"Dull"; we noticed one lot taken at \$2.58; one at \$2.75; one at \$3; one at \$4; one at \$5, and one at \$5.00; a few fine "cose" Wethers at \$3.25.

Swine.—No lots were sold; about 60 were retained (some of which were very small) at \$c. for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honey-suckles, &c. from Winslow, Kenrick, France, Bucl & Wilson, Mrs. Parmenter, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

GEO. C. BARRETT,
New England Farmer Office.

dec 5

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1833.

NO. 33.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.
MANURE.

THE manure-heap is the farmer's gold mine, which he should constantly strive to increase and enrich, inasmuch as his avocation cannot be followed up with any degree of success without the possession, and intelligent application of its ore. Although the collection and making of manure is of primary importance, and has been rightly termed the first step in good husbandry, yet our farmers are noted for their inattention to the subject; collections in trenches by the roadside and in the barnyard are made, it is true—but the sink washings, the accumulated riches of ponds and ditches, the inexhaustible supply of leaves in our woods, and innumerable other sources from which they might obtain a sufficiency are overlooked; if remembered, remembered only to be neglected. When this state of things shall have passed away, and not till then, shall we have reason to exult prosperous farmers and well-tilled farms;—in furtherance of this event, permit me to offer a few remarks on the collection and application of manures, which (although they may have already become familiar to the agriculturist,) will still serve in a humble measure to encourage their introduction into his *practical operations*.

The barn yard is the first spot to which the farmer looks for a supply of manure, and it certainly is the principal reservoir upon which he should depend—and on that very account, in its selection or construction he should manifest his foresight and intelligence. Some select a spot perfectly level, and others one with a considerable outward slope, and in either case their judgment is thoughtless and incorrect. A place should be chosen which has a natural slope towards the centre, inasmuch as it prevents all rich liquid matters from finding their way out, and wasting themselves upon ground annually which does not require their fertilizing properties; if the husbandman cannot find a place of this description in a situation convenient, and well sheltered for the cattle which are to inhabit it; he should not grudge the small expense attendant upon constructing one elsewhere. Let him rectify the natural deficiencies of the spot, and annually, either in Spring or Autumn, cart in a substantial layer of loam, or meadow mud that he may obtain in ditching; this in the course of the season becomes amazingly enriched by the rains, washings, and droppings of the cattle—and constitutes a strong and excellent manure when mixed with ashes and horse dung, for corn, the top-dressing of grass lands, &c.

Another mine which should be diligently explored and worked, is the hogstye; from this place, the farmer has an excellent opportunity of supplying his fields with a valuable and fertile dressing. In its situation or construction it should be similar to the barn yard, and should also be well filled with loam, potato vines and other refuse portions of the crops—which being rooted over and mingled together by the swine soon become a manure exceedingly precious and acceptable. Their house should also be continually supplied with leaves or vines, which not only tends to make them com-

fortable and expedites their fattening—but being wet through in a few days and thrown into the outer styte contributes vastly to the increase and betterment of the manure there made.

The washings of the sink are generally permitted to run without guidance where they list, or are thrown out of the kitchen door into the very path, to the no small annoyance and objection of every visitor; if instead of this unprofitable and slovenly custom our farmers would consent to spend a little time and money, they might boast of tidy door-yards and a small addition of exceedingly rich manure. Let them dig a small square pit of four or five feet in depth under their sinkspout; stone it well as they would a cellar, and throw into it two or three loads of loam, which would absorb the washings, become fertilized by them, and at the close of the first year would yield him a return, equivalent at least to the labor he spent in preparation of this receptacle. The same course might be advantageously pursued in regard to our vaults; it would in a slight degree lessen their unpleasant effluvia, increase the quantity taken therefrom, and render it more fit for immediate service—inasmuch as the strength of this kind of manure forbids its free usage, till it has undergone a partial decomposition—the rapidity of which, this method would in a small measure assist.

The sweepings of ditches and ponds, which are drained off, or become dry in the course of the season, form an excellent acquisition to the farmer's stock of manure. These sweepings very few who have the opportunity avail themselves of—either because they imagine that they have matters of weightier importance to attend to, or because they object to doubt their superior value.—the first objection a farmer should never urge, for he certainly has time to collect all the manure his lands can afford in any shape, and it is of vital importance that he should do it,—in regard to the second, I have merely to state, that these sweepings contain an immense quantity of the putrid matter of decayed vegetables, which have been gradually gathering and imbedding themselves there, and which necessarily form in their separate state, or when mixed with other substances a strong and profitable manure.

The last method of making manure which I shall here recommend, is the collection and use of leaves. With little difficulty the husbandman can supply himself with these from our woods and forests, and I therefore lament to see them so seldom used. Twenty substantial loads would be sufficient for the daily and thorough litter of a sock of eight or ten cattle, from the time they were housed in the fall till they were pastured in the spring, and a few days spent in collecting them would be nobly repaid by the extra quantity and extra quality of manure. Let them be put under some sheltered shed where they will be protected from the winds, and dealt out in the necessary quantity; when the cattle floor is cleaned, they should be chopped up finely with the dung, and thrown out upon the heap—there after awhile they decompose and become fit to carry out to the fields. The fertilizing properties existing in this kind of manure are truly astonishing, and I do not hesitate to affirm, that a field in which it is used will pro-

duce a crop of potatoes one fourth greater than the crop harvested from another spot of the same size, which was planted with any other manure. In another respect, leaves may be made to augment and improve the farmer's stock of manure; before filling his yard, styte, or any other place of deposit, he would be vastly benefited by throwing in a heavy layer of leaves, which being completely covered by loam or whatever else he may cast in, soon begin to decompose, and add not a little to the value of the stuff when removed.

The application of different manures to the various soils, which has been so ably treated of by Kirwan in his admirable essay upon Manures—is a subject too extensive, and requiring too thorough a knowledge, to be entered upon here. The effect we look for in the application of manure is not only an abundant production of crops at the time, but a lasting fertility; and therefore it is better to manure moderately for a succession of seasons, than to crowd an over quantity at once upon the land which may not again receive assistance for years; this should be attended to, especially if the soil is of a spongy nature—for in this case, the manure though it produce a heavy crop the first year it is applied, will be gradually drawn in till it entirely disappears; thus the only reward you reap for your liberality, is one or two copious harvests which leave the soil more barren and unproductive than before. Your arrangements should be such as to allow a thorough annual dressing to all lands under cultivation, and a gradual reclaiming of waste lands by ditching and draining—for these operations (in addition to others which bear fit land), are included in the general term manure, as well as substances which have the same tendency. In this way, you enter upon a system of improvement and an application of means, the good effects of which become yearly more observable, and undoubtedly have a salutary influence upon community.

L. L.

By the Editor.

PEAT FOR MANURE.

[Continued from page 250.]

In mild weather seven cart-loads of common farm-yard dung, tolerably fresh made is sufficient for twenty-one cart loads of peat moss; but in cold weather, a larger proportion of dung is desirable; at least it is prudent to omit putting any peat between the two upper layers of dung, and rather thicken the outer coating with peat. It is also proper in winter, if ground with a dry bottom can be conveniently employed for the purpose, to increase greatly the breadth of the dunghill, which in that case may be done without any limit, by adding, all round the dunghill, circles consisting of layers of peat dung and peat of seven feet in breadth. And if the mass of the dunghill is thus enlarged, there is little occasion to exceed the proportion of dung recommended for making up to prepare in the milder season; especially if a covering of coarse vegetables of any sort, such as waste hay or straw, rushes, broom or furze, or brush wood of ever-greens, is thrown over the dunghill. In fact, a covering of this sort is scarcely less useful in summer, to prevent the escape of moisture, than in winter to exclude cold.

To every twenty-eight cart loads of the compost, when made up, it is of use to throw on above it a cart load of ashes, either made from coal, peat or wood; or if these cannot be had, half the quantity of slacked lime may be used, the more finely powdered the better. But these additions are not essential to the general success of the compost, provided a sufficiency of time is allowed to the preparation to compensate for the want of them.

The dung to be used should either have been recently made, or kept fresh by compression; as by the treading of cattle or swine, or by carts passing over it. And if there is little or no litter in it, a smaller quantity will serve, provided any spongy vegetable matter is added at making up the compost, such as fresh weeds, the rubbish of a stack-yard, potato-shaws, sawings of timber, &c. And as some sorts of dung, even when fresh, are much more advanced in decomposition than others, it is material to attend to this; for a much less proportion of such dung, especially if abounding in animal matter, will serve for the compost, provided care is taken to keep the mass sufficiently open, either by a mixture of the above-mentioned substances, or, if these are wanting, by adding the peat piecemeal, that is, first mixing it up in the usual proportion of three to one of dung, and then, after a time, adding an equal quantity, more or less, of peat. The dung of this character of best quality is shamble dung, with which, under the above precautions, six times the quantity of peat or more, may be prepared. The same holds as to pigeon-dung, and other fowl-dung; and to a certain extent, also, as to that which is collected from towns, and made by animals that feed on grain, refuse of distilleries, &c.

The compost, after it is made up, gets into a general heat sooner or later, according to the weather, and the condition of the dung in summer, in ten days or sooner; in winter, not perhaps for many weeks, if the cold is severe. It always, however, has been found to come on at last,* and in summer it sometimes rises so high as to be mischievous, by consuming the materials (fire fanging). In that season, a stick should be kept in it in different parts, to pull out and see now and then; for if it approaches to blood heat it should either be watered or turned over; and on such an occasion, advantage may be taken to mix it with a little fresh peat. The heat subsides after a time, and with great variety, according to the weather, the dung, and the perfection of the making up of the compost; which then may be allowed to remain untouched, until within three or four weeks of using, when it should be turned over, upside down, and outside in, and all lumps broken: then it comes into a second heat, in soon cools, and is fit to be taken out for use. In this state the whole, except bits of the old decayed wood, appears a black free mass, and spreads like garden mould. Use it weight for weight as farm yard dung; and it will be found, in a course of cropping, fully to stand the comparison.

Let it be observed, that the object in making up the compost is to form as large a hot-bed as the quantity of dung employed admits of, and then to surround it on all sides, so as to have the whole benefit of the heat and effluvia. Peat, nearly as

dry as garden mould, in seed time, may be mixed with the dung so as to double the volume and more, and nearly triple the weight, and instead of hurting the heat, prolong it. Workmen must begin with using layers; but, when accustomed to the just proportions, if they are furnished with peat moderately dry, and dung not lost in litter, they throw it up together as a mixed mass, always coating it, however, with more peat; and they improve in the art, so as to make a less proportion of dung serve for the preparation.

The addition recommended of ashes, or lime, to the compost, is thought to favor the general perfection of the preparation, and when the composition is turned over, to hasten the second heat. The lime laid on the dunghill, as directed, is rendered mild by the vapors that escape during the first heat.

Compost, made up before January, is generally in good order for the spring crops; but this is not to be expected in case of a severe long frost. In summer it is ready in eight or ten weeks; and if there is an anxiety to have it soon prepared, the addition of ashes, or of a little lime-rubbish of old buildings, or of lime slaked with foul water, applied to the dung used in making up, will quicken the process considerably.

Lime has been mixed previously with the peat; but the compost prepared with that mixture, or with the simple peat, seemed to produce equally good crops. All the land, however, that it has been tried on, has been limed more or less within these twenty-five years.

The rich coarse earth, which is frequently found on the surface of peat, is too heavy to be admitted into this compost; but it makes an excellent top-dressing, if previously mixed and turned over with lime.

[To be continued.]

For the New England Farmer.
DISEASE IN CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR,—In regard to the Dunstable Ox mentioned in your paper, which has the "holl fast" on his jole, I think the disease is rightly named, for I believe it will *hold fast*, till his bones go to dust again. I believe it is what we call a *bone cancer*. I have known a number in our quarter, and I never knew one to be cured. As soon as we discover a bunch growing upon the jole, we go to feeding in order to make beef for the butcher; for the bone will grow very fast, become painful, and the joles will become tender, so that the animal will not eat any thing that is hard, and not taking sufficient to support nature, will fall away and die.

I had a cow that had a rose cancer in one of her eyes. I discovered it in the fall. In the spring her eye began to swell out of her head, and by the first of June it was as large as a very large goose egg. She had a calf, which ran with her at the time. She appeared to be in great pain, would not stand to eat three minutes at a time, but kept continually walking. I took the calf off, and the cow into the barn, hove her down, took a shoe-maker's knife and cut the cancer, eye and all, from the socket, so that her eye-lids shut to as well as those on the other eye. I let her get up, and gave her some hay. She stood and ate as well as she ever did. I went to feeding her, made her good beef by the last of September, and sold her to the butcher for \$27. The cancer had grown again by that time as large as a hen's egg. A YANKEE.

Yiverton, Feb. 19, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XIX.

SHUDDLEWORK on Indian corn, is killed by sprinkling the corn with a weak lye of wood ashes.

SWINE, profitable. Every family should keep one, to take off the weeds of the garden, and refuse of the kitchen. Carrots good for them—should have a change of diet and be fed in a cleanly manner. Some farmers throw their corn to them in the dirtiest of pens, where it is buried at once in filth, and almost entirely lost. Nothing can be more slovenly. Keep them in a small pasture, or orchard, well fenced and watered; with a close warm sty to retreat to. Keep them always in a middling good plight; yokes prejudicial to them; but no hog should ever be seen without a rig in his nose. Put them up to fatten in September, and kill them middle of November or sooner. He who fats a hog in winter must be a loss—meat better for them than corn—green corn out of the field, excepted. Give them fair water for drink—the wash of the kitchen, worse than nothing for fattening hogs. Let them have no more food at a time, than they will eat up clean. If many, pour oil on their backs. Give them litter in plenty, and keep their issues open, or they will not fatten. The Chinese breed very good to propagate.

TRKEY. Plunge the chick into cold water, as soon as hatched, or the next day after, and force down one whole pepper corn, and give it to its mother to be brooded; it will be as hardy as the chick of a hen. If they droop while young, view their rumps, and you will find two or three feathers, whose quill parts are filled with blood,—draw them, and the chick will soon recover.

CORN. Sow on a light, sandy soil, not very rich. New cleared land proper. Sow middle of July, when the ground is moist; not when it is dry. One pound of seed to an acre. House, and bury them in dry sand—it will prevent their growing corky.

WHEAT. Sow one bushel and an half on an acre, on a loamy soil well pulverized. Manure with old dung, and change your seed annually. Wash it before sowing, and sow in the latter part of August, and never when the earth is very dry. Plough it in with a shallow furrow, and leave the land rough. Spring wheat should be sowed as early as possible, and only harrowed in. Never feed grain, unless it be likely to ear out in the fall.

WOOL. Divide it into three parts, or sets. 1. The neck and back, called mother wool. 2. Tails and legs. 3. Breast and belly, should not be mixed in spinning. The two best qualities in wool, length and fineness.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN,—The Massachusetts Agricultural Society having awarded a premium of \$20 to Mr. Wm. Carter of Fitchburg for his crop of 6923 bushels potatoes to the acre, it is presumed he will cheerfully promote one of the objects of the society in giving the public all the information in his power respecting his mode of cultivating and producing a crop so enormous. It is desirable to know how many cords his "forty loads of horse manure" contained; also whether his forty-five bushels of seed, were taken promiscuously of all sizes, and planted whole, or whether they were selected of the largest and cut in pieces—and how far distant

* In order to bring on the heat more expeditiously, in a compost made up in frost, a narrow addition of dung and peat has sometimes, after the frost has gone off, been laid along the sides of the compost, scraping down a little the coating of peat upon it.

he placed the potatoes, or pieces, from each other in the drills. His reply through your useful journal will gratify
A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Horticultural Hall, Feb. 16, 1833.

The following fruits were forwarded by Stephen H. Smith, Esq. of Providence:

APPLES.—*Seek no further.* A large red apple, roundish oblong; the size of the Baldwin; flavor sweet, relieved by a slight acid. It ripens from October to March, and the tree is a prodigious bearer. There are many varieties of this name; this variety has existed in Rhode Island during several generations.

Dartmouth Sweeting.—rather large; of a pale green color, slightly stained with red next to the sun; of a sweet, rich and excellent flavor, with a slightly perceptible and agreeable acid. The tree is productive, and the fruit keeps till May. This variety is esteemed by many the best of all sweet apples, and by some the best of all apples.

Margold. A medium sized fruit, flattened in form; striped and stained with pale red on a yellow ground; the flesh yellow, firm, saccharine, subacid and fine. This fruit keeps till June. The tree is productive, but does not suddenly come into bearing.

Belle et Bonne. A small, yellow, round fruit, spotted, and slightly colored with red next to the sun; the flesh firm, sweet and excellent; it keeps till April, and the tree is very productive.

WILLIAM KERRICK.

AGRICULTURAL DINNER.

On Friday last, during the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, several gentlemen partook of an Agricultural Dinner at the Mansion House, prepared by Mr. Bradstreet, in his best style; the Hon. A. Spencer presiding. Three samples of excellent American wine, comprising a dozen bottles, were furnished for the occasion, by Maj. John Adlum, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, from his vintage of 1831. After the cloth was removed, the following sentiments were given:

By the President. John Adlum.—He has demonstrated to us that our country is as capable of producing good wines as it is good bread. He merits and receives our thanks, for the look and the box which he has presented to us, to instruct us in our practice, and to exhilarate us on this occasion.

By Mr. Le Ray. The promotion of temperance, by every farmer producing his own wine.

By Judge Buel. Agriculture, the first and best pursuit of man—a trade, an art and a science. The triple powers of strength, skill and science, are necessary to develop all its benefits to man.

By Judge Hiccock. The Farmers—the liberal supporters of every interest but their own.

By Mr. Webster. The late Timothy Pickering; the friend and associate of Washington in our revolutionary conflict—the patriot and the statesman, whose pride it was during a long life, to aid and foster the agriculture of his country.

By Mr. E. Savage. Agriculture, the father and mother of all arts—"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land."

By Mr. B. Knower. Manufactures and the Mechanic arts—the sons and daughters of Agriculture.

By Dr. Beekman. The Farmers of the state of New York.

By Gen. Lynch. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, mutually dependent—Their success is essential to the independence and comforts of a nation.

By Mr. Walsh. Our President, Le Ray de Chaumont—His motto is our motto, "The Plough is of no party."

By Mr. Briggs. The old fashioned doctrine—Principles, not men.

By a gentleman. Men who support principles.

By Mr. Grove. Albrecht Van Thayer, the celebrated agriculturist of Moegelein, in Germany.

By Mr. Viele. Our yeomanry, the lords of the soil—the true nobility of the country.

By Mr. A. Knickerbacker. Agriculture, Horticulture and Manufactures—corner stones of the Union, may they be protected.

By a gentleman. The wool-growers of the United States—They merit the patronage of the government, and conduce to the real independence of a nation.

Albany J. Regus.

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Geological Map of Massachusetts is an honor to the Legislature which ordered, and the Professor who executed it. It is one step, and a very important step, towards extending a knowledge of the very interesting and very practical science of Geology, through our whole community; and by this knowledge to acquaint our citizens with the productions and the resources of the mineral kingdom.—*Family Legerum.*

WONDERS OF NATURE.

THERE was lately dug up, at Madison; Starke county, State of Ohio, two large Tusks, measuring each nine feet six inches in diameter! the weight of one was as much as two men could lift; the outside covering was as firm and hard as ivory, but the inner parts were considerably decayed. They were found in a swamp, about two feet below the surface of the ground, and were similar to those found some time ago at the Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky; the size of the animal, from the bones found, was at least 60 feet in length, and 22 feet in height, and 12 across the hips. Each tooth band weighed 11 pounds. This animal as much surpasses the Mammoth as the Elephant does the Ox.—*Clearfield Banner.*

A LATE New Orleans paper says:—"But our city is yet in its infancy; its resources are not developed. We have even now a Levee near five miles in length, crowded with ships, steamboats, keel boats and flat boats; their number is in proportion to the quantity of produce which is received from the western territories. Who can then calculate the extent, the importance which our city will attain, when those territories are filled with population."

Oregon. The great portion of the party which proceeded last year on an expedition for Oregon, we understand, have returned, after reaching the American Alps, the Rocky mountains. It is said they found them covered with 8 or 9 feet of snow, and a snow storm prevailing when they arrived there, though it was midsummer. Capt. Wyeth and 13 men remained to prosecute their original determination. The Rocky mountains are said to be 400 miles from Oregon. There was considerable suffering before they reached the mountains, and two men had separated from the company.—*Cent.*

THE Montgomery (Alab.) Journal of the 26th ult. says: A very destructive tornado passed through a part of this county on Wednesday last. Its ravages in some places were very great. We have heard but little as to the particulars of the loss sustained by our citizens who were the sufferers.—It passed over the plantation of Dr. Samuel C. Oliver about ten miles distant from this place, and levelled every building to the ground. We understand that with the exception of the Gin House, (which) was situated some distance from the other buildings not a house is left standing!—Dr. Oliver had just built a new dwelling house. His family, we understand was in the house at the time it was blown down, but the kind interposition of the hand of Providence preserved them almost uninjured, amidst the wreck surrounding them on all sides.—Some of Dr. O's negroes were injured. We understand that Mr. Birch, on the Line Creek Road has suffered, but we are not informed to what extent.

A Wolf caught. A large wolf was killed in this town last Saturday, within a mile of the State House. His track was discovered in the north-western part of this town, and followed by a party of hunters from the West Parish, for nearly a week, until the wolf was driven into a swamp south of the village, which was surrounded and he was shot by Capt Enoch Dow, one of the party who first started in pursuit.—*N. H. Patriot.*

THE following from Naples, is of Dec. 22:—"For two days the eruption of Vesuvius has assumed an alarming character; the flanks of the mountain are furrowed in every direction by vast torrents of lava. We can perceive three small craters that have formed themselves in the centre of the great crater, the edge of which is in several places rent by crevices 30 or 40 feet wide, and 15 or 20 deep. A new stream of lava, which formed itself in the night of the 20th, has taken the direction of Portici."

News. Few persons, we believe, even among the learned, know any thing of the true derivation of the word NEWS. Its real signification is denoted by the cardinal letters of which it is composed. N. E. W. S. ;—the initials of North, East, West, and South—which means "Intelligence from the four quarters of the globe."

Social intercourse. We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural rule and natural claim as the reluctant—the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance—the well off are too apt to manifest to those a little down; with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

Cut timber for building and fencing. Secure your grain from rats. Cover your horses after severe exercise in cold weather. Look well to your poultry and feed them.

From the Albany Argus.

HINTS TO FARMERS. NO. IV.

THE planting of Trees, for ornament and profit,—for fruit, fuel and timber, has for a long time engaged the active attention of the cultivators, and even the governments of Europe. The existing forests of England are said to have been all planted by the hand of man. The highlands of Scotland, after having been, by a reckless policy, stripped of their timber, have again been re-clothed with wood and beauty, by the indefatigable labors of the present and last generations. And to such a pitch has the taste for planting been carried in Germany, that the public highways, for hundreds of miles, present continuous avenues of fruit and ornamental trees, from which the traveller regales himself with freedom, and which contribute to the comfort and wealth of the inhabitants. The press has been enforcing the duty of planting, and furnishing directions for rearing of forests, and beautifying parks and ornamental grounds. A recent *Planter's Guide*, by Sir Henry Stuart, has just been republished by the Messrs. Thorburns, at New York, and excited much public attention. I have not seen the work; but the extracts from it, which I have read, seem but ill adapted to our practice. They relate principally to an expensive mode of removing large trees from the forest to the park; an operation suited neither to our habits nor our means. It undoubtedly contains, however, useful instructions for planting, removing and pruning forest trees; and I hope it may be the means of awakening in our countrymen a more provident care of at least the trees we have left. For our taste has hitherto run counter to that of Europe. While they have studied to increase, we have been wantonly lavish in destroying, these lords of the forest. But we begin to perceive our error, and evince a disposition to correct it; the first evidence of which that I remember to have witnessed, was in the county of Berkshire—where the first *Agricultural society of practical farmers, was established in our country*, and where it yet continues to dispense unnumbered blessings. One of the early acts of that society was to encourage the planting the sugar maple, particularly by the road sides; and the wise foresight which prompted the improvement has now become apparent to all. I was acquainted with the valley of the Housatonic more than forty years ago. I knew it when its Agricultural Society was established; and I have traversed it with delight within the last few months. I know no district which has surpassed it in the measure of its improvement during the last twenty years. Its agricultural features,—its flocks and its herds;—its moral condition,—the intelligence and enterprise, the industry and happiness, of its population, surpassed, in my mind, any thing I saw in journeying five hundred miles. And most of this prosperity and improvement, I ascribe, emphatically, to the benign influence of its agricultural society. How gratifying, to the Fathers of this society, must be the reflection, that they have been thus instrumental in increasing the measure of human happiness, and of human virtue. I would not exchange the honor which belongs to them for the pageantry of a court, or the renown of a sanguinary victor.

Instead of adopting Sir Henry Stuart's system of removing large trees, we would do well to preserve them, wherever they are not likely to interfere with the economy of the farm; and to plant

small trees whenever they will conduce to ornament or use. In retaining, however, the second growth is preferable to the first. The habits of the first, like the habits of the aborigines, are better adapted to the forest than to the field, and when their tall forms are bared, by the labors of cultivation, they are apt to be prostrated by the winds. The second growth or small trees, grow up with more strength and beauty, and soon adapt their habits to their security. There are many grounds that are not profitable in tillage, which may grow trees without prejudice, and even to advantage, as pasture lands. A growth of forest or fruit trees is highly beneficial, upon the north and west side of farm buildings, in breaking off the cold winds in winter, and affording refreshing shade in summer. The borders of enclosures and highways, afford also the means of at once enhancing the value, and beautifying the scenery of our farms. Besides, planting trees is a sacred debt which we all owe to posterity. B.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON FODDER.

THERE are none of the farming operations that require more attention than feeding cattle through the winter, and yet by many no one thing is more neglected. We do not mean that farmers neglect to feed their cattle, but that they neglect making calculations as to the profit and loss attending it. We have remarked that in this vicinity a good milk cow bears the same price as two tons of hay. Most good farmers we believe will allow, that a cow, fed upon hay alone, will consume two tons during the winter, or from the time when they commence feeding them until they are turned out to grass in the spring. The inquiry then arises, is not the loss equal to the worth of the cow in the fall, when so fed? We answer yes, together with the trouble of feeding them. In the neighborhood of large towns, where hay commands a large price, we consider it a bad policy for farmers to keep more cows than they can winter upon such kinds of food as are produced from the farm, and will not command ready cash. This observation will not always apply to farms distant from market, nor to the keeping of dairies near large towns for the purpose of supplying them with milk. There are many kinds of feed which may be prepared, both for horses and cows, by labor during the winter, wherewith they may be fed at less expense, or will consume less of the merchantable produce of the farm, than when fed on hay, by which the labor of winter becomes more valuable than when this is omitted. Straw, when chopped fine and soaked or boiled with a small quantity of meal, potatoes, pumpkins, carrots or cabbage, makes an excellent feed for cattle or horses, and milk cows fed with such food will give more milk than when fed with hay alone.

In our long northern winters, sheep require some food of the kind, otherwise they are apt to become costive and feverish, which never fails to give their wool that yellow coated appearance, which is commonly called the effects of being hide bound. We call the attention of farmers to this subject, wishing them to pursue that course which shall be found profitable. From the price hay bears in the country, it cannot be transported by land to any considerable distance to market without loss, but the same amount of property may be driven at a small expense. We would ask, why is there not a sure profit attending the selling of

cows in the fall and purchasing in the spring equal to the difference between driving a cow or transporting two tons of hay the same distance, allowing the prices of both were regulated by the same market?

FAT CATTLE.

It has been dull times with the cattle feeders for some weeks past, but the prospect has recently brightened a little, and there is now some animation among them. There are purchasers in this vicinity for three markets—New York, Boston and Providence. A drove of 78 excellent cattle, purchased in Hatfield and Deerfield for the New York market, passed through this town last week. The New Yorkers represented that they paid only 6 dollars per hundred for them (estimated Brighton weight); but some of those who sold them intended to get, and think they have got, over 6 dollars.

A drove of oxen started from this place for Brighton on Monday. A pair fattened by Thaddeus Clapp, Esq. of Easthampton, weighed 4135 pounds—said to be the heaviest pair fed in this vicinity the present season. Another pair belonging to Mr. Clapp weighed 3880 pounds.—*Northampton Gazette*.

From the National Egie.

TROUT.

THE wise men of our State have seen fit to provide sundry laws for the protection of fish and fowl of various kinds within the limits of this Commonwealth, but with all this careful legislation to prevent fish being taken in an improper manner and at wrong seasons of the year, trout, the best fish by far in our streams, have been much neglected. Those persons who are conversant with the nature and habits of this delicious fish know that it is best at certain seasons of the year, being then fat and as anglers say "in season." During the winter the trout is usually found most abundant in ponds; they resort to the brooks at the coming on of warm weather in the spring and continue in them during the summer for the purpose of feeding and spawning. In the winter the trout may readily be taken in large numbers in ponds where they resort, but they are of little value. Isaac Walton who published a treatise on angling in the reign of Charles the 2d, of England, which work is more highly esteemed than any other that has ever been published, as well for the excellence of the instructions it contains for angling as for its simple and unaffected style and the purity of sentiment pervading the work, says in speaking of the trout, "and next you are to note, that till the sun gets to such a height as to warm the earth and the water, the trout is sick and lean and lousy and unwholesome; for you shall, in winter, find him to have a big head, and, then, to be lank and thin and lean; at which time many of them have sticking on them sugs, or trout lice, which is a kind of worm, in shape like a clove, or pin with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture; those, I think, the trout breeds himself; and never thrives till he free himself from them, which is when warm weather comes; and, then as he grows stronger, he gets from the dead still water into the sharp streams and the gravel, and there rubs off these worms or lice, and then as he grows stronger, so he gets him into swifter and swifter streams, and their lies at the watch for any fly or minnows that come near to him, and he especially

loves the may-fly which is bred of the cod worm, or cadis; and these make the trout bold and lusty, and he is usually fatter and better meat at the end of that month (May) than at any time of the year." For our own part if it be deemed necessary to protect any kind of fish in our streams and ponds we see no good reason why trout are not entitled to a full share of that protection. It will be but a few years time ere the streams in this vicinity will be exhausted of trout if the practice of fishing for them through the ice be not prevented. We can hardly think, however, that our citizens will be willing to purchase for the use of their families, poor, lousy fish, and such is the state of trout caught in the winter, merely because they can be got cheap. We never knew a lover of the angle, one who professed to be at all scientific in taking trout, who would disgrace the art piscatorial by catching them with a net or by taking them through the ice in any way; it would be taking as much advantage of the fish as it is for a sportsman to shoot a woodcock sitting, a proceeding which has always been held to be disreputable in a shooter.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Preserved Ice. It is remarked in the *Genesee Farmer* that "there is one important point in packing away ice which does not appear to be well understood. We mean the temperature of the ice when it is put into the ice-house. It is well known that according to Fahrenheit's thermometer 32 degrees is denominated the freezing point, or that degree at which water congeals. If the temperature is raised but one degree above this the water melts, but to whatever degree below the temperature is reduced, no change takes place. Now it takes nearly the same quantity of heat to raise the temperature of a body one degree when it is below 32 degrees, that it does when it is above. From this position it is plain that the colder the ice when packed in the ice house, the greater would be the quantity of heat required to thaw it, or a greater length of time in the same temperature. Suppose one ice-house was filled when the temperature of the ice and atmosphere was of thirty degrees, or two degrees below the freezing point, and another was filled when the temperature of the atmosphere and ice were at zero, then would it not require fifteen times the quantity of heat to melt the ice in the latter that it would in the former, and if the heat was communicated in the same manner, would it not require time in proportion? If so, then it is all important, at whatever temperature the ice is collected, it should only be packed in houses when at the lowest temperature. Now the contrary of this is often pursued. The gathering of ice is at best a cold business, and most people omit doing it until the last of winter, and then prefer those days which are most pleasant, and proceed to pack the ice in the house as it is gathered or drawn from the water. There can be no objection to gathering or drawing the ice to an ice house in pleasant weather, but it should never be packed down, but when the mercury indicates extreme cold, as in proportion to it will be the durability of the ice under the same exposure.

A Portable Ice-house. A well framed wooden box, 6 feet by 3 feet. Another wooden box 2 inches larger every way. Put the smaller into the larger, surrounded by charcoal dust at the bottom and on the sides; a cover to fit close; a hole at one corner to let out any water of melted ice;

with a cock or plug. At the first frost put in two inches of water, add to it during the winter till it is frozen solid, cover it. Throw a blanket over the top. Put it under a shed so as to be screened from the sun.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Starching. Some of our female readers, would, we presume like to have us record some of the facts which we now and then pick up in conversation. If they wish to make a brother or a son look a little smart on some particular occasion, they must, after having boiled the starch, and while yet hot, stir a little tallow in with it, or, what is better, a small bit of sperm candle. The linen should be pretty wet when ironed, and the iron hot. Heated in this manner starched apparel looks much better and keeps clean longer.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Heaves in Horses. A writer for the *New York Farmer*, with the signature T. C. asserts that his old horse, who is now in his 20th year, has been cured of a disease called the "heaves," by the use of ground ginger. A table spoonful was given him daily for several weeks, mixed in his mess of Indian meal and cut straw. The horse had been troubled with wheezing and a hard cough for a year or two, and had lost flesh so much that he seemed to have nearly finished his term of service. Since the use of the powdered ginger he has become quite fat, and appears to be years younger, and in good spirits.

TRANSPARENT SOAP.

TALLOW is the basis of all soaps for the toilette known under the name of Windsor; because olive oil forms a paste too difficult to melt, and has an odour too powerful for mixing with perfumes. Tallow soap dissolved in alcohol, returns to its solid state on cooling. It is this fact that has led to the discovery of transparent soap. When well prepared, this soap should have the appearance of fine white sugar candy. It may also be colored, and vegetable colors are for this purpose preferable to mineral. Any person may make the soap, by putting into a thin glass phial half a brick of Windsor soap cut small, filling the phial half full of alcohol, and placing it near the fire till the soap is dissolved. This mixture put to cool in a mould, gives the transparent soap.—*Edinburgh Journal of Science.*

TO COLOR BLACK.

FEW parts of domestic economy are more deficient than the art of coloring; I therefore propose to give some directions.

To color black, say for ten pounds of yarn, take one pound of nut-galls in coarse powder, five pounds of logwood, put into a kettle with ten or twelve gallons of water. Take 3 lbs. of Coperns; 2 ozs. of Blue Vitriol, dissolved in a gallon or two of water, and wet the yarn in this mordant for half an hour, then hang it in the air. After the coloring stuff has been boiled about an hour, take out the wood and pour on hot water, letting it drain in the kettle through a sieve or cloth. As soon as all the coloring matter is exhausted, the wood may be thrown away, and the tea boiled down about one-third. Then the yarn may be put out, while the tea is hot, and let it remain about one hour, when it should be taken out, and hung for half an hour in the air, and the tea boiled down again and the yarn put in for half an hour longer, taken out and hung in the air, and so alternately put in and taken out several times, and the cop-

peras and vitriol water added to the coloring stuff. By this process a standing black may be obtained.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

STEAM CAR.

Mr. BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Architect, of Philadelphia, proposes to construct a Steam Car to travel on rivers at a speed of 20 to 25 miles per hour, to carry one hundred passengers, to draw 15 inches water, to be only one-third the weight of any other ordinary steamboat of the same dimensions now afloat; of far superior strength and safety, constructed on entirely new principles; the whole materials, except the engine and boiler, not to cost above \$1,500, completely furnished and ready for operation by the first day of May next.—*Railroad Journal.*

Domestic Yeast. Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of this yeast will make eighteen pounds of bread.

Tomato Catsup.—One pint of salt to one peck of tomatoes; bruise them and let them stand two days; after they are strained, boil them until the scum stops rising; add two ounces of black pepper, two ounces of allspice, one ounce of ginger, one ounce of cloves, half an ounce of mace.

AMONG the prizes awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences, at their last sitting, was the following:—To Israel Robinet, workman, for the substitution of the action of a machine for that of the human lungs, in glass blowing, 8,000 francs. By means of this valuable invention, the health of the glass-blower will, in future, be preserved, and the product of his manufacture greatly improved, both as regards accuracy of form and the capability of making articles of greater dimensions than was formerly possible."

Infringement of a Patent Right.—Doctor Nott has obtained a verdict of \$850, (which in pursuance of the statute was trebled by the court) against Silvester Parker, for an infringement on his Patent rights for his improvements in stoves for burning anthracite coal.

THE SCOTTISH THISTLE.

This ancient emblem of Scottish pugnacity, with its motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, is represented of various species in royal bearings, coins and coats of armor; so that there is some difficulty in saying which is the genuine original thistle. The origin of the national badge itself is thus handed down by tradition:—When the Danes invaded Scotland, it was deemed unwarlike to attack an enemy in the pitch darkness of night, instead of a pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders resolved to avail themselves of this stratagem; and in order to prevent their tramp from being heard, they marched barefooted. They had thus neared the Scottish force unobserved, when a Dane unluckily stepped with his naked foot upon a superb prickly thistle, and instinctively uttered a cry of pain, which discovered the assault to the Scots, who ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with a terrible slaughter. The thistle was immediately adopted as the insignia of Scotland.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 27, 1833.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN, Sir, In one of your papers of the last year some account was given by my friend Gen. Dearborn, of the Hot Water Pipes used in my green house. Those if you recollect, were of the kind recommended, and indeed first applied to the purpose of heating hot houses, by Mr. Atkinson of London, an account of which is also given in London's Gardener's Magazine. From the experience of two winters, I am satisfied, that there can be no heat applied, better suited to the preservation and growth of green house plants than this: which is, if you recollect, composed of a boiler and reservoir of about 80 gallons each, and about 220 feet of iron pipe of $\frac{1}{2}$ inches bore, the whole containing when filled, between 3 and 400 gallons of water. The heating of this quantity of water necessarily takes some hours; with good fuel, about three hours brings the water up to the desired heat of 180 degrees of Fahrenheit. When once heated it is found to keep the house at the desired state with a moderate fire, and is pronounced by my gardener as the best heat he has used for exotics, and giving but little trouble to the gardener.

From a notice in one of the English periodicals, and the observations of a friend in England, who had seen it in operation, I have been induced to import a new invented apparatus, by Mr. A. M. Perkins, son of our countryman JACOB PERKINS, Esq. which is described in London's Gardener's Magazine, No. 38, for June 1832. The machine consists of what Mr. P. calls a coil (somewhat resembling the worm used by distillers) which contains about 130 feet of pipe. This coil is placed in a cavity in the stack of the furnace, and surrounds it, so that the heat is communicated through the brick work, and also passes directly from the furnace to the pipes by an open door. The top of the coil, and the bottom of it, are connected with the pipes which lead into the house; and as the heat is raised in the coil, the water is driven by its expansion into the tubes in the house, and thus the water in all the pipes, is kept in a high state of heat and rapid circulation. The whole length of the pipes, including those in the coil, is about 450 feet, by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch bore of wrought iron, and they contain, when filled, about fifteen gallons of water. There is a pipe to suffer the expansion of the water. When the pipes are filled with water, the whole is hermetically sealed up by a screw; and if there is no escape of the water at the joints by steam, it is said by Mr. Perkins, that there is not the loss of a thimblefull of water from the beginning to the end of the season. It has been in operation but a short time—during the cold weather in the early part of this month, when the thermometer was at 10 degrees in the open air, the heat in the house was 75 degrees in an hour after the fire was applied. As far as I am enabled to judge from the report of my gardener, there is a greater economy of fuel in this mode of heating, than where a boiler or flues are used. I should have mentioned that the coil is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 26 inches high, or thereabouts.

If you consider the above as worthy of communicating to the public, through the medium of the

paper you so ably conduct, you are at liberty to do so. Your obt. servt., T. H. PERKINS.

P. S. The room heated with the small pipes is 60 feet long and 15 feet wide, and appropriated to grapes altogether. T. H. P.

By the Editor. We are always happy to be the herald of any improvements in the economy of heat; one of the most useful topics, which can occupy the faculties of the student of nature. Without the art of producing and distributing heat, a large part of the earth, which is now so populous, powerful and highly civilized, would be met for nothing but the haunts and habitations of quadrupeds, and other irrational beings. It was therefore well observed by the celebrated Lord Bacon, "It is certain, that of all powers in nature, heat is the chief both in the frame of nature and the works of art."

The improvement introduced by Col. PERKINS, and described above, has met with much approbation in England. The conductor of London's Magazine, in the No. for April last states, that "this is one of the most extraordinary improvements that have yet been made in heating by this fluid. The advantages which are expected to result are great economy in the first erection, as there is no boiler, and the pipes in which the water is circulated are not thicker than a man's thumb; a power of conveying heat to a greater distance than by any mode hitherto in use, and producing a much higher temperature than has hitherto been done by either water or steam, even to the extent of 400 degrees or 500 degrees; lastly, a more universal applicability of hot water as a medium for conveying heat."

The conductor mentions a number of buildings in and about London, in which Mr. Perkins's invention had been introduced with great success, and says "we are so highly satisfied with the plan that we shall have our small hot house and green house heated by it before this magazine sees the light."

The June number, p. 292, contains Mr. Perkins's plan engraved, in a communication from the inventor to the conductor. In this Mr. Perkins observes as follows:

"I beg leave to submit to your judgment my plan for heating hot houses by circulating hot water in hermetically sealed tubes of small diameter. In the infancy of this plan, in consequence of my successful application of it to the heating of the printer's plates of the bank of England, John Horsley Palmer, Esq. the governor, very liberally proposed to erect an apparatus in one of his hot-houses, with a view of ascertaining its power of heating it. I therefore put up an apparatus, consisting of a series of pipes of only an inch in diameter, so connected together as to form a complete circuit round the house. The result was a gradual rise of the thermometer in the house from 45 degrees to 90, in four hours, without once stoking

[replenishing] the fire from the time of lighting," &c.

The conductor of the Magazine again expresses his high opinion of this improvement, and observes "it is stated that the water may be circulated, under ordinary circumstances of attention to the fire at from 300 degrees to 600 degrees; and with extraordinary strength of pipe and application of fuel to a still higher degree. It is found that 400 degrees will roast meat. The workmen of the bank-note printing office of Messrs. Perkins and Bacon have dressed a beef steak at the farther extremity of the pipe of hot water, used for heating the steel plates; and Mr. Perkins is constructing for himself an oven for roasting by hot water."

Water in an open vessel sustains the pressure of the atmosphere equal to about 15 lbs. to a square inch: with this weight upon it it boils as soon as it is heated to the temperature of 212 degrees, and unless it is confined it cannot be heated above that degree, however great the quantity of heat applied. The boiling point, however, of all liquids, is found to depend on the degree of pressure to which the fluid is exposed. If the pressure be diminished the liquid boils at a lower temperature; if it is increased a higher temperature is necessary to produce ebullition. From the experiments of Professor Robison, it appears that, in a vacuum, all liquids boil about 140 degrees lower than in the open air. Thus water in an exhausted receiver will boil at 72 degrees, alcohol at 14 degrees, &c.* By the mere removal of atmospheric pressure ether will boil and be converted into vapor at any temperature above 20 degrees.

Water, when raised from the common temperature of the atmosphere to 212 degrees, or boiling heat, occupies about one-twentieth part more space than it does before it is heated. In other words 24 quarts of ice-cold water will fill a vessel holding 25 quarts of boiling water. It is this expansion or tendency to expand, which causes the circulation in hot water pipes. In closed pipes, like those of Mr. Perkins, room must be left for this expansion. And even then we should apprehend danger from the greatest possible application of adding heat to the Coil around the furnace. We admire the invention, but hope the inventor will discover some method of measuring and adapting the power applied by heat to the strength of his pipes. And in using this apparatus, in our climate, we should think care would be necessary, in very severe weather, not to let the water freeze in the pipes, as water in freezing expands with still greater power than in boiling.

We have received the, "Address to the Members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, by James Richardson, Esq." which well deserves attentive perusal as well as general circulation. We shall soon give it a place in our columns.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. x. p. 50.

* Black's Lectures, vol. i. p. 151.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Nullification about to be Nullified. The "Enforcing Bill," or the Bill to clothe the President with power to annihilate nullification has passed the Senate of the United States, with but a single dissenting vote, that of Mr. Tyler, of Virginia.

The NOTION of South Carolina. An Address by the Washington Society of South Carolina to the people of that State, has been published, in which its proved that the price which *dissension* would cost that *would-be* independent principality in time of profound peace, would not be less than \$1,500,000 per annum. Moreover South Carolina, with all these expenditures, would be "placed in a situation to invite hostilities, which would plunge her into further pecuniary difficulties." History will record the *action*, but will ever be silent as respects the *Nation of South Carolina*.

Fire at Liverpool. On the night of the 14th of January, fifteen warehouses, and from 10 to 1200 bales of cotton, and a large amount of other produce, were destroyed by fire.

The President's Proclamation, relative to South Carolina affairs, has been published in the London papers entire, and is highly commended as an able and interesting state paper.

Oporto was bombarded by Don Miguel, on the 7th of January, and much damaged.

The affairs of the Turkish Sultan are said to be on the decline, and a grand battle between his forces, and those of the Pacha, of Egypt, is soon expected, which it is thought will decide the fate of the Turkish Empire.

Cost of Nullification. A southern paper asserts that the late preparation of South Carolina to resist the laws of the Union, and to provide peaceable remedies for non-existing grievances, had already cost that State \$428,000! And all for nothing but to injure themselves in a ten-fold proportion to any injury they can inflict on the Union.

A Steam Boat, called the Mediterranean, has lately been built at Pittsburgh, which is said to be the largest, swiftest, perhaps the most beautiful steam boat ever constructed in America, perhaps in the world. She measures in keel 175 feet; in beam 39 feet; depth of hold 10 feet; and carries 58½ tons. The whole cost amounts to a sum a little short of \$40,000.

Woolen Manufactures. A report which has been made to the House of Representatives in Pennsylvania by the committee on Agriculture, states the capital vested in woolen manufactories in the United States at \$10,000,000. It estimates the capital directly vested in the growth and manufacture of wool at \$145,000,000.

Plymouth County Agricultural Society. The Trustees of this Society have elected Rev. Joseph Richardson of Hingham, as their first Orator, for the next anniversary, and Dr. Anthony Collamore of Penbrooke, as second.

Debt and Credit. A writer in the Boston Courier proposes to abolish getting in debt. He says truly, that the present practice of indiscriminate small credits is the great cause of ruin to thousands. "Falsehood, dishonesty, extravagance, and intemperance, flourish under the system." He does not suppose that the giving of credit can be wholly dispensed with, but thinks a change can be made which would be of great advantage to the community. Oliver Oakwood said the man who invented a Leger deserved to be hung, in effigy, with his book dangling at his heels.

New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. This company is incorporated by the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from Providence to Stonington-Long Island Sound, in continuation of the Boston and

Providence Rail Road. They were induced to carry it to Stonington, from the fact, that the harbor of that place is never closed by ice, as that of Providence sometimes is.

Chinese skindless Oats. This grain was imported into Holland about 4 years ago from China, it has been since introduced into Ireland, and was brought from thence by Mr. Gibbons, to Cape Breton. It is said to yield 26 barrels of 26 pounds each, from an Irish acre of ground; and can be used without grinding, but is better made into meal. It is in its nature very hardy, and well adapted to the climate, and one bushel is equal to three of the common kind, for all purposes that oats are used. It should be sown early in May, and will be ripe the latter end of August.

Some of the above grain can be had at Mr. Edward Warren's, Halifax, N. S.—*Halifax Paper.*

Sagacity of a Horse. A few nights since, a girl in Abercorn street, was passing the end of the house where she lives with a horse and cart, when the horse, all at once, stopped as if it had seen a bogie. It being quite dark, the girl could see nothing, and though she attempted to urge the horse forward, it would not move a step. The girl dismounted to see what was the matter, and to her surprise, found a man lying drunk straight across the path. As soon as he was removed the horse passed quietly on.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

Mr. Clay's New Tariff Bill. Mr. Clay has introduced a new Tariff Bill, which contemplates a gradual reduction of the duties on imported goods, and the complete reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard in September, 1842. This bill is opposed by Mr. Webster, and other friends of the present Tariff, and it is thought will not pass at least the present session, nor ever while South Carolina preserves her present menacing attitude.—*Albany Argus.*

Gales & Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer, have been elected printers to the House of Representatives of the next Congress.

A melancholy accident occurred at Bath, on Sunday of last week. A young man by the name of Harding, in sport threw a snow-ball at a young man by the name of Donnell, which hit him on the temple and caused instant death. Let this serve as a warning.—*Hallowell Paper.*

A great Temperance Meeting has been proposed, and no doubt has taken place at Washington, on the 26th of February, for the purpose of organizing a CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Col. Richard M. Johnson was engaged to apply to the House for the use of the Capitol for a Temperance Meeting, and among the leaders in this laudable project are named Messrs. Webster, Wilkins, Dallas, Grundy, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

60 bushels of prime four rowed BARLEY for Seed. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office. feb 27 3t

SITUATION WANTED.

As manager of a Farm, a married man, natives of Scotland, his wife capable of managing a dairy, can produce good recommendation, as to character, and the best method of Agriculture. Apply at this office. feb 27 1st

HIVE OF BEES.

Wanted a good thriving Hive of Bees. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street. feb 27

SEED TREE WHEAT.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of Spring Wheat, for sale at the Seed Store No. 51, North Market Street, raised in the vicinity of Lake Erie.

One kernel of this Wheat was found in a chest of Tea, at St. John, N. B. in 1823, from which this variety was raised. (See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, page 105, and vol. x, page 105.) Persons in want of it will please apply soon. feb 20

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russians,	barrel	2 00	2 50
baldwins,	"	2 00	2 50
PEAS, white,	bushel	1 50	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 50	10 75
prime,	"	6 75	7 00
Cargu, No. 1,	"	3 00	5 50
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1, new,	pound	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	5	9
four milk,	"	3	4
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	30	43
southern, geese,	"	35	43
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 20	1 30
FLOUR, Gloucester,	barrel	6 37	6 62
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 87	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 87	6 37
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 12
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	75	80
southern yellow,	"	65	68
Rye,	"	90	95
Barley,	"	60	69
Oats,	"	40	45
HAY,	cwt.	62	70
HONEY,	gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,	cwt	28 00	30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	10	9
Southern, 1st sort,	"	20	22
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	30	32
upper,	side	3	00
Dry Hide, side,	pound	16	19
upper,	side	2 50	2 70
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	25	28
Baltimore, sole,	"	23	25
LIME,	cask	90	1 04
TRANSFER, PARIS retail at,	ton	2 50	3 75
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel		
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	17 50	18 00
Navy, Mess.,	"	13 00	13 50
Bone, middlings,	"	none	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	11	12
southern,	"	10 00	11 00
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	48	50
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	60	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	40	42
Merino, 3/8 washed,	"	37	38
Merino, quarter,	"	34	35
Native washed,	"	32	33
Pulled superfine,	"	50	52
1st Lambs,	"	40	42
2d "	"	32	33
3d "	"	27	28
1st Spinning,	"	40	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	94	10
southern,	"	9	94
PORK, white hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18	23
lump, best,	"	26	23
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 273 Beef Cattle, 90 Sheep, and 300 Swine. PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Sales rather quicker, and prices a little higher. We quote prime at \$5.75 a 6.25; good at 5.25, a 5.75; thin at 4.50 a 5.

Sheep.—Those at market were not sold when our report was made up.

Swine.—One lot of 150, two-thirds Barrows, were taken on a contract at about 42c; a few were retained at 5c. for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

FOR SALE,

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young Flora, by Cowley; Granddam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Aug. 30, 1822—colour red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office. Jan. 16 tf

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

Boston and other glass suitable for Green Houses, of any size or quantity, may be had of LORING & KUPPER, No. 10, Merchants Row.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDER, EDITOR.

VOL. X.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1833.

NO. 34.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

ARABLE LANDS; GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE, &c.

Princeton, New Jersey, February 24, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—As you have deemed my remarks on the culture of Indian corn worth an insertion in your paper, I will proceed to state what I consider a judicious and profitable disposition of a portion of the land, which has been occupied by the corn crop. It may be necessary to say in the first place, the farms in this section of the country are generally large, varying from 200 to 400 acres, and from 20 to 50 acres on each farm is annually planted with corn; a portion of this is set off in the ensuing spring for potatoes, pumpkins, &c. say from 2 to 5 acres. And with the exception of those who still pursue the old system of open or summer fallows, the remainder is usually sown with oats; but the system of oat-husbandry it appears to me must give way to a course of crops which I consider better calculated to promote the farmer's interest, and of which I shall now proceed to speak.

When the corn crop has been ploughed the last time, say in the month of July, put on the small harrows, of which I spoke in a former communication and harrow the corn twice through each row one way; let another hand follow after the harrow and sow the land with clover-seed at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre; in consequence of the luxuriance of the corn at this season one row only can be sown at a cast and the seed must be thrown low or a considerable portion of it will be obstructed by the leaves and lodged around the stalks. After the seed is sown harrow crosswise twice through each row; the seed will soon come up, and if the season is favorable get considerable top before the winter sets in. The next summer it may be pastured until harvest, and then ploughed for a crop of wheat or rye which is to be sown in the fall.

What is decidedly a surer crop sown on land prepared in this way, than any other which I have seen practised. If it is desirable to mow the clover for hay or for soiling cattle, the ground may be prepared to mow by cutting the corn stubs close to the ground, and causing it to be rolled with a heavy roller early in the spring. I saw a field mowed last year, the first crop of which, I suppose, gave from one and a half tons to two tons cured hay per acre. The second crop ploughed in, the land manured, and the ground now occupied with wheat promising a fine crop.

This system of husbandry may be familiar to you and many of your readers, but to me it is in a measure new, having quite recently been introduced among us. It has been practised a few years in some sections of Pennsylvania, and in Warren county, in New Jersey, with great success. In Warren county it is customary to plough the land twice before sowing the wheat, which I believe is an advantage, provided the last ploughing can be completed two or three weeks before sowing, but from my little experience I would rather risk once ploughing, than to have the second performed immediately before the seed is

committed to the ground, as, besides the benefit which it derives from the atmosphere, I consider it highly important that land should lay some time that it may settle and be rendered more compact by the rains which may fall, which is perhaps of more advantage to a clover sward than to land which has been occupied by any other crop, owing to its extreme mellowness. That the quantity of roots in land well set with clover, and that too at the most vigorous stage of its growth, say one year old, must be immense no one can doubt; and this immense quantity of vegetable matter, and the crop of clover, is attended with little more expense than the seed, as I consider the benefit which the corn crop derives from stirring the ground, equivalent to the labor bestowed in preparing it for the reception of the seed.

I must say a few words on the subject of ploughing in green crops, and more for the purpose of obtaining some information from you, than from my light which I shall pretend, or expect to throw upon the subject.

For the benefit of any crop I would rather have the same quantity of vegetable matter which has grown beneath the soil, than that grown above the soil, or in other words would rather have the root than the top of the clover to plough in for manure, unless the land has been recently limed or a dressing of lime can be applied at the same time. In this opinion I may perhaps be singular, and am willing to admit the fact that I have never heard the same idea suggested by any other individual. I will, however, give you my reasons for forming this opinion, and if wrong, I beg you or some of your able correspondents to set me right.

It appears to me the portion of a plant growing above the soil must imbibe from the atmosphere a portion of its oxygen, and combining with the juices of the plant form an acid which is rather injurious to vegetation than otherwise; or perhaps, which is quite as plausible, an acid may be formed in the soil during the decomposition of the vegetable matter, the fermentation of which must be quite rapid where heavy crops are turned under, as the weather is generally warm when this operation is performed.

I should be much gratified to see your opinion upon this point, as I have no doubt it would be orthodox. My opinion is founded on the following facts:—having seen various green crops ploughed in, viz. buckwheat, oats, and clover, and the land sowed with wheat or rye, I have watched closely the results, and where land thus prepared, has been sown with rye without manure I have never seen any benefit from the vegetable matter thus buried in the soil, but in one or two instances when the green crops have been luxuriant it appeared to injure the succeeding crop of grain. Where manure has been applied with the green dressing, and wheat or rye sown, it appeared to be of considerable advantage, and when this operation has been tried on land recently limed, or a dressing of lime ploughed in with the vegetable matter, so far as my observation has extended it has been attended with uniform success. One fact which has led to confirm me in this opinion, is that in the

limestone districts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey farmers frequently plough in green crops, and consider it of great advantage, not only to the land, but to the succeeding crop, while in other districts, intelligent farmers who do not use lime have tried the experiment, and after being laughed at by their neighbors for throwing away a good crop, have abandoned it, believing they derive little or no benefit therefrom. In the county of Warren, they lime the land after they have turned under the clover sward, harrow, and then plough for seed. But, whether right or wrong, there is some mystery about this matter which for want of a knowledge of chemistry I am unable to solve.

My opinion in relation to it has been that the lime corrects a certain acid which may have been formed in the soil, sweetens the vegetable matter ploughed in, and prepares it to become food for the succeeding crop. Manure I suppose to act in the same manner though in a less degree.

If you think the above communication contains any thing calculated to promote the interest of the farmer it is at your service. But I fear I have been tedious. If, however, it should only be the means of drawing from you some remarks on the subject spoken of, I shall feel myself amply compensated for the little time and labor spent in its preparation. With respect, yours, A. C.

Our correspondent has entered on a wide field of investigation, and most of it so far as our knowledge extend, has been but little explored. Some old agricultural writers have denied the possibility of any acid existing in soils. They say the term *sour soil*, so frequently used by farmers, means nothing more than any barren soil. Later writers, however, maintain that vegetable acids, as well as mineral acids, have existence in some soils, and are often unsuspected causes of sterility. Dead acid plants are the most effectual in promoting the growth of *sour living vegetables*. And "the growth of sorrel is not only peculiarly favored by the application of vegetables containing acids already formed, but also by such matters as will form acid in the course of their decomposition. Farm-yard manure, and all other putrescent animal and vegetable substances, form *acetic acid* as their decomposition proceeds. If heaps of rotting manure are left without being spread, in a field the least subject to produce sorrel, a few weeks of growing weather will bring out that plant close around every heap—and for some time it will continue to show more benefit from that rank manuring than any other grass." * * * * *

"All vegetable acids, (except the prussic) however different in their properties, are composed of the same three elementary bodies, differing only in their proportions,* and consequently are all resolvable into each other. A little more or a little less of one of these ingredients may change the acetic to the oxalic acid, or that to any other.

* Carbon, Oxygen and Hydrogen.

We cannot doubt but that such simple changes may be produced by the chemical powers of vegetation, when others are effected far more difficult for us to comprehend. The most tender and feeble organs, and the mildest juices, aided by the power of animal or vegetable life, are able to produce decompositions and combinations, which the chemist cannot explain, and which he would in vain attempt to imitate.

"This ingredient of soils which nourishes acid plants also poisons cultivated crops. Plants have not the power of rejecting noxious fluids, but take up by their roots every thing presented in a soluble form. This acid also enters the sap-vessels of cultivated plants, stunts their growth, and makes it impossible for them to attain that size and perfection, which their proper food would ensure, if it was presented to them without its poisonous accompaniments."

Acid is always produced in one of the stages of fermentation, previous to the putrid or destructive stage, which terminates in the decomposition of the fermenting substance. Animal, as well as vegetable substances, generally, become sour before they become putrid, and it is only during or after the last stage that they can become food for plants. Lime in suitable quantities promotes the destructive fermentation by neutralizing the acid, which retards or prevents such fermentation. Besides there are acids in vegetables existing previous to fermentation such as the gallic acid in oak leaves, tanners-bark, &c. the malic acid in pomace, &c. which poison a soil unless lime is used with them as an antidote.—E. L.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Sir, I have a valuable Horse which is afflicted with a *bone spavin*. If you or any of your correspondents, can give any information through the medium of your useful paper how it can be cured (if there is any cure) you will greatly oblige a

YOUNG FARMER.

Franklin, March 1st, 1833.

From the Boston Courier.

CULTURE OF SILK.

SINCE the commencement of the present session of our Legislature, numerous petitions have been received from different parts of the Commonwealth, praying encouragement for the cultivation of the white mulberry, and the raising of silk-worms. These petitions were referred to the committee on Agriculture, and it is some weeks since that committee made a report in favour of legislative aid, accompanied by a bill proposing some small premiums by way of encouragement. After a short discussion on Friday last, the bill was recommitted, for the purpose of being amended and remodelled. An augmentation of premiums was also suggested, and the consideration of the committee called to that subject. Another suggestion was also made to the committee during the debate—that it might be well to extend the premiums proposed in the bill to the cultivation of other varieties of the mulberry, and especially to that by the name of *Morus Multicaulis*.

* Rulien's Essay on Calcareous Manures.

The *Morus Multicaulis*, or Chinese Mulberry, according to Kenrick's "New American Orchardist," (a book which is invaluable for the variety and accuracy of information it contains, and which should be in the possession of every person who owns a rood of ground) is a native of China, and is represented as possessing such decided superiority over all other species of the mulberry, for the nourishment of the silk-worm, as to render it probable that it will speedily be substituted for them in every region of the globe. It is not known that any of these plants have yet borne fruit in our country. It was unknown as a fruit tree in France till the year 1830, in which year it produced its fruit in great abundance. The fruit is long, black, and having an intermediate taste between the red and black mulberry. The leaves are large, ordinarily six inches in breadth and eight in length, and in some rich soils they have been more than ten inches in length. They are curled or convex on their upper surface, of a deep, shining green, and extremely beautiful.

The history of the introduction of this plant into Europe and America is somewhat singular and interesting. Perrotet, a member of the Linnæan Society of Paris employed by the government as a traveling botanist, found it growing in the garden of a Chinese cultivator at Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, to which place it had been transplanted from Canton. Perrotet introduced it into the Isle of Bourbon, and thence into Cayenne and France, about the year 1824. Subsequently it was sent from France to Martinique and Gaudaloupe, and other places.—We presume it is in greater perfection at Madame Parmentier's Horticultural establishment on Long Island, than in any other part of the United States. Mr. Kenrick introduced it into Massachusetts from that establishment, and from the garden of Messrs. Prince, on Long Island, in the spring of 1831, and has also received some of the plants from France. It has multiplied beyond all calculation. The numerous plants which are now disseminated in the diverse climates of Africa, Europe and America, have all been produced from the two individuals procured by Perrotet at Manila. It grows most luxuriantly in light, rich and humid soil, but will grow wherever there is depth of earth to make a covering for the roots. M. Perrotet left it flourishing in Cayenne in dry and barren soils. It also braves the most rigorous winter. It is easily propagated, either by layers, by cuttings, or by a single eye, placed beneath the surface, and shaded from the noon-day sun. We do not learn from Mr. Kenrick how or when it was transplanted to the United States, but it was probably very soon after its introduction into France. He states that, at Madame Parmentier's garden it had withstood the rigors of the last six winters uninjured and unprotected.

In the establishment last mentioned two crops of silk were produced in the summer of 1832.—The first were fed promiscuously on the *Morus Multicaulis* and other mulberries. The cocoons thus produced were about two-thirds white, and the remainder of an orange color. A suitable portion of these cocoons were collected for seed, without regard to color, which, being subjected to the hatching process, produced a second crop on the 30th of July. These last were fed exclusively on the *Morus Multicaulis*, and passed through the different stages of their larva existence in the short space of twenty-six days. The cocoons obtained from this

second crop were of a much larger size than those of the first crop, were of the whiteness of snow, and had a most beautiful shining appearance. Mr. Kenrick saw the silk-worms feeding with avidity on the leaves of this species of mulberry, and was informed that they had left eleven other species to feed on that.

We annex an extract from the remarks of M. Perrotet, published in the *Annales de Frömont*.

Among the number of mulberries, now cultivated by the Chinese, for the education of silk worms the *Morus Multicaulis* appears to be the most esteemed of all, not only for the facility with which it is propagated and grows, but still more for the essentially nutritive property which the leaves possess. We have been enabled to verify this important fact during the five years which we passed in Senegal. The characters which essentially distinguish this mulberry from the other varieties, are those which result, 1st, from the remarkable property which the roots possess of throwing up numerous small flexible stalks, without forming a principal trunk; 2d, from the great length which these stalks assume in a very short time; 3d, from the remarkable development which the thin, tender, and soft leaves speedily acquire, and the promptitude with which they are renewed; and 4th and lastly, from the extraordinary facility with which the stalks and branches strike root, as cuttings, without particular care, even before they have acquired a ligneous consistence.

Besides the advantages which have been already named, we may still add, that they are admirably calculated for forming regular plantations; it not being natural to grow tall or form any trunk properly so called, they can be placed very near without an injurious effect; and by bending down the stalks annually near the ground, a rich vegetation is produced with a complete development of vigorous branches and leaves; and finally it is easy to multiply them by thousands from the roots in the course of a year, and to form vast and regular plantations of them the second. But a few years then are sufficient to obtain considerable fields of them in full vigor, sufficient to support an immense quantity of silk-worms, and that with the greatest facility, as they are reproduced in a manner almost indefinite. Regular plantations of it can be found without difficulty, by planting the shrubs at a distance of six or eight feet from each other, a space sufficient for the extension of the branches, to facilitate the culture and for collecting the leaves. This last operation is so facilitated by the flexibility of the stalks, that a child is sufficient for furnishing the food of a large establishment of silk worms.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.

APPLY with a brush, a solution of Gum Arabic to the shells, or immerse the Eggs therein, let them dry, and pack them in dry charcoal dust. This prevents their being affected by any alteration of temperature.

Or, mix together in a tub one bushel of quick lime, two pounds of salt, half a pound of cream of tartar, with as much water as will reduce the composition to a sufficient consistence to float an egg. Put the eggs in this composition and let them remain till wanted for use. They will keep perfectly sound for at least two years.

As itinerant preacher, who rambled in his sermons, when requested to stick to his text, replied, "that scattering shot would hit the most birds."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Feb. 23, 1833.

From Capt. D. Chandler, Lexington, a natural apple raised from seed in Marlborough colour red and of good flavor.

From Cheever Newhall, Esq. a yellow apple with a slight tinge of red, smooth skin, name unknown, fine table fruit.

From Stephen H. Smith, Esq. Providence, four sorts of apples. The French Nonpareil, Belle et Bonne, Honey sweeting, (a valuable fruit) and the Seek-no-farther, a handsome red apple rather over ripe.

From C. A. Olmsted, Esq. of Cleveland, Ohio, the Belmont apple, raised from seed in Belmont, County, Ohio, a large, handsome yellow apple, broad at the stem tapering towards the eye, its external appearance is beautiful, its flavour fine, and would be a great addition to any collection of apples, however choice. Mr. Olmsted also exhibited beautiful specimens of Yellow Corn grown in the north part of the State of Ohio.

For the Committee. ROBERT MANNING.

Providence, Feb. 20, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—With this I send you a basket of Apples, containing four varieties. Should any of them be new to you and meet your approbation, I will furnish scions of such, at your request, for distribution.

On top you will find 2 pale striped apples, the French Nonpareil—ripe in October, past maturity. In the same layer 5 large red apples, the Seek-no-farther, in casing from October to March.

The next layer is the Honey Greening, keeps till June. The tree is healthy and very productive.

The bottom layer is the Belle et Bonne, very productive.

I am very respectfully, your obt. servant,

STEPHEN H. SMITH.

Mr. Cheever Newhall.

NOTICE.

A STATED MEETING of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held by adjournment, on Saturday, March 9, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Hall of the Society. Per order,

R. L. EMMONS, Secretary.

THE GENTLEMAN'S POCKET FARRIER.

We have perused a small tract, entitled "*The Gentleman's Pocket Farrier showing how to use your Horse on a Journey, and what remedies are proper for common accidents, that may befall him on the road.*" By F. TEFENELL, Veterinary Surgeon. Published by CARTER & HENDEE.

The author asserts that "*The remedies this little tract prescribes are simple and easily obtained, and never fail of a cure when the disorder is curable; therefore no man who values his horse should presume to travel without it.*"

"Small as this tract may appear, it will be found to inform gentlemen,

I. What methods are best to be used, if their horses fall lame;

II. What medicines are proper to give them when sick;—and

III. How to direct the operations and escape the impositions of ignorant men.

"In short, by the help of this treatise, gentlemen will be able to prevent a groom or farrier from injuring their horses by improper applications, and mistaking one distemper for another.

"The recipes are few and cheap, and contrived on purpose to prevent trouble and expense, by pointing out the best remedies at first, such as are easiest to be got, and such as make the speediest cures; and the reader may be assured they have been experimentally confirmed by a practice of sixty years.

"The book is drawn up in a manner calculated for a gentleman's pocket, supposing him upon a journey; and no man who values his horse should travel without it."

THE FOLLOWING ARE SPECIMENS OF THE WORK.

Sitting out on a Journey. Whenever you intend to travel, hunt, or only ride out for the air, let your horse's feet be examined sometime before, to see that his shoes are all fast and set easy on his feet, for on that depends the pleasure and safety of your journey.

Directions for mounting. Before you mount look round your horse to see if his bridle, curb, saddle, and girths are all fitted in their proper places. Always accustom your horse to stand firm and without a motion, till you are fixed in your seat, and your clothes adjusted.

Directions for going. When you would have him go, teach him to move by pressing close your knees or, speaking to him, without using whip or spur; for a horse will learn anything; and a good quality may as easily be taught him as a bad one.

Correction ill timed. Correction well timed. *An easy rein.* Most men whip and spur a horse to make him go faster, before they bid him. But this is cruel treatment to beat a generous animal before you have signified your mind to him, (by some token, which he may be taught to understand), who would obey you if he knew your pleasure; it is time enough to correct him when he refuses or resists you. Do not haul his head about with too tight a rein, it deadens his mouth; besides he will carry you safer, and take better care of his steps with an easy hand, than a heavy one, much depends on the quietness of the bridle hand. Keep your elbows steady, and you cannot hurt his mouth. Again, nothing discovers a bad horseman, (even at a distance) so much as throwing his arms and legs about; for it is easier to the horse and rider, and he can carry you farther by ten miles a day, when you sit steady upon him as if he were a part of yourself.

From the Kennebec Farmer.

HOW TO NAB A HOG.

MR. HOLMES,—I was once acquainted with a man who used sometimes to remark that a little thing was often larger than a great one; by which he intended that there was more saved by little things, which often occur, if done right, than by large ones that were not of frequent occurrence. I have lately seen a hog of considerable size moved from place to place without being tied or handled in the following manner. The owner, or the person employed prepared a bin of suitable size. When desirous of removing his swine he placed it near him, turned on one side into which he threw some corn or any food which the animal was fond of, and he would soon enter. The man stood by and righted the bin, and immediately placed on it a board and nailed it down.

He would then put his ben hog and all, without

any squealing into his sled, wagon or whatever vehicle he had, and away he went. When he arrived where he wished to deposit his hog, he knocked off the top board, turned down the bin, and exit hog, without any further trouble.

TO CURE BUTTER.

Beat up and blend well together two parts of best common salt, one part of brown sugar and one part of saltpetre. One ounce of this preparation is well worked into every pound of butter, which is then to be put up for use, in a close vessel.

Butter thus cured will appear rich and marrowy and will have a fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness nor tastes salt. It will keep good for three years, only observe that it must stand some 3 or 4 weeks after put up before used.

Heavy Oen. A pair of oxen, fattened by Mr. Eliza Graves, of Northampton, weighed 4185 lbs.

It is stated that 50,000 bushels of barley are grown annually in Springfield, Ohio.

Juvenile Rambler. A weekly newspaper with that title has been published about a year, is well conducted, and has obtained extensive circulation.

Weather. A snow storm commenced in this place about four o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. This like other north east storms, (according to Dr. Franklin's theory,) made its debut in Philadelphia about 24 hours before it began to puff and blow in this latitude. On the 2d, the weather became excessively cold, and on Sunday morning at sunrise, in Boston, the thermometer indicated 5 degrees below zero. In some places in the vicinity it sank to 13 below 0. On Tuesday morning, the 5th inst. in this city, the temperature was 9 degrees below zero!

ACUTENESS OF HEARING IN ANIMAL.

Cats and dogs can hear the movements of their prey at incredible distances, and that even in the midst of noise, which we should have thought would have overpowered such effects. Rabbits, when alarmed, forcibly strike the earth with their feet, by the vibrations of which they communicate their apprehensions to burrows very remote.—As an instance of the discriminating power of the ear of the elephant, we may mention a circumstance that occurred in the memorable conflict of shooting the maddened elephant at Exeter Change. "After the soldiers had discharged thirty balls, he stopped and deliberately snuk on his haunches. Mr. Herring, conceiving that a shot had struck him in a vital part, cried out, 'he's down boys! he's down!' and so he was only for a moment. He leapt up with renewed vigor, and at least eighty balls were successively discharged at him from different positions before he fell a second time. Previous to this he had nearly brought down the building of Exeter Change by furious lunges, flying round his den with the speed of a race horse. In the midst of the crash of timber and the hallooing of the assailants, he recognized the voice of the keeper in his usual cry, '*Chauce bite—Chauce bite!*' which was his command to kneel, and the noble beast actually knelt, and received a volley of balls that terminated his existence.—*Gardener's Music of Nature.*

AN ADDRESS

Delivered at Bridgewater, Nov. 7, 1832, before the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, by Rev. JOSEPH S. FLETCHER, of Rochester.

The ultimate design of Agricultural Societies is improvement. With them all else ought to be either subsidiary or subordinate to progress in the art, and improvement in the various methods and products of agriculture. Among the various means which this Society has adopted to subserve these objects, is the institution of a public Address on the day of anniversary. I regret that the lamented death of the distinguished individual whom you selected for your first orator, has devolved this duty on one but poorly qualified, either by a study of the science, or by practice in the great and difficult art of agriculture, to add any thing to the stock of present knowledge or present improvement. I have thought, however, that perhaps the half hour before us might not be unpleasantly, nor altogether unprofitably spent by noticing, 1st. the moral tendency and effects of agriculture on those engaged in it.

2d. Advert to the fact that agriculture is and from the nature of the case ever must, to a great extent be a progressive art and science; advertising also to some points where improvement is still needed.

I shall first notice the moral tendency and effects of agriculture upon those engaged in it. I use the word *moral* here, in its widest latitude of meaning, embracing all effects produced on mind and character.

That occupation it will be conceded is the most favorable to moral development which is attended by the fewest temptations, which furnishes the most salutary lessons of instruction, and which is most favorable to a perfect development of the bodily as well as mental powers. I say bodily as well as mental, because the mind sympathizes with, and in its character, thoughts and sentiments, is very much affected by the body with which it is connected. Probably no mind ever received a full development of all its powers, connected with a physical system deranged; or only partially developed. The various labors of the agriculturist bring all the muscles of the human system into daily action; thus causing a simultaneous development of them. This keeps up that just balance in the system which is indispensable to health, vigor and cheerfulness; and the fact that all his labors are performed in the pure air of heaven, gives tone, energy and durability to the system.—The result is that the firmest and most enduring constitutions, the finest modelled forms, and limbs of most nerve and power, must be sought for among an agricultural population. There too, you will find the greenest old age, the most uniform health, the most unaffected and constant cheerfulness and content, as well as the most frequent instances of longevity. Each of the professions and almost all other occupations and pursuits either give an undue exercise to *some muscles*, while they leave others dormant, or else the individuals engaged in them are confined in unwholesome air; either of which is sufficient to lay a foundation for disease and premature old age. If proof were demanded I would refer you to the fact, that while one in forty dies annually in our most healthful cities and manufacturing villages, not more than one in sixty five or seventy die annually in the most healthful agricultural districts.

* Calvin Tilden, Esq. of Hanson.

Agriculture beyond doubt, is pre-eminently conducive to health, robustness, vigor, energy, cheerfulness and longevity. "But what," you may ask, "has all this to do with the subject—with moral development?" I answer, no one will ask this question who has suffered years of misery from a deranged system, from feeble nerves—or from any other of the ills incident to sedentary habits, either in the study, at the merchant's desk, on the work bench, or from the unhealthy air and deafening din of a factory. Such will instantly recall their own experience, and by it will be convinced that a healthful mind cannot exist in a diseased body; that a mind brave as Caesar's, must be united to a body as robust and enduring as was Caesar's; else when the spirit begins to burn and brace up itself to brave danger, it will find the flesh cowardly. Courage, fortitude, decision and energy are incompatible with, and never exist in perfection except, in minds united with bodies fully, harmoniously and healthfully developed.

Moreover, agriculture is not only pre-eminently favorable to moral development by training for the mind a body thoroughly adapted to all its wants, ready to second and execute all its purposes, and capable also of enduring its most powerful and long continued efforts; it is also pre-eminently favorable, by presenting to the mind an endless variety of topics of thought and objects for examination. The agriculturist has to do with nature in all her variety of productions, in all her diversities of soil, in all her processes of vegetation. The atmosphere with all its changes, the seasons in all their alterations, are constantly soliciting his attention.—His companions in the field, are the gay songsters revelling in all the luxuriance of life and joy. He is constantly associated with nature in all her richness of beauty, loveliness, purity, majesty and cheerfulness; he has therefore the best opportunity for studying nature in all her processes and in all her productions both animal and vegetable; not in books which often are but mutilated copies or bad translations, but in the original. He stands at the fountain—at the spring-head, and drinks, or may drink the waters of knowledge fresh, bubbling from their hidden source. He lives and moves and breathes, not among the images and creations of poetry, but in the sacred temple where the realities are enthroned, of which poetry in its sublimest, sweetest, most melting, or most spirit-stirring numbers is only a poor description—a temple whose lofty arch is filled with the wonders and lighted up with the glories of its author, and whose apartments are all filled with the stores of his goodness and his love.

And moreover, the agriculturist has inducements greater than any other can have, to listen to and ponder the instructions which nature presents to every sense, to awaken indeed every sense to drink in her beautiful, melodious, odoriferous and palatable, and not less useful than palatable, instructions. His interest demands it, his success demands it, his happiness demands it. He cannot be an adept either in the art or science of agriculture without it. That, which curiosity or amusement prompts others to examine, profit requires him thoroughly to investigate, and what is not less favorable, his subjects can never be exhausted. Every repeated investigation presents some new wonder. On the other hand, the mechanic, the machinist, the manufacturer, the merchant, are confined by their employment to a comparatively few objects—the properties, parts and powers of

which, as far as his employment demands, are soon learned, and the principal effort which the mind is afterward required to make, is the acquisition of skill in execution.

Further, agriculture is pre-eminently favorable to moral development, because it presents fewer temptations than perhaps any other employment. It is said that "every trade has its cheat," and it was a maxim esteemed by the ancients worthy of recording for posterity, that "between buying and selling there sticketh iniquity"—certain it is that there is room for temptation to enter. Agriculture on the other hand does all that can be done to keep the door closed by which temptation enters—it removes the individual from the thronged streets and the haunts of the idle and vicious, and keeps him constantly employed—away from scenes unfavorable to virtue. Still more, nature is perfectly honest and faithful in all her processes, and he who holds daily communion with her cannot but imbibe her spirit. The vending of the products of agriculture, as well as their cultivation, does not admit of much deception.—The articles cannot be made to speak more than the truth, so that the agriculturist is obliged to form the habit of honesty and fair dealing.

Agriculture is also the parent and nurturer of patriotism; not that patriotism which vaunteth itself, while it all the while seeks its own, but that patriotism which leaves the plough midway the furrow, seizes the sword and flies without stopping to change its dress, to the point invaded, and which brings up the rear of the slowly retiring still fighting band, as it reluctantly leaves in the hands of the enemy the battle bill covered with the slain. Or rather, that patriotism which identifies its interest with its country, obeys its call, *raises*, as well as commands its armies—plans as well as executes, without reward—delivers its country, raises it to independence, and then, when a crown is within its grasp, spurns it and retires again to the peaceful and pure pursuits of agriculture, as the enemy of earthly desire.

We do not mean to say that patriots are not to be found among all classes and engaged in every pursuit. The history of our country proves that patriotism is peculiar to no class and no profession, but we do say, that it is agriculture's legitimate offspring. Agriculture attaches the individual to the soil, locates him, makes him feel that his own interests are indissolubly united with the interests of his country for his property is an integral part of the country. He cannot, as does the merchant, go from city to city, where gain happens to invite, stay so long as profit dictates and flee the moment danger lowers. He is the owner, and he well knows that when the emergency comes, he must be the defender of the soil. His feelings, sentiments, purposes and plans from childhood are formed and fashioned on this supposition; his labors in the field give him the muscular ability, his interest, when all nobler principles fail, give him the inclination and the requisite courage. It will ever be true, that agriculturists are the natural safeguard and defenders of a country, and though they may not be the first "to scent the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze," they will be the first to defend and the last to relinquish their rights, their immunities, and what plain sense dictates to be their country's weal. Like the satiated lion in repose, not easily roused, but when aroused, they are like the same lion, when he leapt from the jungle and roareth upon his prey. Thus did

their enemies find them on the plains of Lexington and on the heights of Charlestown.—*These were Farmers' battles.*

I might go on to show that agriculture is eminently calculated to nurture all their moral virtues in their genuine simplicity and sincerity, and though it does not give that artificial refinement and grace to manners called politeness, it gives what is more valuable, an open, manly, generous sincerity of manners.

The agricultural arrangements of New England have done more than most are aware towards forming that inexplicable and unique character, which distinguishes New Englanders and their descendants from all others of the human family, and makes them to foreigners a riddle not easily solved. The bearing of a New-England agriculturist is not that of a southern planter, formed by commanding slaves; nor that of the English landholder, formed by "grinding the faces," and receiving the supplications of a dependant tenantry. Nor does the New-England day-laborer exhibit any thing of the obsequiousness and servility of spirit manifested by the slave or the tenant. The New-England character and spirit were formed, by being both the owner and tiller of the soil; a character which is the result of feeling that the individual is an *equal among equals*, combining in it necessarily all the elements of liberty and self government.

(To be continued.)

From the New York Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF SILK CULTURE; AID FROM THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT REQUIRED.

THE Chinese, knowing the great value of the silk manufacture, closely guarded the secret of its management by the most rigid penal enactments, by which means they were enabled for many centuries to keep the silkworm from spreading over the world, consequently monopolized the whole business, which was a source of much wealth to their empire.

Many fruitless attempts were made by crowned heads to obtain the worms, and to learn the mode of their management, but for a long time without success.

The prospect of great reward at length put a few eggs of the silkworm in possession of the Emperor Justinian. From this small beginning all the silkworms in Western Asia, Europe, and America, have been produced. England, Holland, Germany, Russia, and Sweden, are fully aware of the importance of the silk business. France more than any other nation of Europe, is deriving her power and greatest resources from the culture and manufacture of silk.

Our treasury returns for several years past, show that the silk imported and consumed in the States is more in amount than the bread stuff exported. Silk may be successfully and advantageously cultivated in every state in the Union. Experiments have shown American silk to be superior in color and texture to the silk of any nation. Other agricultural labor will not be lessened by such culture. The condition of the poor will be much improved; the young and infirm will make good silk culturists.

The climate of England is too damp and cold to propagate the silkworm. America may yet reap great profit on the raw silk as an article of export.

Jay made no mention of cotton as an article of American production, in his treaty with England, 1794. The present year's crop of cotton is worth

about thirty millions of dollars. Many of our citizens, who about 38 years ago planted cotton seed, may be living witnesses of the fact that cotton is the first staple in the states. A large portion of those who are now planting the mulberry seed, may live to see raw silk the second grand staple of our country. The state of Connecticut has taken the lead in the growth and manufacture of silk. Many of her citizens are entitled to great credit for their persevering and patriotic efforts.

Mansfield has been engaged more or less in the raising of silk ever since 1760, and the quantity gradually increasing. Windham and Tolland counties have produced for the last year raw silk sufficient to employ fifty five looms, which would manufacture about 30,000 yards per year, say vesting and other broad goods.

Considerable quantities of silk goods have been produced by the enterprising perseverance of Mr. Rapp of Economy, in Pennsylvania. *Superior specimens of what might be accomplished by a judicious National fostering were exhibited last Winter at Washington, by the venerable and learned Mr. Duponceau.* Many other parts of the Union have produced specimens of silk stuffs and sewing silk; the latter article is found the most profitable, yet in manufacturing this, a great drawback to profit is experienced from not systematically understanding the art of filature, or reeling the silk from the cocoon.—In other countries, where sewing silk is manufactured, the tow of the silk is worked in, but we are obliged to make use of the best part of the fibre. Our sewing silk is stronger than the Italian, but in consequence of our defective reeling it is very wasteful, difficult to keep from tangling, &c. The finishing of piece goods suffers from the same cause.

It must be obvious that something is materially wrong in the silk operations of our people, or the manufacturing of it would ere this be entered into much more generally.

The culture of silk was attempted in Virginia a century and a half before cotton was brought into notice. The growth and manufacture of cotton has progressed with astonishing rapidity—the value of our cotton manufactures is immense.* It is now only 25 or 30 years since it was thought the ingenuity of our people would not be equal to manufacture as good and as cheap goods as the once celebrated India Baftas and Hummums. A very short period of experiment drove this very inferior trash from our shores. The bare mention of such fabrics being once in so general use in our country, causes almost as much risibility as the fact of importing building brick from Holland. Our cotton goods now find their way to the Indies; our bricks are equal to any in the world; and with a little national protection, we will soon cease importing silk, and have raw silk to spare for a profitable export.

Many of the states, by their public acts, have shown their very decided opinion of the immense importance of the culture of silk, as a great and commanding National object; yet still, this grand object lingers.

The chairman of our Congress Committee on Agriculture, 1832, speaking of the manufacture of silk, remarks, "On an experiment untried in this country, and requiring considerable capital, a reliance on individual enterprise would be at least

* The home consumption of raw cotton has increased 600 per cent, within the last 16 years, while that of Great Britain has only increased 220 per cent in 21 years.

problematical; and it is not to be expected that the several states will ever be found to act in concert so as to attain the result which a national operation is calculated to procure."

If the manufacture of silk should ever be undertaken upon an extensive scale in the United States, Congress must give us a National School, to teach the whole process of silk work, but more particularly the important art of filature.

The eight millions of dollars sent annually out of the country for silk, in its various forms, can be saved, and it is as well to begin now as wait another century.

A. W.

Lansingburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Bituminous Coal. The United States Gazette states in substance that a company called the "Philipsburg and Juniata Company" has been formed to open a direct communication between the inexhaustible mines of bituminous coal in Clearfield, and the Philadelphia market. Anthracite coal is not suited to many of the purposes for which bituminous coal is used, and it is intended by the Company to supply not only Philadelphia, but New York, Boston, and Baltimore with that valuable combustible.

Protection of Lambs and Geese. It is but little known, but is nevertheless a fact (says the Portland Mirror) that a little tar rubbed on the necks of your lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes among them, these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.

An Entire Swine.—John Satterthwaite, of Waynesville, Warren co. Ohio, recently sold a hog of his feeding, for \$25. The animal is only three years old, and is said to weigh *fourteen hundred pounds*—his length from nose to root of tail, seven feet six and a half inches—circumference round the loins, seven feet ten and a half inches.

Increase of American Tonnage.—It is stated in the New York Courier and Enquirer upon what is considered to be good authority, that there are now on the stocks in the United States, *one hundred and thirty ships*, averaging more than three hundred and fifty two tons each. Of this number it is said that upwards of seventy are built east of Boston.

Railway Anecdote.—A manufacturer from Manchester left home in the morning for Liverpool to buy cotton; having completed his purchases, he found on his return at noon, that his partner had made some large sales in his absence; and after a short consultation, it was determined that he should immediately go back to Liverpool, and secure the remainder of the parcel, which he did, and was at home again early in the evening, having travelled a distance equal to one hundred and forty-four miles by the turnpike road, in twelve hours, besides transacting important business.—*Miles on Railways.*

To Restore Manuscripts become Illegible from Time.—Moisten the writing gently with a decoction of gall-nuts, in which a little vinegar has been infused.

The land upon which Cincinnati, (Ohio,) is built, is said to have originally cost \$49. It contained 640 acres, or a quarter section. Now, (in 1832) some part of it is said to be worth 30 dollars a foot.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1833

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK FOR MARCH.

Early Peas. It is no matter how early in the season peas are sown, provided the ground can be stirred and put in proper order. The soil for peas should be light, but need not be very rich, especially for the dwarf kinds. But those which grow high require a strong and deep soil. Peas are rather injured than benefitted by fresh cow yard manure. "A fresh sandy loam (says London,) or road stuff, and a little decomposed vegetable matter is the best manure for peas." Soaking the seed in some fertilizing liquor, such as the drainings from a dung heap, or water leached from yard manure, and drying it with lime and plaster will be of service to the crop. If they are infested with bugs, put them for a few seconds in this liquor, made hot; dry them in the manner above mentioned, and sow them immediately. If this precaution is used, and new fields selected for their culture, it is said the crop will not be luggish.

Dickson's Farmer's Companion, an English work of reputation, states, that "It is observed, that the common pea, whether white or grey, cannot be reared to perfection in any field which has not been either naturally or artificially impregnated with some calcareous matter. And hence it is supposed to happen, that peas are rarely cultivated universally as a field crop, unless in those parts of the country where either lime, marl or chalk abounds, or upon strong clays; except indeed on the sea coast, where shell fish are often caught in abundance, and where the fields are manured with their shells in a state of mixture with dung. But it is remarkable that a soil that could scarcely have brought one pea to perfection, although richly manured with dung from their running too much to hauln, and, after blossoming dying away without becoming ripe, if it has once had lime applied to it, is capable, when properly prepared in other respects, of producing plentiful crops of peas ever afterwards."

The quantity of seed must be different in different cases and circumstances. It will depend on the sort of pea, the time and manner in which it is put into the ground, &c. Of the small early kinds, one pint will sow a row of twenty yards; for the larger sorts, for main crops, the same measure will sow a row of thirty-three yards. The allowance of seed, when sown broad cast, is from one and a half to three bushels per acre. London says, "In Kent, where immense quantities of peas are grown, both for gathering green and for selling ripe to the seedmen, they are generally sown in rows from eighteen inches to three feet asunder according to their kind, and well culti-

vated between. Pease, laid a foot below the surface, will vegetate; but the most approved depth is six inches in light soil, and four inches in clay soil; for which reason they ought to be sown under furrow when the ploughing is delayed till spring."

Dean's New England Farmer observes, "that changing the seed for peas is a matter of very great importance; for peas are apt to degenerate more rapidly than almost any other plants. Seeds should be brought from a more northern clime; for those which ripen earliest are best. I would change them yearly if it could be done without much trouble or cost. Once in two or three years is necessary." It has also been advised to set apart a row or two for seed, and select for that purpose the earliest pods as soon as they become ripe.

Willis's Domestic Encyclopedia observes, that "It is a great error in those persons, who sow the rows of tall growing peas close together. It is much better in all those sorts which grow six or eight feet high, to have only one row, and then leave a bed ten or twelve feet wide for onions, carrots, or any crops, which do not grow tall.

"The advantages to be derived are, that the peas will not be drawn up so much; be stronger; will flower much nearer the ground, and in wet weather can be more easily gathered without wetting yourself."

The same work recommends sowing peas in rows of circles, three feet in diameter, with a space of two feet between each circle; and if you want more than one row of circles, leave a bed of ten or twelve feet before you begin another.

KENNEBEC FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

We have received several numbers of a paper with the above title recently established in Windthrop, Me. It is conducted by E. Holmes, heretofore favorably known as a man of science, and published by William Noyes & Co.

The following extracts from the introductory address in the first number, ably develop the views and motives, which led to the undertaking; are well calculated to propitiate the public mind, to an enterprise, which promises great benefits cheaply conferred, and to enrich the community for a trifling compensation, compared to the value of the efforts by which the good results are effected.

"We have been gravely told that there are already more newspapers than are beneficial for the people—that we are crowding the market, and entering upon a bootless enterprise. It is true that every party, sect and creed, have their papers in abundance, and the Farmer and Mechanic support them, while, if we mistake not there are in the United States but six devoted particularly to the dissemination of knowledge in their respective employments. This little band have done much, very much in improving the condition and true interest of the country." * * * *

"The mode of culture must conform to the climate; consequently our plan or mode must vary in many respects from those farmers no further South of us than Massachusetts. Our peculiar situation also, having a surplus of good soil,—a comparatively spare population—high labor, and funds not over abundant, must necessarily cause our mode of management and general economy to be very different from that of our sister states."

We have no doubt from a perusal of such numbers of the *Kennebec Farmer* as we have been favored with, that it will prove a valuable accession to the agricultural and mechanical interests of Maine, and would recommend it to the patronage of all who would support and confirm those pillars of individual happiness, and national prosperity.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Tin. Last news from Washington, is such as to induce a belief that both the Enforcing Bill and Mr. Clay's Tariff Bill, have before this time become laws of the land.

Warren Bridge. A special committee of the Mass. House of Representatives have reported "that the proprietors of the Warren Bridge have been re-imbursed the money expended by them in and about the building of said bridge, and other necessary expenses, with five per cent interest thereon, and that, by the terms of the charter, the Commonwealth has acquired an absolute property in said bridge, and is entitled to the possession thereof."

Temperance Meeting at Washington. Extract of a letter to the Ed. of the Boston Courier, dated Feb. 26. We had a noble Temperance Meeting in the Capitol last evening, and it continued till after 10 o'clock, and held a large audience with the most intense interest. The speakers were Cass, Edwards, Cooke, Briggs, Sewall, Condit, Stewart, Wilkins, Reed, Tipton and Frelinghuysen. The proceedings of the meeting with the addresses are in the press, and arrangements are made to send them over our whole country. Tomorrow, it is the intention, unless the tremendous press of business should prevent, to form a Congressional Temperance Society.

Lotteries in Massachusetts. An able report in favor of the suppression of Lotteries by statute has been submitted to the Legislature of this State by J. T. Buckingham, Chairman of a Committee appointed to take the subject under consideration.

The Washington Globe says, "Mr. Clay has now abandoned the principle of his American System, and Mr. Calhoun has betrayed nullification. They are partners in a contra dance. For some time, they turned their backs on each other—they now change sides and set to each other. They will make a match of it. In plain English, we have a new coalition."

Black List. The merchants of Batavia have united and agreed to defray the expense of advertising every runaway debtor. This is a good plan, and one that we should like to see adopted by our merchants here. We shall advertise every person that defrauds or refuses to pay us, whether they run away or not.—*Le Roy Gazette.*

A paragraph for the Ladies.—Doctor Mussey states that greater numbers annually die among the female sex by the use of the corset, than are destroyed among the other sex by the use of spirituous liquors in the same time! It has been estimated that more than fifty thousand men die in the United States every year in consequence of the immoderate use of ardent spirits. For fear of being accused of exaggeration upon this fearful

* Farmer's Guide.

subject, let it be stated that thirty thousand females die in this country every year in consequence of wearing corsets. This is doubtless below the number which should be set down; but it makes enough to excite the attention of every head of a family, and of every well wisher of the human race. Thirty thousand per year makes eighty-four for every day in the year, sacrificed at the cruel altar of fashion!—Thus, we venture to say, is a sacrifice of life which knows no parallel.—*State Herald.*

CHINESE MULBERRY.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs "A Subscriber," and solicits information respecting the purchase of the genuine seed of the Morns Mulberry, is informed that we believe this kind of mulberry is rarely if ever propagated by seed, which is very minute and produced in very small quantity. But it is easily reproduced by slips, layers, or cuttings. These will be for sale this spring at the New England Farmer office.

SEED TEA WHEAT.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of Spring Wheat, for sale at the Seed Store No. 51, North Market Street, raised in the vicinity of Lake Erie.
One kernel of this Wheat was found in a chest of Tea, at St. John, N. B. in 1823, from which this variety was raised. (See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, page 109, and vol. x, page 105.)
Persons in want of it will please apply soon.

feb 20

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

Boston and other glass suitable for Green Houses, of any size or quantity, may be had of
LORING & RUPPER,
No. 10, Merchants Row.

2m

FOR SALE.

60 bushels of prime four rowed **BARLEY** for Seed. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office.

feb 27

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SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

The greatest variety of Early Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in New England, many of which will soon be wanted for Hot Beds. The finest assortment of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Sweet Portuguese Marjoram, and Early deep Scarlet Short Top Radish Seeds, &c. &c. Among the European Cabbage Seeds are the true Early May Cabbage, (very early) the true Early Salisbury Dwarf Cabbage, (very dwarf and early) also Early York, Early London Butterhead, Savoy and other Cabbages, Early Curled Silesia, and Head Lettuces, Mignonette, Long Turkey Cuckumbers for forcing, (white and green) Early White Dutch Turnips, Puntatos, Lima Beans, Early Peas, Beans &c. comprising every kind of Seeds wanted in New England—warranted of the very first quality.

ALSO,

200 varieties of very hard-ome annual, biennial and perennial **Flower Seeds**, raised by one of the first Florists of the country, and warranted true kinds.—20 varieties for \$1. if feb 20

SITUATION WANTED.

As manager of a Farm, a married man, natives of Scotland, his wife capable of managing a dairy, can produce good recommendations, as to character, and the best method of Agriculture. Apply at this office.

feb 27

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PARTNER WANTED.

A Gentleman, now well established in the Nursery business, in Ohio, having a good assortment of Fruit Trees, &c. grow- ing, is desirous of taking as an active partner, a gentleman from the vicinity of Boston, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can give unquestionable testimonials as to his capacity, integrity and devotion to business. The location is one of the best in the State, having a water communication north to the Lakes, south to the navigable waters of the Mississippi, Valley, and east and west by the great National Road. For particulars of terms, apply personally, to Mr. Barrett, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.

feb 20

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass—Red Clover, (Northern and Southern) Red Top—Fowl Meadow—Orchard Grass—Tall Meadow Or Grass—Lucerne—White Dutch Honeyuckle Clover, for sale by **GEO. C. BARRETT, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.**

if

FRAMINGHAM NURSERY.

W. BUCKMINSTER offers for sale at his Nursery in Framingham, English Cherry trees, Peach trees, Pear trees, and Apple trees of the first quality. Also, a few Isabella Grape Vines. March 2, 1835.

WANTS A SITUATION.

AS A FARMER, a man with a small family who is well acquainted with his business, and can produce good recommendations. Apply at this office.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A GARDENER, who is well acquainted with his business, and can produce good recommendations. Apply at this office.

PRUNING.

THE Subscribers would be glad to undertake the Pruning of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. Their practical experience in Horticulture for many years, in England and America, recommends them to give satisfaction to their employers. Apply at this office.

WILGOT & WILSON.

SITUATION WANTED.

A MAN with a family, who is well acquainted with farming, and particularly the management of fruit trees, wishes a situation as foreman. Good recommendations can be given. Apply at this office.

MANURE AND HAY FORKS.

FOR SALE, at the Agricultural Ware House, No. 51 and 52, North Market street, 20 doz. Willis' Patent socket and strap, cast steel manure Forks.

50 doz.	do.	do.	German steel	do.	do.
100 "	do.	do.	Goodly car's 4, 5 and 6 prong	do.	do.
50 "	do.	do.	Common	do.	do.
50 "	do.	do.	Stump's shear steel Hay Forks,		
50 "	do.	do.	Goodly car's German do.		
50 "	do.	do.	Common do.		
50 "	do.	do.	Three prong do.		
50 "	do.	do.	Hay do.		

m 5

J. R. NEWELL.

FOR SALE.

MILCH Cows, Onions, Ruta Raga, &c. 75 bushels White Portugal and Red Onion.
100 do. Ruta Raga.
100 do. Chenango, Long Red and Pink Eye Potato.
50 do. best Yellow Corn.
20 tons best English Hay.
Cabbages of various kinds, Beets, &c.

Also,
2 new Milch Cows, excellent milkers.
A covered Milk Wagon and Harness.
10 do. Market do.
12 two gallon Milk Canisters, nearly new; Tunnel and Measures.

Chase and Harness.—An approved Horse Rake.
Near the Reed farm, Swanscot.
Lynn, March 5th, 1835.

3t

BROOKS'S PATENT DOMESTIC SILK SPINNER AND TWISTER.

FOR Sale, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52 North Market Street, Brooks's new invented Silk Reeling, Doubling and Twisting Machine. This machine is very plain and simple in its construction, is found on trial to be the most perfect and easy operating Machine that has been invented, to effect both processes of doubling and twisting at one operation, which is done with great despatch, and is no way liable to get out of order. It may be worked by any girl of common capacity of 12 or 15 years of age.

Specimens of the work may be seen at the above place.

J. R. NEWELL, Agent to the Patentee.

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QUARTERLY REVIEW, NO. XXVI.

FOR October and December 1832.—Containing: Philosophy of Apparitions; Announcements of the Poor Laws; Public Characters—(the Road; Salt; Zulrah; the Hostage; History of Chateaugay; Memoires de Louis XVIII.; Interesting Events in the Life of S. E. Seaward; Mrs. Trollope's Refuge; Mr. Ouseley on the United States of America; La Fayette et la Revolution de 1830; How will it work; Church Reform.—Just published by LILLY, WAIT, COLMAN & HOLDEN.

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AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW.

JUST published by RUSSELL, OGDONNE & CO., THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW, NO. XV. FOR MARCH, 1833. CONTENTS.—Duglison's Human Physiology—Journal of Massachusetts Convention.—Bush on the Millennium.—Kenrick's New American Orphanist.—Volunteer's Dictionary.—Dekinson's Version of the New Testament.—Caspar Hauser.—Francis's Discourse.—Tour in England, &c.—Workmen's Library.—Sayings and Doings at the Tremont House.—Ware's Life of the Saviour.—List of New Books

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM 18
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 50 3 00
" " " "	"	2 50 3 00
BRANS, white,	bushel	1 37 2 50
BEEF, mags,	barrel	11 00 11 50
prime,	"	6 75 7 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 00 8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	14 15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7 50
four week,	"	4 5
skimmed milk,	"	3 4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	38 43
southern, geese,	"	35 43
FLAX, American,	"	9 12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12 1 50
FLOCK, Geese,	barrel	6 25 6 50
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 57 6 37
Alexandria,	"	6 00 6 12
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	75 80
southern yellow,	"	65 68
Rye,	"	90 95
Barley,	"	65 70
Oats,	"	40 45
HAY,	cwt.	62 70
HONEY,	gallon	50 55
HOPS, 1st quality,	cwt.	28 00 30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	18 20
Dry Hide, sole,	side	16 19
" upper,	side	2 50 2 70
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	24 26
Baltimore, sole,	"	23 25
LIME,	cask	1 00 1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	3 57 4 00
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	17 50 18 00
PORK, Mass, inspected, extra clear,	barrel	13 00 13 50
Navy, Mess,	"	13 00
Bone, middlings,	"	none
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50 3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	1 50 2 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10 12
" southern,	"	11 12
TALLOW, tined,	cwt.	10 11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, Saxony,	pound	52 55
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	60 70
Merino, 3ths washed,	"	40 45
Merino, half blood,	"	37 40
Merino, quarter,	"	34 38
Native washed,	"	32 34
" Tulled superfine,	"	50 52
" 1st Lambs,	"	40 42
" 2d " " " " "	"	32 33
" 3d " " " " "	"	27 28
" 1st Spinning,	"	40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9 1/2 10
southern,	"	9 1/2 9 3/4
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6 1/2 7
POULTRY,	"	9 12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18 23
lump, best,	"	26 28
EGGS,	dozen	16 18
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35 40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00 3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 4, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 362 Beef Cattle, exclusive of 26 which were purchased in the country expressly for butchers, in the vicinity of Taunton, and were driven through Brighton. 450 Sheep, about 40 of which have been before reported. About 75 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—No particular variation from last week, we shall quote about the same, viz. prime at \$5 75 a 6 25; good at 5 25, a 5 75; thin at 4 75 a 5.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot which we have before reported, taken at \$2 50 each; two or three lots were sold, prices not known to us, probably from \$3, to 4. Also some beautiful wethers at \$5 50, 6 and 6 50.

Swine.—None at market.

WANTED.

A STEADY single Man, perfectly capable of managing the whole work of a small farm of 20 acres, with a good Garden. No one will be engaged who cannot produce the best recommendations as to sobriety, honesty, and having experience in the most improved system of Agriculture. A member of the Temperance Society, and a pious character, will be preferred. Apply at this office.

feb 13

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1833.

NO. 35.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer. **SELECTION OF SEEDS, IMPROVED VEGETABLES, &c.**

Camden, (N. J.) 3d Month, 1st, 1833.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—I observed in the N. E. Farmer, No. 22, under the head Agricultural Essays, No. 23, on the subject of seeds, the author says, "seeds not natural to the climate degenerate and should be changed annually," and, "that corn, barley, oats, and seeds of all kinds should be changed every year, it will pay the farmer four-fold for the trouble of doing it." This is a subject of great importance to the agriculturist, and should be fully investigated from actual experiment before it is implicitly adopted, as it is attended with much trouble and expense, in making these repeated changes. I believe some benefit may result from making changes and introducing a greater variety of sorts, and when we find good and productive kinds, of either vegetables or grain we had better endeavor to continue to improve them ourselves by proper care and cultivation and saving of the best for seed than depend upon our neighbor's care.—I, however, can speak from about forty years of observation and experience, that seeds not natural to our climate, instead of "degenerating" by care and proper cultivation have a tendency naturally to become more acclimated to our climate, and instead of making these annual changes it would be better for the farmer to endeavor to improve these good sorts than to be annually changing with his neighbors.

I expect it will be admitted that much has been effected in the improvement of the breeds of cattle and sheep, sometimes by a cross and again by selecting the most perfect in form and size, and raising a stock from the best milkers, for instance the short horned Durham, and Alderney breed, also Bakewell's celebrated sheep, these have all been derived from crosses, and selecting the most perfect. The same course I think will be found to produce the same beneficial results of mixing some kinds of seeds of the same species and improve from the best. I will now give an instance of a trial made by one of my ancestors more than sixty years ago; he planted some of the small kind of chicken corn (or as the children call it pop corn, from its bursting so handsomely when roasted on a shovel over the fire) which usually produces from four to eight ears on a stalk, with the common large Indian corn, and improved from that mixture, for a few years, until he got what he thought a good and perfect kind. This small sort was also very productive in leaves as well as in ears, which is of great importance as regards fodder, as some of our kinds produce but few leaves and are not worth much for that purpose. The product of this mixture is, generally, from two to four and sometimes six ears to a stalk. This same kind of corn has been annually grown on the same farm since that period without any other mixture, and to this time the usual product is from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. On the same farm and about that period and by the same person the like results took place with squashes; they are still grown there, and do not degenerate either in flavor or quantity.

About twenty years since dining with a friend of mine about 80 miles from my home, I observed some potatoes brought on the table. I was struck with their unusual white appearance, and their flavor was also excellent (at that time we rarely saw any but what were of a yellow appearance). On inquiry I found he had procured them from Long Island, about two years before. They had been recently brought from England, and were called Foxites or Fox's seedlings. I obtained a few and planted them, and have continued to do so, from that period to the present time without any change with my neighbors, they continue to be as good in quality and as productive in quantity, but I am always careful not to make use of the best for cooking or sale and plant the refuse. When this is done I do not marvel at the common complaint of seeds degenerating. It is a good practice and should be done every few years, to be careful when the potato crop is gathering, when a large number of good sized fair potatoes are found attached to a stalk to put them by and plant them separately for seed. I think it of importance for farmers not too hastily to adopt theory without being tested by actual experiment, by annually changing their seeds. I have found from an experience of nearly forty years a benefit from my practice of saving all kinds of seeds designed to plant, to make the selection from the best and most productive. This rule will apply to rye or wheat as well as all other seeds. The rye I now have, is the product (many years since) from a remarkably large seed, and the grain much whiter than common, and it is now generally sown in this neighborhood. Indian corn of any kind can be improved. It is my usual practice to go through the field previous to gathering the crop, and make the selection from the best shaped stalk with the most leaves and most productive in ears, attending also to the time of ripening, and by sowing some of the most early we can improve as to the time of ripening. By taking this care with our early pease we get them much earlier for market than formerly. I wish our farmers, more generally, would try the experiment for themselves of making a careful selection of seeds endeavoring to improve the kinds, and I think they would find as proportionate a benefit from it as they do from raising stock from the best cattle. Respectfully thy friend,

BENJAMIN COOPER.

By the Editor. We have taken the liberty to attach the name of the writer to the above valuable article, notwithstanding his intimation to the contrary. We have done so because the name of a judicious practical cultivator adds to the value of his communication.

For the New England Farmer.

CULTURE OF OATS.

In your "Agricultural Essays, No. 17," the writer says "Oats cannot be sowed too early."—Now it is a general practice among the farmers in Stratford our neighboring town to sow oats late; that is not until the first of May or after. They give as a reason for late sowing that early sown oats produce a large crop of straw, and a small crop of seeds, and that late sowing gives a small crop of

straw and a large crop of seed, and is a lighter tax upon the land. They generally sow on stalk ground, (after Indian corn,) plough early, leave the land in furrow, until sowing time, when they say most of the weeds have started and will be subdued by harrowing in the oats. It would be well for the farming interest to have this question put at test by those who can speak decidedly upon it. I myself have been in the practice of sowing early in April to give more time to prepare for planting. *Bridgeport, March 5th, 1833.* B.

By the Editor. The writer of the "Agricultural Essays," alluded to by our correspondent, is not alone in his recommendation to sow oats early in the spring. Dr. Deane, in New England Farmer, article Oats, says, "they cannot be sown too early in spring, after the ground is thawed and becomes dry enough for sowing. The English farmers sow them sometimes in February. But in a wet soil they sometimes answer very well, though sowed in June."

"The Farmer's Assistant" states that Oats require a soil and a climate sufficiently moist. Dry gravelly or sandy soils are the most unfit for this grain. In most climates it is best to sow oats as soon as the ground can be properly prepared in the spring; but where drought is not to be expected, they may be sown at any time that will enable the crop to ripen before the close of the season. London informs that in England the season for sowing oats is from the last week in February to the end of April. About the middle of March is preferred by the best farmers."

For the New England Farmer.

ADMEASUREMENT OF MANURE.

It would be desirable for the farming interest that there should be some mode by which to state what quantity of manure is used in raising certain crops which are reported for premium: a load is an indefinite quantity, a cord is a good and a very proper term if we could only understand each other what quantity is meant by it. I had supposed that an ox cart which would carry a half cord of wood—would with good top side and end boards carry a half cord of manure if well loaded and have as many cubic feet in it, and this is what I had considered in all the reports to be what was meant the half of what is called a cord. But it appears that I have been mistaken in making this calculation by the report of Mr. Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, in your paper No. 32, who makes 45 loads of 16 cords. Will you, Mr. Editor, have the goodness to fix the quantity which is to be considered a cord? B.

We believe that a cord of manure like a cord of wood, consists of 128 cubic feet, equivalent to a pile or heap, 8 feet long 4 feet wide and 4 feet high. Mr. Williams according to that admeasurement carried about 45.5 cubic feet to a load of his manure.

For the New England Farmer.

PATENT DOMESTIC SILK SPINNER AND TWISTER.

WITH confidence I introduce this Machine to the public which I have learned from experience to be the best of any yet in use; as I have tried various ways for reeling and spinning silk, but found nothing but what required too much labor and loss to be profitable until I made this machine. This can be used to draw the thread and twist at the same time, cocoons enough to make the thread of any size required, and make it as much or as little as is wanted for weaving, knitting and double and twist the sewing silk in the neatest manner; all with one operation by twisting it wet from the cocoon into a finished thread, smoother, stronger, and more even, uniting it in its natural gum, better than it can be after it is dried. Silk can be spun on this Machine from the cocoons into a thread with less expense or labor than linen, cotton or woollen yarn, and its steady drawing does not break the fibres, as was experienced on other reels.

There is another advantage in using this Machine. There is often a loss and perplexity from the silk's tangling, breaking and separating before it is twisted, but with this we may have it all saved and good with a little care in managing the cocoons.

I have had a piece of silk handkerchief spun, and woven in a common loom-reed and harness, which obtained a premium at Bridge-water Agricultural Exhibition. It wove as strong as any other cloth.

Any person, who purchases a Machine may learn to spin in two days, and shall have such instructions as are necessary to do it in the best manner gratis by coming to my house, or they may with a few days' trial, by following the directions, learn themselves.

Printed directions shall be furnished to the purchasers of each Machine, describing the exact process from the cocoons to warp and filling for cloth or finishing sewing silk. I have had completed on this Machine from the cocoons fifteen skeins of well wrought sewing silk in ninety minutes.

ADAM BROOKS.

Seitate, 31 Month, 7, 1833.

For further information relative to this Machine inquire at the Agricultural Warehouse No 52 North Market street, Boston.

PEAT FOR MANURE.

[Continued from page 233.]

By the Editor.

PEAT made up with sea-weed gets into heat, and appears to undergo the same change as when prepared with dung; but on employing the compost to raise wheat the crop was good, and taller than that raised by the common compost; but a week later, and did not come on to ripen so equally. As it was an object to obtain a compost by means of sea-weed, in order to make out of that article a permanent manure, which otherwise nourishes only one or two crops, it was attempted to prepare it by the addition of more sea-weed at the turning over of the compost, as also to try the effect of adding to the preparation a small quantity of animal matter, which in general may be procured without much difficulty near the sea-coast, and in the neighborhood of towns or fisheries, and both were found to answer in making a perfectly good preparation.

Peat was exposed, during part of a summer to the fumes of a putrefying carcase, and the experiment was varied by mixing it with ashes, lime-rubbish or otherwise. The peat proved a manure, but more or less weak; and as at the time it was supposed impossible to bring it into heat without mixture with fresh dung, or fresh vegetable matter, and heat was supposed requisite for a plentiful absorption of putrid vapors, these experiments were not carried further.

A considerable quantity of field turnips was laid up with peats, to be preserved from frost in the winter season. The turnips sprouted, and a considerable heat resulted; but the peat though rendered pliable and used as a top-dressing, did not operate as a manure; and when subjected to fermentation by reiterated mixture with hashed turnips and other fresh vegetables, it still turned out a poor manure at first, and afterward worse than none, the crystals of the sulphate of iron appearing on it.

The Author was never able to prepare peat by means of lime alone; but having received a very particular account of a friend having in this way not only brought it into heat, but raised excellent wheat, he made particular inquiry into the circumstances, when he learned, that the heat might be perfectly explained by the action of the moist peat on the burnt lime-shells, and that the wheat crop was as good on a corner of the field, where the lime and peat had been carted on, and ploughed in without any previous admixture, as where they had previously been mixed, laid up in a dung-hill, and turned over as a composition in preparation. In one instance, the mixture of peat and lime was found by the Author to be actually pernicious to the wheat crop; but the ensuing crop of oats was excellent. Tan combines with animal jelly, and loses its stringency; and sundry vegetable matters, such as wheat contain gluten; while the component parts of which gluten is composed, are very generally distributed among a variety of substances. At the same time in common temperatures, lime-water does not unite with the tan in peat, nor does urine. Hence, possibly, the gradual preparation of peat, in a certain sense, by exposure to the atmosphere, or mixture with the soil may be explained; while, otherwise, it may be retentive, for a time of qualities adverse to its decomposition, and even unfavorable to vegetation, in certain proportions.

Peat thrown into cow-urine becomes a sort of sleet or mud, resembling that of a well frequented public road in moist weather; and having been used as a top dressing, was found to answer as a good manure. Something of the same sort takes place if soap ends are used, or water of common sewers. The peat, thus converted into mud, should have been laid up in order to dry a little, and then should have been turned over, when it would have heated and undergone decomposition. But when these experiments were made it was not suspected that peat could form an union with animal matter under putrefaction, which would enable it to undergo an active fermentation, accompanied with heat, as if still a vegetable substance recently deprived of life.

It is impossible to prescribe with any precision, the quantity of compost required to manure particular crops or soils. Hitherto the Author has found it, when properly prepared, equal, and indeed in some respects preferable, to common farm-yard dung, weight for weight, during the first

three years, and to surpass it afterward. It has been inferred from the appearance and effects of the compost, that a considerable proportion of it is less volatile and soluble than dung; but that it, nevertheless, yields to the crop what is sufficient as a manure, when subjected to the action of the living fibres of vegetables, and in this way wastes slower; and lasts longer. Whatever be in this inference, nothing however, has appeared more remarkable than its superiority in maintaining (for four or five years,) fresh and nourishing, the pasture of thin clays, that had been laid down with it, and in making them yield well again when broken up, without any top dressing or new manure of any sort. When employed in this way the effect of common dung, laid on in the usual quantity, is soon over; the soil resumes its state of over consolidation, and the pasture grows unkindly. Hence such soils have the reputation of being seldom cultivated by the plough with advantage, unless with the aid of quantities of dung procured by purchase and much exceeding what such ground will yield by cropping, till enriched by several rotations, sustained in that adventitious manner.

The difficulty in adjusting the quantity of compost to be used for an acre belongs to manures generally, and appears to be little understood by the common run of farmers. Not only the riches of the soil to be manured, but the season of the year when it is to be applied, and the natural texture of the soil, and the state of tilth in which it is at the time, all require consideration. If the ground is loamy, the stirring it up well with the plough and harrow, brings up a fresh soil from below, and excites a general chemical action through the surface, which, with the aid of a little putrescent manure, operates like a full dressing with dung. If it is a hungry gravel, that is a sandy gravel with little loam, a considerable quantity of carbonaceous matter is required to supply its wants; and peat compost is, in fact, better for it than common dung, containing much more carbon and consuming much more slowly. In thin clays, containing a little poor sand, the compost appears in a wonderful manner to excite the vegetative power of this unpromising clay, if it has got in it a little calcareous earth. But in the rich clays, where there are in general both carbonaceous and calcareous earths in considerable proportions, the Author has had no experience, and would expect that animalized dung was of most consequence. But as to sands of all descriptions, and thin clays, and hazel loams, and other such soils, he can speak from experience of its advantages, and would recommend it in particular as superior in raising potatoes, and in furnishing what is requisite for turnip crops. It is natural to presume that the compost must be of singular advantage to chalky soils; but of these the Author has no experience, though he suspects that the practice of sowing dry peat earth may, in part, be derived from the want of disengaged carbon in such soils. If employed in land in a coarse state of tilth, a large proportion of compost is required in the same way as of lime or any other manure.

The compost answers also as a top-dressing; but for this purpose in order to prevent the withering and consequently imperfect solubility of the harder parts of the peats, when exposed on the surface the compost should remain longer than usual in the dung-hill, and a mixture of animal matter, by promoting decomposition, is of peculiar importance to its virtues. But when rich earth

can be procured, or vegetable mould, they appear to be the best of top-dressings, if animated either by a mixture of lime rubbish, or with ashes and animalized matter, collected from streets and common sewers. Peats mixed with lime for a twelve month, and used as a top-dressing, did no good for several years, while fat earth treated in the same way did a great deal immediately.

Peat ashes were not found to ferment peat, nor to operate as a manure, except for a single year, when they did raise turnips. In England they are, in some districts, used as a top-dressing for wheat; but the late very accurate chemist Dr. Keeney, found those there employed contained sulphate of lime, (gypsum) in a large proportion; whereas it was only in a very small one that any gypsum was found in the compost.

From the Genesee Farmer.

SOAP.

As this is the season of the year when most of our housekeepers attend to making soft soap for the use of the family, we trust a few observations may be acceptable.

Much difficulty is frequently experienced in this business, and many vulgar errors have been connected with it; and we have heard women declare that they believed their soap was bewitched. When the principles are once understood, the whole process is easy and simple. First, then, it is proper that housekeepers should know the properties of the component parts of soap.

There are two fixed alkalis used in soap making, viz. potash and soda. Potash is called the vegetable, and soda the mineral alkali. Either of these alkalis will unite with grease and form soaps; potash and grease make soft soap only, but soda and grease make hard soap. Both these alkalis have a strong affinity for acids—uniting with them, and forming what is generally called neutral salts. Thus potash and nitric acid form saltpetre; soda and sulphuric acid form glauber salts, and soda and muriatic acid, or spirits of salt, form common salt.

Now no woman in her senses would think of making soap with either of these salts; and yet the base of either, when separated from the acid, would form when mixed with grease, as good soap as if they had never been united.

There is also another acid which combines with these alkalis, which will equally prevent their uniting with grease as either of the before mentioned acids—that is carbonic. Now this acid is continually floating in the atmosphere unseen, and will combine with potash or soda whenever it comes in contact, forming a carbonate of soda or potash—neither of which will unite with grease to form soap.

Much of the difficulty which house-keepers meet with in soap making, arises from their ley having become more or less saturated with carbonic acid. Ashes which have laid long in a damp place, or become damp by any other means, will absorb carbonic acid, or if the ley is allowed to stand too long after it is leached in an open vessel, the same thing will take place. Lime is often placed in the bottom of the leach, and but few can tell why they do it. If the question is asked, the reply is—because it makes the ley clearer. Lime has a stronger affinity for carbonic acid than potash has, and of course will separate it from it. Common limestone is lime and carbonic acid;—when limestone is burned in a kiln, the carbonic

acid is separated by heat, and quicklime is formed. Now if this quick or fresh-burnt lime is placed in the bottom of the leach and the ley made to pass through it, it becomes purified from the acid, and the only thing necessary then to have it unite with grease, is to have it of sufficient strength. This may be ascertained by its specific gravity—to learn which, put a new laid egg into it; if the egg floats, the ley is strong enough; if it sinks, the ley must either be evaporated by boiling, or by again leaching it through ashes.—The grease made use of is the refuse fat of animals, and before it is united with the ley, should be freed from all the salt by boiling it in water. The quantity necessary for a barrel of good soap is about sixteen pounds, or half a pound to a gallon.

Soap, when well made, should be thick and salve-like, capable of being spread thin upon cloth without flaking or rolling off. If to such soap about an equal quantity of soft water is added, the soap becomes hard and liver-like, capable of being taken up in the hand. This many think is desirable,—especially the soap-boilers who make it for sale, as they make double the profit they would on the other quality.

Some housekeepers practice making their own hard soap. This is done by adding salt to the soap after it is well made, while it is yet boiling. The effect is thus explained. Salt is soda and muriatic acid. Potash has a stronger affinity for muriatic acid than soda has, and when they come in contact, as in this case, the potash decomposes the salt and combines with the muriatic acid, forming a muriate of potash—leaving the soda pure to form a hard soap with the grease; the muriate of potash will be found on cooling, in solution at the bottom, being of greater specific gravity than the soap. The salt should be added by small quantities until the separation takes place, which may be known by the soap becoming curdled; after which it should be allowed to stand until cold, when it may be cut into bars or cakes, as suits the operator. Many suppose that rosin is necessary to lard the soap. This is not the case, it is used as a matter of profit—not of necessity.

The common yellow color of soft soap is owing to the iron contained in it, as the oxide of iron is dissolved by potash. Where white soap is desirable, it may be made by substituting pearl ash or carbonate of potash, and abstracting carbonic acid by lime—and by using lard or other white grease, the purest white soap may be made.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

To make Green Wax.—Take two ounces of bees-wax, melt it, add one ounce of verditer; let the pipkin be large enough as it will immediately boil up; stir it well, and add one quarter of an ounce rosin: it will be sufficiently hard and fit for use.—*Kennebec Farmer.*

Cheap Wash or paint.—In answer to the inquiry of your correspondent W, in page 17, as to a white wash for fences and out-houses, I offer the following recipe.

To six gallons of hot water add three pounds of soap, three pints of oil of turpentine, or something like these proportions, and of white clay enough to make a wash of the proper consistency, which apply with a common white wash brush, stirring up and mixing the articles frequently with a stick. A red paint may be made by using red clay instead of white. Every part of the country in which I reside, affords fine clays for these purposes

and I presume they are to be found every where.

The expense of painting in this way a house of one story, 20 feet square, roof and walls, with two coats, I have estimated in labor and materials, at from four to five dollars, and the paint or wash is in a good degree neat, durable and useful.—*American Farmer.*

Scientific Excursion. We understand that Mr. Browne, whose efforts in the cause of Natural History we have often noticed in our columns, is prosecuting the excursion which his friends recently enabled him to undertake with great success. He has found several important portions of the Southern coast to a good degree unexplored by the Naturalist. We feel confident that his tour will prove highly satisfactory to all concerned.

PLASTER AND LEACHED ASHES.

MR. GOOSELL.—I have observed in your paper much said on the effects of plaster. From my own experience, I am much in favor of plaster. I use from three to five tons yearly; and when I apply it to corn, which I have done for three years past, I mix it with one half leached ashes, as they are leached for common family use, put it in a cart and shovel and mix it well. I then put one gill to the hill immediately after the first hoeing, and the same thing over after the second hoeing. I have tried the same quantity of clear plaster, side and side twice, and find the mixture to produce the greatest effects. The two ingredients, when mixed appear to produce a much greater power of attraction. My neighbors tried it last season, to great satisfaction, and will hereafter use them mixed even if the cost were the same.

Genesee Farmer.

J. SPICER.

FUNGI.

THE natural history of these plants is replete with interest, and they are constantly laboring for the general advantage. The quickness of their growth, says Professor Burnet, is astonishing, and the rapidity of their increase all but past belief.—The bovista, or full-puff-ball, has been computed to grow at the rate of many million cells per minute, upwards of a million per second; and to be, when at maturity, so many times larger than when beginning to germinate that figures shrink from the expression of the sum; and Fries asserts that he has counted in a single individual plant of the smaller kind called smuts, ten millions (!) spores, so subtle that they rise into the air like smoke; and hence, although lost in astonishment at their prolific powers, our wonder ceases that they should be every where dispersed and colonize every spot that affords fit nutriment for their growth. There are three groups or orders of fungi; blights, blasts, and mildews; puff-balls, truffles, &c. and mushrooms and toadstools.

In George Shaw's garden (under keeper to the Hon. Mrs. C. Oiley, at Madeley,) were grown this year, from three roots, the following potatoes. In number 367, weight 72 lbs. and upon a square yard of land: one of them weighed 2½ lbs. and twenty 36 lbs. the whole as above.—*Staffordshire (Eng.) Adv.*

Cotton.—Letters from New Orleans say that the news of the capture of the Castle of Antwerp, which reached there from Havre on the 12th, produced quite a stir in the cotton market, 6000 bales having been sold after dark.

supplied from his own farm with this most valuable of roots, of as good quality and in as great perfection as any the Emerald Isle can produce, without materially increasing the expenses of production. I might make a similar remark respecting fruit trees and the various vines and vegetables of horticulture. The improvement, however, most needed, and one, which, if supplied would do much to secure all others is a place or places, where agriculture will be thoroughly taught as a science and an art; where some at least from every town may obtain a *thorough agricultural education*, and become not only channels through which information shall flow, but who shall have all the power of example over their fellow townsmen.

The impression that rests on my own mind is, that we have entered but the outer court of Nature's Temple; that apartments of surprising splendor remain to reward our research—that science is the only guide that can lead us through and lay open to our view all its sacred recesses. I would say to this society and all similar institutions, go on and abound in your patriotic labors—raise, if possible, to the highest elevation, the agriculture of your country. Clothe her hills with richest verdure, and make her valleys rejoice; and let the bleating of the flocks mingle in harmony with the murmuring of the rills, and the roaring of the water falls, and the busy hum that comes floating on the breeze from the crowded streets of our cities and villages. It is the true 'American System'—the foundation of our prosperity, our liberties, and our government. I pretend not to a prophet's ken, but if I mistake not, the demon of discord and misrule must first subvert the agricultural arrangements of our country, degrade and vitiate its agriculturists, before it can lay the glory of America in the dust. To them, under God, is committed the salvation or destruction of our Republic. With their good swords they won it, and by them, when all other means fail, it must be defended, or go down to mingle its dust with the relics of ancient republics. Let us all remember that the day of harvest is coming, when we shall all reap for good or ill, what in this seed time of our being, we have sown—and let us sow only the good seed of honesty, truth, integrity, uprightness and propriety, towards Him who alone can bless our labors, save our country, and prepare our spirits to return to, and mingle again with the bright effulgence of his love, whence they flowed.

From the New York Farmer.

Importance of Selecting the best Breeds of Live Stock, particularly Swine.

MR. EDITOR,—I have noticed frequently and with pleasure, your remarks in regard to the importance of a careful selection of the various sorts of live stock in our country. If farmers were more particular to select the best breed of all the animals they raise, undoubtedly they would find it much to their advantage. There is perhaps in our country no animal in which there is a greater neglect than in swine; and it becomes every man who fattens a single hog, to look to it, that he gets one of the right sort. And if this is the case in regard to the man that has but one, how important is it for farmers throughout our country that they raise only from the best and most approved breeds. It has been thoroughly proved by several persons in this region during the last three years, that the advantages in the improved breed is greater than was before imagined. Trials have been made be-

tween the hogs of the common sort called good and a breed introduced into this neighborhood by W. K. Townsend. They were imported from England three years ago, and are called by him the Norfolk thin rind breed. They are small bone, thin rind, the meat very fine grained, remarkably thrifty, and inclined to fatten early, or will continue to thrive until 18 months old. It is not uncommon for fall pigs kept over the season to the next fall, to weigh from 335 to 460 lbs., and for spring pigs butchered in the fall to go over 300 lbs., and this without extraordinary feed.

One of my neighbors who, three years since, tried hard to get two pigs of the old breed to weigh in the fall 290 lbs. each, has the last season, with, he says, no more care or no better feed, made two of this breed weigh 660 lbs. He considers that he has gained at least 100 lbs. of pork on each hog, by the change of breed. These pigs weighed the 1st of April 24 lbs. each. A farmer, a few miles in the country, butchered two at 13½ months old that weighed rising 440 lbs. each, and he says he has given them the same care as he always had given his hogs; he asserts that he has gained fully 200 lbs. of better pork than he generally had, which he says he credits to the breed. An old Revolutionary Pensioner purchased one of this breed from Mr. Townsend's farm in the fall of 1831, then a sucking pig, weighing about 35 lbs. and as he had made one from the same pen, just butchered, weigh rising of 400 lbs. he declared that he meant, by next fall, to make this weigh 500 lbs. The hog was butchered, say the last December, and the old soldier has gained one pound over his mark. These facts are stated to induce others to try the experiment of selecting their pigs from the best breeds. I am convinced myself of the importance of it, and wish others, and especially Farmers, to practice on this principle. D.

New-Haven, Jan. 20, 1833.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

A wish to have others profit by my experience, induces me to send you, Mr. Editor, half a sheet of remarks on the culture of the Ruta Baga, as a food for domestic animals. I have cultivated from half an acre to three acres of this root every year for thirteen years in succession, and feel competent to give rules for its culture, and confidence in recommending it as a valuable and profitable crop.

The soil must be rich and dry; and the more it inclines to a sand loam the better. Clay is the worst, and wet soils will not answer at all.

Preparations. My general practice has been, to manure well a piece of pasture, or clover ley, from which the hay has first been cut, plough it handsomely over, and harrow it well.

Sowing, &c. I sow in rows, at two and a half or three feet, with a drill-harrow. The sooner the preceding operations succeed each other the better. I have sown broadcast, but the expense of thinning and culture is increased. A man will drill in three or four acres a day. We allow a pound of seed to the acre, though half this, properly distributed, is enough. Sow from the 26th of June, to the 10th of July.

Culture. I use a cultivator, that may be graduated to the space between the rows, drawn by a horse, as soon as the plants can be well distinguished. This is repeated in a few days, back and forward, and the implement carried so close to the

drills as to leave only strips of from four to ten inches, which are then thoroughly cleaned with a skin hoe, and the plants thinned to eight and ten inches distance. The cultivator soon follows for a third time, and if necessary, the skin-hoe, when the crop is generally left till harvest—the great aim is to extirpate the weeds, and to do this while they are small.

Harvesting is postponed as long as the season will permit. The roots are then pulled up, and laid on the ground, the tops of the two rows towards each other. The pullers are followed by a man or boy with a bill-hook, who with a light blow cuts the tops as fast as three or four can pull. Three men will in this way harvest, of a good crop, 300 bushels in a day. The tops are gathered into heaps and taken to the yard in carts, daily, for the stock until they are consumed. An acre will give from five to ten cart loads of tops. The roots are piled in the field if dry,—the pits two or two and a half feet broad covered with straw and earth, and as cold weather approaches, with manure, to prevent frost. N. B. With a crowbar make one or more holes on the crown of the pit, which must be left open, to let off the rarefied air and prevent the roots from heating.

Use.—The tops serve for autumn. As soon as the mild weather of spring will justify, I break through the frost, and take the contents of a pit to my barn, and cover the roots with straw or hay. From thence they are fed to my stock, being first chopped up with a *snik* (Dutch meat chopper,) or spade. They are excellent for sheep, especially for ewes that have young,—and hogs and horses eat them freely. Steamed, they are used in the north of England, for horses as a substitute for grain. I have fattened sheep and bullocks upon them with profit. They constitute, particularly from February to June, an excellent culinary vegetable for the table. A bullock will thrive fast upon two bushels a day, and will consume hardly any hay, and requires no drink.

Product and cost. My average crop has been 600 bushels per acre, though others have raised much heavier products. The cost, in manure and labor, when they are secured for winter, has been from two to three cents per bushel.

N. B. Cattle or sheep, fattened upon this root, should be kept from eating them for eight or ten days before they are slaughtered, otherwise the meat will have an unpleasant savor. J. B.

Albany, Dec. 26.

TO PREVENT BOTTS.

Soon after the bott-fly commences depositing its egg on the horse, take water a little more than blood warm, and with a linen or cotton cloth wash those parts of the horse where the eggs are deposited, moving the hand gently over them, and repeat the washing as often as once a week, till the fly disappears, and your horse will not be troubled with botts. This gentleman further says, that by the above experiment any man may be convinced that this recipe is a preventative of botts in horses; and we see no reason why it may not be effectual, as by this means the grub is hatched out, and immediately perishes for want of that warmth and nourishment provided for it by nature in the stomach of the horse.—*American Farmer.*

A SOCIETY called the Anti-Tobacco Society has lately been formed at New Paltz, in the county of Ulster, New York.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1833.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK.

Spring Wheat. In order to prepare seed wheat in such a manner as to prevent smut, the following process has been recommended by a judicious practical farmer.

"The only successful course is to prepare the seed about ten days before sowing time. This is done by selecting clean plump seed, passing it through water in a tub, about half a bushel at a time, and washing it and skimming off all matter that floats, then empty it into a basket to drain, then lay it on a clean floor and rake in two quarts of slacked lime and one quart of plaster to the bushel, and if too dry sprinkle on water and continue to stir it till all is covered with the lime and plaster. In this way you may proceed till you have prepared your whole seed. Let it remain in a heap one day, then spread it and remove it daily, until it becomes perfectly dry; it is then fit to sow, and you may sow it if the land should be quite wet.

"The quantity of wheat to an acre," (continues our adviser) "should be one bushel and twenty quarts. In the process of sowing you may not be able to apportion your seed exactly to the acre; therefore, when you have sowed and ploughed in the quantity proposed for the acre, you may gather all that remains, with the lime and plaster, and sow it on the whole piece of land, passing across the furrows. This will make it even, and cause a very equal distribution of the seed, which may then be harrowed. After the wheat has come up three or four inches above the ground sow one bushel of plaster to the acre, or house ashes equivalent as you please, or leached ashes, increasing the quantity."

With regard to manure for wheat it is the opinion of Judge Buel, that "the soils of New England being of primitive formation are not naturally adapted to the culture of wheat because they do not contain *all* the elements of this valuable grain. And that this natural defect can be remedied only by the application of animal manures, or manures containing the elements of animal matter." This indispensable animal matter he observed may be found "in bones, urine, horn, hair, night soil, in the refuse of the tanner, morocco dresser, tallow chandler, soap boiler, the offal of the butcher, the dung of fowls, soot, woollen rags, fish, &c. And the proper application of these substances will manure a crop of wheat."

Loudon likewise asserts "The manures best calculated for wheat, are allowed by all agricultural chemists to be animal matters and lime. The former has a direct influence in supplying that essential constituent to wheaten flour, gluten; and

the latter azote and lime, both actually found on the straw of wheat. At all events wheat will not thrive in any soil that does not contain lime. In this Sir H. Davy, Chapril, Professors Thayer and Grisenthwaite fully agree."

Lime is not only a necessary ingredient in every soil which is intended to produce a vigorous vegetation, but is wanted to compose a part of the substance of certain plants, and wheat is one of the number. No plant can grow in a soil which is utterly destitute of the ingredients, which constitute its substance. Lime then or some of its compounds is as necessary to raise wheat as it is to make lime mortar. Dr. Darwin, and other philosophers appeared to believe, that all the calcareous (or limy) matter existing in the world is of animal origin. Kirwan also found lime in barn yard manure, and lime as well as gluten may be furnished to wheat by all substances of animal origin. Sir Humphrey Davy tells us the chemistry of the manures, which act in small quantities, such as gypsum, alkalies, and various saline substances, has hitherto been exceedingly obscure. It has been generally supposed these materials act in vegetation in the same manner as condiments or stimulants in animal economy, and that they render the common food of plants more nutritive. However, it seems a much more probable idea that they are actually a part of the true food of plants, and that they supply a kind of matter to the vegetable fibre which is analogous to the bony matter in the animal structure."

Lettuce.—To obtain a constant supply of good lettuce it is necessary to sow it every month from the opening of spring to July for the main summer and autumn crops. For late autumnal crops you may sow in August; and if you have hot beds, frames, &c. you may sow in September, and so on through the fall. It may be sown broad cast, or in drills, with the rows from 12 to 15 inches apart; or it may be sown between vacant rows, intended for other plants, and pulled out for use before the other plants are large enough to be encumbered by it.

The common Cos Lettuce (*Lactuca Sativa*) has been grown in England for feeding swine and other domestic animals. Arthur Young informed us, in his *Farmer's Calendar*, that he first observed the sowing of lettuces for hogs practiced in a pretty regular system, on the farm of a very intelligent cultivator, (not at all a whimsical man) in Sussex. He had every year an acre or two, which afforded a great quantity of very valuable food for his sows and pigs. He adds that it yields milk amply, and all sorts of swine are very fond of it. And he thinks that the economical farmer, who keeps many hogs, should take care to have a succession of crops for these animals, that his carts may not be forever on the road for purchased grain, or his granary open for corn

often than is necessary. With this sort of green food some kind of meal or other dry food should be combined, as otherwise the lettuce is apt to prove laxative.

We shall not assume the responsibility of recommending the field cultivation of lettuce for feeding swine, neither shall we assert that some of the large and early kinds would not prove profitable for that purpose. This crop might, perhaps, be brought forward more early than potatoes or Indian corn, and if less productive than other vegetables usually devoted to forwarding swine, it may prove not less useful by filling a chasm in the routine of feeding which might otherwise be a troublesome and expensive vacancy. But sometimes farmers at a distance from vegetable markets have more lettuce in their gardens than is wanted for family consumption and may derive benefit from a suggestion that hogs will prove good customers for a surplussage of that article. The refuse leaves of lettuce are also said to be good food for geese and ducks. Perhaps the soporific or narcotic quality of lettuce, or the property which gives it a resemblance to opium may render it of some use in fattening swine and other animals. It predisposes to sleep, and sleep is favorable to fatness.

Radishes. For a bed four feet six inches by twelve feet two ounces will be required for the spring sorts, and an ounce and an half for the autumn varieties. They may be sown broad cast or in drills, but the latter is preferable, as allowing the roots to be drawn regularly with less waste. Rake in the seed thoroughly at least half an inch deep leaving none on the surface to attract birds.

It is observed in the *Domestic Encyclopedia* that "Radishes ought to be sown on very rich ground, and carefully tended, so as to grow quickly, if not they become stringy, in which state they are unwholesome and indigestible."

Cabbage. According to Rees' *Cyclopedia* it was the practice of the celebrated Bakewell and other cultivators, who followed his example, to drill cabbage seed where the plants were to remain. Care, however, in such case would be necessary to thin out the plants in season. Much injury arises to young cabbage plants from their being allowed to stand too thick which causes them to run up slender and weak. Probably if they were planted in the hills, where they are intended to stand for a crop, and thinned out in season, they would grow with stems as straight and strong as if they had been transplanted.

SEVERAL favors from Correspondents unavoidably postponed. The gentleman who requests a copy, or a re-print of a certain "poetical effusion," which he attributes to the Editor, is respectfully informed that we did not write nor do we know where to find the piece to which he alludes. We will, however, make further inquiries, and comply

* See a valuable paper "On the cultivation of wheat in New England," by J. Buel, N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 217.

MISCELLANY.

From the February number of *The Knickerbocker*.

RECIPE FOR MAKING SWEET-POTATO PUDDING.

Oh, bring me from far in a Southern clime,
The sweetest potatoes that ever grew;
Such apples of earth as the olden time
In its visions and prophecy envied the new
And wash them with lady-like lily hands,
Till they look as pure as the saffron light
That falls in the summer on lary lands,
From the moon in the depth of a cloudless night.

And let them be next of their skins beguiled,
But tenderly strip off the earthy vest,
As if you were flaying a sleeping child,
And were cautious of breaking its gentle rest;
And let them be pulverized next by the skill
Of the same white hands and the grater's power;
And a heaping up table spoon five times fill
With the precious result of their golden flour;
Of boiling hot milk add a full quart cup,
And next with five eggs, in a separate bowl,
Beat five table spoonfuls of sugar up,
And stir them well with the foaming whole.

Add one table spoonful of *eau de rose*,
Or salt a tea spoonful; and after these
Of butter an egg-sized morsel; and close
With a flavor of nutmeg, as much as you please.
Then bake it in a pudding—I pause at the name
To reflect on the puddings of days that are past,
And the prospects of more, which aspiring to fame,
And failing, I've lost to go hungry at last.

From the *New York Farmer*.

THE FUELISA TREE.

MR. SHEPARD the respectable and well informed conservator of the Botanical Gardens at Liverpool, gave the following curious account of the introduction of that elegant little flowering shrub, the *Fuelisia*, into our English green-houses and parlor windows. Old Mr. Lee, a nurseryman and gardener in London, well known 50 or 60 years ago, was one day showing his variegated treasures to a friend who suddenly turned to him and declared,—"Well you haven't in all your collection a prettier flower than I saw this morning at Wapping." "No! and what was this phoenix like?" "Why, the plant was elegant, and the flowers hung in rows like tassels from the pendant branches; their color the richest crimson, in the centre a field of deep purple." Particular directions being demanded and given, Mr. Lee posted off to the place, where he saw and at once perceived that the plant was new in this part of the world. He saw and admired. Entering the house—"My good woman this is a nice plant, and I should like to buy it." "Ah sir, I could not sell it for no money; for it was brought me from the West Indies by my husband who has now left me again, and I must keep it for his sake." "But I must have it." "No, sir." "Here (emptying his pockets) is gold, silver and copper; (his stock was something more than eight guineas.) "Well-a-day, but this is a power of money, sure and sure," "Till all yours, and the plant is mine; and my good dame you shall have one of the first of my young ones I rear, to keep for your husband's sake." "Alack! alack!" "You shall, I say, by—!" A coach was called, in which was deposited our florist and his seeming dear purchase. His first work was

to pull off and utterly destroy, every vestige of blossom and blossom bud; it was divided into cuttings, which were forced in bark-beds and hot-beds, were re-divided and subdivided. Every effort was used to multiply the plant. By the commencement of the next flowering season, Mr. Lee was the delighted possessor of 300 *Fuelisia* plants, all giving promise of blossom. The two which opened first were removed into his show house.—A lady came. "Why Mr. Lee, dear Mr. Lee, where did you get this charming flower?" "Here, 'tis a new thing, my lady; pretty is it not?" "Pretty! 'tis lovely! Its price?" "A guinea; thank you sailyship—and one of the two plants proudly adorned her ladyship's boudoir. "My dear Charlotte! where did you get it, &c. &c. "Oh 'tis a new thing; I saw it at old Lee's; pretty, is it not?" "Pretty, its price?" "A guinea—there was another left."

The visitor's horses smoked off to the suburb; a third flowering plant stood on the spot whence the first had been taken. The second guinea was paid, and the second chosen adorned the drawing room of her second ladyship. The same scene was repeated, as new comers saw the beauty of the plant. New chariots flew to old Lee's nursery grounds. Two *Fuelisia*, young, graceful and bursting into healthy flowers, were constantly seen on the same spot, in his repository. He neglected not to gladden the faithful sailor's wife with his promised gift; but ere the flower season closed, three hundred golden guineas clinked in his purse, the produce of the single shrub of the widow in Wapping; the reward of the taste, decision, skill and perseverance, of old Mr. Lee.

GOOD ADVICE.

It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skimming lightly over the thorns and briars that obstruct your way, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting your hard fate. The thread of a cheerful man's life spins out longer than that of a man who is continually sad and desponding. Prudent conduct in the concerns of life is highly necessary—but if distress succeed, dejection and despair will not afford relief. The best thing to be done when a evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

A REMARKABLE instance of the effects of religious enthusiasm is now creating considerable excitement in the northern part of the city. A young lady in a high state of enthusiasm suddenly fell into a swoon, and remained in that condition for several days. All efforts to arouse her were found ineffectual. Her eyes were fixed—immovable, and her pulse feeble. Her friends believing her dying, procured medical assistance, and she was at length with great difficulty called back to a consciousness of life. She awoke as from a dream; said she had been in heaven and hell, and told marvellous stories of her discoveries in the course of her migrations. The living and the dead were seen by her in their appropriate state of enjoyment or suffering; and all that was mysterious to her early senses was made plain. These things, of course, have excited much surprise among the credulous.—We understand her vision has been recorded and will shortly be published. —*Philadelphia Sentinel*.

In the Netherlands as soon as a girl has given a promise of marriage, her apartment and all the fur-

niture in it are decorated with garlands of flowers. Everything belonging to the bridegroom elect, even his pipe and tobacco box, are thus decorated. All the wine and liquor at weddings is called the Bride's Tears.

Science of the Fork. D'Archenholz asserts that an Englishman may be discovered any where, if he be observed at a table, because he places his fork on the left side of his plate; a Frenchman by using the fork alone without the knife; a German by planting it perpendicular into his plate; and a Russian by using it as a tooth pick.

PARTNER WANTED.

A Gentleman, well established in the Nursery business, in Ohio, having a good assortment of Fruit Trees, &c. growing, is desirous of taking as an active partner, a gentleman from the vicinity of Boston, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can give unquestionable testimonials as to his capacity, integrity and devotion to business. The location is one of the best in the State, having a fine communication north to the Lake, south to the navigable waters of the Mississippi valley, and east and west by the great National Road. For further particulars, apply personally, to Mr. Garrett, Publisher of the *New England Farmer*, Boston. Feb 20

PRUNING.

THE Subscribers would be glad to undertake the Pruning of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. Their practical experience in Horticulture, for many years, in England and America, recommends them to give satisfaction to their employers. Apply at this office. WILCOX & WILSON.

March 5.

FOR SALE,

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Holcar—dam Young Flora, by Arabis—Grandam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Aug. 4th, 1852—about red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office. Jan. 16

WHITE CLOVER SEED.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the *New England Farmer*, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, 1000 lbs. finest White Dutch Honey-suckle Clover Seed, imported from Rotterdam.

N. B. The quality of this Seed is considered superior to any that has been offered in this city for many years, being remarkably bright, pure, and free from that great pest, Canada thistle, which is frequently found in white clover seed of American growth. Farmers are requested to call and examine it. Feb 20

SEED TEA WHEAT.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of Spring Wheat, for sale at the Seed Store No. 51, North Market Street, raised on the vicinity of Lake Erie.

One kernel of this Wheat was found in a chest of Tea, at St. John, N. B. in 1823, from which this variety was raised. (See *N. E. Farmer*, vol. 8, page 105, and vol. 8, page 105.) Persons in want of it will please apply soon. Feb 20

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1833.

NO. 36.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

DETERIORATION OF FRUITS.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq. *Dear Sir*,—It is with pleasure that I at any time sit down to the task of studying the delightful subject of vegetable physiology—but it is with great reluctance that I present any thing to your readers in relation to it; aware, as I am, of my inefficiency to do it amply justice; yet, as it is a subject of great importance, especially so in our state of horticulture and gardening, and as I have not observed that any of your numerous correspondents have taken it up, I venture to make a few remarks, begging the indulgence of your generous and intelligent readers, for what errors I may have inadvertently made.

In all books upon gardening, we invariably find numerous rules for practice, but few reasons given why such a course, or such a practice, should be pursued. To be a sound theoretical, and at the same time a good practical gardener, has been denied by many; and I, indeed, till lately, it has been almost impossible to find such an one, yet at the present time amongst the wonderful advancements and improvements of the age, it is no uncommon thing to find both profound theoretical and practical ones. Formerly a gardener was judged of his merits as a grove of "pines," or "cucumbers;" now of his knowledge of the arrangement of an arboretum, or the science of hybridizing fruits and flowers, so as to produce, with success, new and improved varieties; these remarks are intended to apply to the English school of gardening. That gardening cannot be brought to the perfection in this country which it has attained in Great Britain, will not be disputed, yet it can hardly be thought possible, there are so many various obstacles to prevent. This, however, should not diminish the zeal of any in using their utmost exertions—nor discourage them in any attempts to rival in rural landscape, and the magnificent scenery of their grounds—nor fall short in variety and excellence, of the productions of the fruits and vegetables of our gardens, those of Great Britain, or the continent.

We are too apt, in the absence of knowledge ourselves, to sneer at the reasons scientific men often urge upon us to pursue; and we keep in the same beaten track which generations before us have gone, leading us oftentimes into error—regarding every new theory as an "innovator." But I come to the subject:—

The amelioration of fruits is of great importance, and should rank next to their propagation; by it our gardens are filled with superior and delicious varieties. Who would recognize in the yellow harvest, or the Pearmain apples, the insignificant acid crab? or in the luscious Beurre or the Capimont, the hard, pucky fruit found in the woods in their native state. Yet, this is true, the hand and band of man have been, and still are, striving to bring to perfection what nature as it were threw together in a rude state for us to take as it is, or by our mind and reason, to improve and render agreeable to our wants and wishes. There is a tendency in plants undoubtedly given by nature, to improve in quality by cultivation—just in

the same manner as animals become domesticated from the wild state, and made useful to man. By fertilization, by intermixing the pollen of one variety with the stigma of another, has of late become almost the only method; and in regard to the knowledge, and the manner in which it should be performed, just so sure are we of an improved variety. This method was not understood until the discovery of the sexes in plants, but it is now considered as the only controlling power, of which we have any knowledge.

The saving of seeds of fruit-trees is of great importance; the health, and state of the tree, the quantity—the quality—and above all, the flavor and beauty of the fruit, should be taken into consideration. For in the same ratio that the parent is deficient, the young seedling will partake more or less, of its nature. But there is I think a great error prevalent among our gardeners and horticulturists, which is the particular cause of my remarks, and which is fast leading us to bad principles; it is the practice which of late we have seen much engaged in, of getting new varieties of plants by grafting, or perhaps more properly, adding to our collections new kinds of fruits. That a majority of the new fruits we receive are fine varieties is true,—some, however, are not hardly worth having; the practice I shall allude to, has undoubtedly been the cause of our having so many synonymous fruits. A tree, or shrub, of superior variety is received by some of our horticulturists, who have the good fortune to be acquainted with our more distinguished transatlantic friends; it is set out with us and matures fruit, which generally prove true to the kind; grafts are then taken from it (sometimes even before it has shown a blossom) and other trees engrafted—the operation succeeds, and before these scions are one year old, they are cut to engraft again—they in their turn are cut—and before another year these are again cut—perhaps by this time, if all are supplied with scions, the tree may be permitted to bear, the scions have passed through so many different hands, that the original name may be lost, or if not, the fruit is so widely different in size and flavor that it must have a new name—or it is a new spontaneous variety. This is not all mere theory, but is founded in physiological knowledge, the original tree may be in good health, that upon which the first scion is grafted may not, nor the next, and so on, nor is the kind of stock of little influence; some melting pears may be rendered hard and breaking (and some breaking ones much improved) by the stock. Another important object in cutting scions is, that they be taken from a bearing tree, one that has acquired its growth; the more strong and vigorous the shoots, provided it be sound wood, not pithy, being by far the best. If, however, this should not be the fact, is it not better, or at least far safer, that every one should see, or have evidence that the tree from which scions are to be cut has borne fruit, and of good quality? It is, I think, but not attending to this simple practice, and the too greedy desire to possess new fruits, that our catalogues have become so incorrect from the multitude of synonyms. For trees are sold, and sold again and again, without the grower ever ascertaining by his own

observation, (not having the opportunity of seeing the fruit) the quality or the true name of the variety.

I have extended this to a greater length than I intended; but not so far as the subject may be in more capable hands. If, however, you should think these few remarks worthy your consideration, you are at liberty to insert them in your valuable paper, and at some future period I may again undertake to make some additional observations.

Yours respectfully,
Cambridge, March 8, 1833.

M.

For the New England Farmer.

SWINE.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Permit me to inquire, through the medium of your useful paper, the best method of managing sows with pigs. There has been a general complaint the past year in this section of the country of sows destroying their young. In rearing the young, both in the animal and vegetable creation, if there is any failure, we can, generally, by close investigation assign some physical reason and take precautions against the same effect in future. Whether there is any natural cause for the destruction of pigs, or it is owing to the management of them I know not.

Thousands of pigs are lost every year by farmers without any other investigation or notice of the case than their old sow has eaten or destroyed a fine litter of pigs. I wish that some of your correspondents would have the goodness to answer the following questions, viz:—

Is it owing to their being separated from the rest of the swine, or is it in the breed or nature of the sow? and whether a sow was ever known to destroy her first litter and protect her succeeding litters? Ought the sow to be kept separate from the rest of the swine several weeks or months previous to her bringing forth? Is there any kind of food which may be given to them to prevent them from eating their pigs? Lastly, what is the best form of a sty, and bigness of the yard to be occupied for manure, and for swine to run in?

A. CONSTANT READER.

By the Editor. We should be happy to receive and publish remarks from our correspondents, or any friend to agriculture, on the subjects of the above inquiry, and in the mean time will state what occurs to us relative to the voracity of this vicious animal.

The Farmer's Assistant observes that "Young sows will sometimes eat their own offspring, which may be prevented by washing the backs of the pigs in an infusion of aloes; and for this purpose the sows must be watched when bringing forth. It is said that supplying them with plenty of water at this time will prevent any mischief taking place of this kind."

Banister's Husbandry, an English work, has the following remarks on "sows devouring their offspring."

"So voracious is the swine that it is no uncommon circumstance for the sows to devour their

own offspring. To counteract this unnatural appetite, the breeding sows ought not to be stinted in provision when their yearning time approaches, and especially should be allowed plentiful draughts of warm comfortable wash, as they are frequently impelled to this practice from a deficiency of liquids; though there are some sows, which, notwithstanding every care, never fail to destroy their tender progeny, and therefore such as are addicted to this vice ought by no means to be kept as breeders."

In the *New England Farmer*, vol. v. p. 214, is a communication from the Hon. O. Fiske, on this subject, in which he observes that "It is not uncommon for sows to destroy their first offspring. It is more rare at a later period. In most cases, where I have inquired into the fact, whether in old or young breeders, I have ascertained that they have been disturbed in some of their essential habits—either from having been removed from their companions, their range restricted—or from being removed from one pen to another. All these changes, however, may be effected with safety, by allowing them sufficient time to become accustomed to them, four or five weeks at least. I have known sows do well with a second litter after having destroyed a first under one of the above mentioned excitements. Hence it would be unwise to condemn to death one which bid fair, otherwise, to be a valuable breeder, even for this most unnatural crime.

"A remarkable occurrence of this kind took place under my own view in the animal which has disseminated the Bedford breed of swine into most parts of the country. She had brought two litters at a season, when she could be safely indulged in a yard abroad. On the approach of the third she was removed to a warmer pen. She brought forth as usual, and at first did no injury, although she seemed constantly uneasy. At the end of the first week she killed one. In the course of the second week she despatched another; and at three weeks old she destroyed the third. Suspecting the cause, and to preserve the residue, I restored her to her old resort, where she became contented and treated the survivors with maternal affection."

This gentleman attributes the ferocity of these animals on such occasions to *hysteric irritability*, and supposes a second yearning might not cause a similar excitement. He says, "It is of great importance that swine of all descriptions, particularly those intended for breeding should be rendered perfectly tame and gentle, that their enclosures may be entered at all times, and on any occasion without giving alarm, and exciting their resentment. This is easily done by gentle treatment and early accustoming them to the brush or curry-comb. No animal enjoys it more, or derives from it greater benefit. While it increases their comfort, it adds to their health and growth, and serves in a great measure to correct their tempers and dispositions."

Dr. Fiske likewise enforces the importance of keeping swine warmly housed in an inclement season by the following statement:—

"Late in autumn I put two shoats, which I had selected for breeders, into a warm enclosure in my barn. Their size and other qualities were of an average with the rest, which remained exposed to the weather, except when they returned to their rest. There is at least a third difference in weight in favor of those which are housed, their keeping having been the same."

For the New England Farmer.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Talbot County, Maryland.

I HAVE long looked over your paper in hopes of seeing some account of the *New England trotting horse*, and as I have not been gratified, you will now much oblige me by answering the following queries:—

1. Do you know anything of this race of horses?
2. In what estimation are they generally held as to speed, bottom and durability on the road either in harness or under the saddle?
3. Are they characterized with long life and spirit?
4. What general color characterizes this family of horses; and what could a stallion of 5 or 6 years old be had for, delivered in Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the shortest notice?
5. What is their general form, whether that of the race horse or poney?

We are not acquainted with the race of horses alluded to by our correspondent, and would be much obliged to any friend who would answer or enable us to answer the above queries through the medium of our paper.—*Ed.*

From the American Farmer.

OUT-BUILDINGS.

Woodside, (Del.) Jan. 30, 1833.

MR. SMITH:—Allow me to offer a few remarks upon the subject of out-buildings, it is one our farmers are generally too little interested in, but which in my opinion ought to command their earliest attention; I allude particularly to shedding for the stock, contrived so as to hold their provender at the same time from a covering for them. I have myself given it a fair trial and am convinced of its importance; instead of building such very large barns as appears commonly to be the aim of our agriculturists, let them be of a sufficient size to hold all the grain and hay enough for the stock which is quartered under it, erect shedding connected with it of sufficient dimensions to allow all the animals which the provender will maintain to be kept under it, each having a separate stall; then they all fare alike, the coward as well as the master animal, and no hay is wasted, as each one can eat his own without being incommoded by the rest; the other, and I am sorry to say, by far the most general plan of giving them their hay in cribs, dispersed through the yards, is attended with great waste, as the hay from remaining in a bulk in the mow adheres together, is dragged from the cribs as they are constantly driving each other about, and always carry more or less with them, the most of which is dropt and trampled under foot, they also receive a great drawback from lying out at night exposed to all weathers, obliged to make

their beds where they best can, in the wet and dirty yards, (which they will always be in moderate and wet weather,) or if they have, as sometimes is the case, a shelter to go under, it will be occupied by a few of the master animals, leaving the others entirely unprotected from the weather; on my plan, all are sheltered alike, each one having a comfortable dry bed to rise on and allowed, unmolested, to enjoy his food and it. I believe in this plan one-fourth as many more may be kept on the same provender; my corn fields I feed in cribs, in the yard, which I give them at noon, but all the hay is eaten by them in their stalls. Perhaps it will now be proper to mention my plan of shedding, it joins with the barn on the west end, runs round the north and west side of the yard one hundred and thirty feet, forming an L, which protects the cattle entirely from the north and northwest winds, and leaves it open to the south, it is sixteen feet wide, a wall is carried up seven feet high on the back, with pillars next the yard, upon which the shed rests, the back from top of wall to eaves is nine feet, the front from top of pillars eighteen feet, is divided underneath into stalls eight feet nine inches long, and three feet nine inches wide, (they are required to be narrow to prevent the cattle from turning round after they are in their places,) each stall has a gate in front fastened with a wooden bolt, there is an entry back of them four feet wide, into which are funnels, convenient distances apart for putting down the hay; each stall has a crib, the width of the stall for both hay and meal, after putting the hay into the cattle, by going over the entry with a rake, none need be lost or trampled under foot; this entry connects with the entry of the barn. With shed and barn I stall sixty head, which at present is the number my farm is capable of maintaining. I have another shed, which connects with the east end of the barn, of the same width and height, but instead of opening towards the yard it is reversed and makes an excellent cart shed. Also under the same shed, a room is partitioned off for a tool house, in which are kept all our small working implements, so that when a hand is sent to a job, he need not spend half an hour or more in looking for a tool, which has been left where it was last used for want of a proper place to put it away. Convenient to the barn is a wagon house, divided over head into two rooms, one fitted up as a work-shop, (which is indispensable) the other a receptacle for many different articles; against this building is another for our larger tools, such as ploughs, harrows, &c. My corn cribs are on each side of the gangway into the barn—which is much more convenient for getting it out, but is rather more liable to be disturbed by vermin, under this is a cellar for Ruta Baga, which joins with the entry of the barn, trap doors are fixed in the floor for shooting the roots directly down.

I have written much more than I at first intended, and for fear of becoming tiresome, I will conclude, with my sincere wishes for increasing patronage to your very valuable paper. S.

Black Vels. Most persons when they wish to wash their black crape veils, use vinegar. Washed in coffee, or rubbed with a cloth wet with coffee, gives them a more glossy, black, brighter appearance. Bombazine dresses are cleaned in the same way. Coffee is better than vinegar, as it has less tendency to decompose the coloring matter.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held on Sunday, March 9, 1833.

A letter was received from J. R. Newell, Esq., accompanied by one of Lord Vernon's tillage hoes, a donation from Messrs. Thorburns, of New York. This letter having been read, it was resolved that the thanks of the Society be presented to Messrs. Thorburns, for their very acceptable present, and that Mr. Newell be permitted to use the instrument as a model for the construction of others, and that, thereafter it be deposited in the Hall of the Society.

Thomas H. Mason, of Charlestown, was elected a member of the Society.

Adjourned to March 16.

NOTICE.

The following books are now missing from the Library of the Mass. Hort. Society.

Anderson on Gardening. Duhamel Plantation des Arbres. Forsyth on the culture of Fruit Trees. Hints on American Husbandry. Hiphournes American Gardener. A volume of Horticultural Tracts bound together. Sinclair's System of Husbandry, vol. 1. Say's Entomology, vols. 2. Wheatly on Gardening. Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, No. 30. Horticultural Register, Nos. 1 & 8. Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening. Sweet's Florist's Guide, vol. 1.

Gentlemen having any of the above in their possession are requested to return them immediately.

R. T. PAINE, Librarian.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held on Saturday, March 16, the following gentlemen were elected corresponding members, Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, Williamstown, William Foster Redding, Esq., and J. J. Hitchcock, Esq., of Baltimore.

NOTICE.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held by adjournment at the Hall of the Society, on Saturday, March 23d at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. L. EMMONS, Sec'y.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Raising Ducks. A writer for the *Southern Agriculturist*, with the signature "Experimenter," has given some directions for rearing this species of poultry, which have the appearance of utility as well as novelty. After a number of unsuccessful experiments "in raising a bird which in its wild state is very hardy" he says:—

"The thought at last occurred to me that in the food with which we usually fed this species of poultry, we departed widely from nature, and that though the old ducks in their wild state fed on rice and the seeds of various grasses that are found along the edges of rivers, brooks and ponds, yet, that at the spring of the year when young wild ducks are hatched there are few seeds ripe, and it is questionable whether at that early age they feed at all on grains or seeds. There appears in the digestive organs of these young birds something unsuited to this kind of food—it passes through them without affording much nourishment. I had ascertained by dissection that their gizzards were filled not with vegetable food, but with the fragments of small craw-fish, worms, and

various aquatic insects, as well as the spawn of fishes; and I determined in the following year to try the effects of animal food. In due time my young ducks were hatched, beef was given them at first, after having been chopped very fine; this they devoured greedily and ate it in preference to all kinds of vegetable food. The effect upon their health and growth was immediate and surprising. They appeared to grow faster than any other poultry—in a few weeks they were out of danger, and a few months fit for the table. As beef was expensive I tried cheaper kinds of food, such as baskets of animals, crabs, fishes, &c. The result was equally favorable. I was now satisfied that in the article of food the end was attained by simply giving the young ducks animal food.

Tea. Most ladies consider it sufficient that the tea-kettle has boiled, and not that the water be always boiling hot when it is poured into the tea-pot. To make a good dish of tea, scald the tea-pot, put in the tea, pour on two or three table-spoonfuls of water; let it stand a few seconds, and then fill up with the water boiling hot every time the tea-pot is filled; the kettle should be previously put on the fire.

Invention and Economy. The Editor of the Eastern Centinel, says, that an ingenious Tavern-keeper, of that Borough, has succeeded in the profitable desideratum of making his fire pay for itself, by burning lime-stone and coal together, in equal parts. The fire must be kindled in the morning with pure coal, but through the day rather more lime-stone than coal is used. He thus saves several bushels of coal per week and procures several bushels of lime. To all appearance the stoves emitted as much caloric as when filled with pure coal—the cylinder was as usual, in a red heat.

Transplanting from Hot-beds. After raising plants in the hot-bed some little experience is necessary to insure success in removing them to open ground. The common error which is committed in this business is, planting them out before the weather becomes warm enough to keep up the vegetable circulation; and the consequence is, that during the rainy weather the plants look water soaked and perish; but if the weather continues dry and cold, tender plants will wilt and die. Each plant requires a certain degree of heat to cause it to flourish—some more and some less, and due reference should be had to this in removing them. Cabbages thrive best in cool, moist weather; but melons and cucumbers require a greater degree of heat, and of course should not be transplanted until the weather becomes warm enough to cause the yellow locust to be in full leaf.

—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Southern Planter.

RAISING CALVES BY HAND.

Tarverville, Feb. 12, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—Having found you very desirous of communications connected with agricultural concerns, I have thought proper to recite to you my method of raising calves by hand, and thereby not only enlarging the dairy product, but actually rearing a finer animal and in less time. At one day old, the calf is removed entirely from the dam, and fed at first with milk fresh from the cow and in a pail in which the feeder may lay his hand, putting a finger into the calf's mouth by which the

little animal will soon drain the pail. By a little care and ingenuity in the feeder, the calf will presently either drink the milk, or thrusting its nose to the bottom of the pail, suck up the contents every drop. Having taught the creature to take its food in this artificial manner, proceed to add to portions of thin corn meal mush as much skimmed-milk as will reduce the mush to a proper consistency for suction, and render the mixture a full feed for the calf. Feed thus three times a day. Any child eight years old will take interest in administering to the little beast, and be fully competent to discharge the office of feeder for a number of calves.

Should the diet ever disagree with the calf, substitute fresh milk a time or two, and all will be well again. Probaturum est.

Yours respectfully, GEO. P. COOPER.

"THE reason why hens do not lay eggs in the winter is because the earth is covered with snow that they can find no gravel, or other calcareous matter to form the shells. If the bones of meat or poultry, be pounded, and given to them, either mixed with their food, or by itself, they will eat it greedily, and will lay eggs as well as in warm weather. When hens are fed with oats, they lay better than when fed on any other grain."

Fruits and Flowers.—The annual catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees and plants cultivated at the extensive nurseries of the Messrs. Winslip, in Brighton, fills a pamphlet of 40 closely printed pages, and is really worth examination to learn to what perfection the art of floriculture has attained in this country. The selection of roses is probably superior to that of any other establishment this side the Atlantic, there being upwards of three hundred desirable kinds, and many of them superb indeed and rarely seen elsewhere. They have the choicest variety of Scotch roses, and the most favorite kinds of that flower grown in England, presented to the proprietors by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin. They have too, more than forty varieties of the Pæony, some of them exceedingly rich; and ornamental shrubs, evergreens, vines, and creepers, honeysuckles, &c. without number.

A RECIPE FOR MAKING BEER.

Boil 10 ounces Hops in $3\frac{1}{2}$ pails of water one hour, or until the leaves settle at the bottom of the kettle. Then strain it into a 20 gallon cask in which must first be put 6 quarts and one pint of good thick molasses. Fill it up with cold water. Add one pint of brewer's yeast. Roll it over and shake it well. Let it remain in the cellar 24 hours with the bung out, after which it must be bunged tight, and in one week it will be fit for use. If bottled it will very much improve.

Fire proof and Water proof Cement. To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from the whey and mix it with the white of four or five eggs, beating the whole together; when it is well mixed, add a little quick-lime passed through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistence of a thick paste. With this cement, broken vessels, and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

THE supercilious, however refined are rude

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, October 10, 1832; being their Fourteenth Anniversary Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures. By WALDO FLINT, Esq.

AGRICULTURE, in its simplest form, was, probably, the first, and it is, undoubtedly, the most important, occupation of man. It lies, in fact, at the foundation of civilized society. The spontaneous productions of the earth, especially when aided by contributions from the air and the deep, may, indeed, afford a precarious subsistence for a small population, scattered over a wide extent of territory; but still, man, without other and surer means of support, ever has been, and ever must be, savage man. The degree of civilization and refinement, to which any tribe or nation of men may have attained, may be pretty accurately measured by the advance they have made in the agricultural art. I do not mean of course to be understood as saying, that agriculture can flourish alone, without the aid of the mechanic arts; but I do mean to say, that while all the arts mutually aid and assist each other, agriculture must take the lead in the march of improvement.

Hence we find, that under all well ordered governments, its improvement has always been an object of peculiar interest and regard. What raised ancient Egypt to the height of her grandeur? Not the fertility of her soil alone, enriched as it was by the overflows of the Nile; a rich soil is no blessing to an idle population. It was the laborious industry of her inhabitants; encouraged and protected by sound maxims of State policy, which made her the granary of the world. The Nile has continued, down to the present time, to make its annual contributions; and, while the monuments of her foolish pride still stand the wonders of the world, her fertile plains are trampled upon by the feet of reckless barbarians.

Rome, too, in her best days, was not less distinguished by her skill in the peaceful arts, than for her military prowess. Her best military commanders were also her best practical farmers; and "to neglect the cultivation of a farm was by them considered an offence, which merited the chastisement of the censor."

When the great northern hive sent forth its swarms of barbarians to ravage and possess the provinces of the Roman Empire, agriculture not only fell into neglect, but came to be considered a *menial* occupation. The only honorable profession, in those unsettled times, was that of arms. The lands were lotted out by the conquering generals, in large districts, among their favorite officers, who again subdivided them among their followers, and all were held, originally, on the condition of rendering military service to their respective superiors. Those, who were employed in husbandry, were liable to be called away, at any moment, from their business, to attend upon their liege lords, and it can be no matter of wonder, therefore, that the art should have become nearly extinct.

When, in the progress of time, the temper of the people had become more peaceful, and the tenure, by which estates were held, more secure, agriculture began again to revive. But, then, out of the feudal system, to which I have just referred, arose the laws of primogeniture and entails, by which family dignity and pride were to be sustained at the expense of justice and sound policy,—the evil effects of which on agricultural

improvement are felt, even in the most enlightened States of Europe, at the present day.

Agriculture has never, since the fall of the Roman Empire, or at least never until recently, except perhaps in China and some other portions of Asia, assumed its proper rank among the arts of life. It has generally been considered an occupation requiring less of science and skill, than almost any other art. It is true, the mere manual labor on a farm does not call for extraordinary skill; but to superintend and control all the various operations of farming, so as to make it a profitable business,—to adapt the crop to the soil and the climate,—to provide for contingencies and change the mode of cultivation, when circumstances require it,—all this, it seems to me, demands great judgment and discretion, as well as much science and skill. Dexterity or expertness is all that is necessary in many of the mechanic trades, and this may be acquired by practice. So practice will generally make a good mower, a good reaper, a good ploughman, but neither of these, nor all combined, will alone constitute a good farmer. In agriculture, *nature* produces every thing, and it is the business of the husbandman to direct her operations. He cannot, as may be done in some of the mechanic trades, follow on, year after year, in any one beaten track. He must study, and study diligently, the nature of the soil he has to deal with; he must watch its changes and trace these changes, if he can, up to their causes, so that he may learn how to preserve his lands in health, or, if they become diseased, what remedy to apply in order to restore them. Every year's observation should add something to his stock of knowledge. The productiveness of the earth is influenced by a great variety of circumstances, which wholly escape the notice of the careless observer; and the farmer, who should, in spite of experience, persist in cultivating his lands in a particular manner, either because his father did so before him, or because he may himself have found his course of husbandry profitable under different circumstances would be very like the physician, who should, on all occasions, turn to his book of recipes and make out his prescriptions, without studying the constitutions, and inquiring into the particular habits, of his patients.

In order to be accomplished in the art, the farmer should have some acquaintance with the *science* of husbandry. Not that every farmer is expected to be a philosopher, and "understand all mysteries and all knowledge;" but he ought, certainly, to know something of the compositions of soils and of the nature and properties of the different kinds of manures, that he may be better able to judge, what substances are wanted to preserve or increase the fertility of his lands. This he may, indeed, learn from experience, and experience, after all, is the farmer's only sure guide; but reading will supply him with hints which he may find exceedingly useful in conducting his own experiments. The practical agriculturist, I know, has little leisure for study; but he can find time enough, every week in the year, to read the *New England Farmer*, and the long winter evenings will afford him leisure, if he choose so to employ them, to become acquainted with more voluminous publications on the subject. I have said, *experience* is the farmer's only sure guide; but he will not be governed by his own experience merely. He will avail himself of the experience of his neighbors also, and will adopt in the management

of his own farm, any improvements, which they may have introduced in the culture of theirs. For the same reason, he should enlarge the circle of his inquiries, not confining himself to his own town, or state, or country. The farming tools and agricultural operations of Great Britain are very similar, in most particulars, to those of the United States, and many valuable treatises on the subject have been published there, which are now accessible to the American farmer.—Some of these will give him much useful information, and his own good sense will teach him to adopt or reject their mode of husbandry, as he may find the same applicable or otherwise to the condition of our own country.

In this country, from its first settlement, agriculture has always been considered an honorable, as well as most useful, occupation. Indeed, up to the time of the Revolution, it constituted almost the sole employment of the inhabitants. Manufactures, except the common household manufactures which are found in all new settlements, there were none; of commerce, there was next to nothing; and I cannot learn, that any of the most common mechanic arts were cultivated any farther than was absolutely necessary. It was the policy of the mother country to supply her colonies with every article which she could make at home. Her motherly kindness went even farther,—she could not consent, that her children here should have the trouble even of transporting the articles, which her bounty supplied them with. And in return for all this goodness, she only required that they should pay her, liberally, for her goods and their freight, in any articles of produce which she wanted and could not raise on that portion of the farm which she carried on herself. I take the liberty to quote the Preamble to an Act of Parliament, passed 1663, for the purpose of presenting, in a clear light, her disinterested regard for the prosperity and welfare of her colonies.

"In regard his Majesty's Plantations beyond seas, are inhabited and peopled by his subjects of this his kingdom of England,—for the maintaining a greater kindness and correspondence between them, and keeping them in a firmer dependence upon it, and rendering them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it, in the further employment and increase of English shipping and seamen,—vent of English woollens and other manufactures and commodities, and making this kingdom a staple not only of the commodities of these Plantations, but also of the commodities of other countries and places for the supplying of them. Be it enacted," &c. "The only use and advantage of American Colonies and West India Islands," it was said, "was the monopoly of their consumption and the carriage of their produce." England has continued, even since partition was made and the late Colonists have managed their portion of the farm in their own way, to manifest the same watchful care over the interests of her children. She says now, as she always used to say, that it is giving ourselves quite too much trouble to manufacture our own clothing, and is perfectly willing and ready to supply us with whatever we want in that line, ready made, and will take, in exchange, our cotton, rice, tobacco, and indeed, any thing else, which she must have and cannot raise for the supply of her own wants. She has allowed us, occasionally, to truck a little with her West India Islands—when they have chanced to be in a state of starvation; and has recently consented,

that we may go there, when we please, without molestation,—on certain conditions, however, which, as some think, give her the best end of the bargain.

But I have dwelt longer, than I purposed, on the Colonial policy of England. I intended only to have made a passing remark—that the policy, she adopted in relation to these Colonies, with the expectation of making them more dependent upon her, and of binding them more closely to her, was, probably, the best, which could have been devised, to prepare them, in due time, to assert and achieve their independence. Had they been left free to push their fortunes in any channel, into which inclination might have led them, it is a fair presumption, that they might have remained, to this hour, an appendage of the British Empire. The Fathers of New England came to these shores, deeply imbued with the love of liberty,—“not like other men, whom small things could discourage or small discontents cause to wish themselves at home again,” and the employments, in which they here engaged, were well calculated to fix and perpetuate this sentiment in their hearts and in the hearts of their children, while at the same time, they gave them the nerve and the muscle, which were necessary to brace them for the contest.

When our independence was established and the country had, in some measure, recovered from the effect of her seven years' struggle to secure it, a thousand new channels were opened to the enterprise of our citizens. Large fortunes were, occasionally, accumulated in the course of a few years, and the young and active and enterprising were tempted by the prospect of wealth, quickly, and as they supposed easily, acquired, to engage in foreign commerce or domestic trade rather than to secure a competency by agricultural pursuits, in which their gains, though more certain, would be less rapid.

An old English writer defines *English* gentlemen thus—“As for gentlemen, they he made good cheap in this kingdom; for whosoever studieth the laws of the realm, who studieth in the universities, who professeth the liberal sciences, and to be short, who can live idly and without manual labor, he shall be called master, and shall be taken for a gentleman.” In this country, for a while subsequent to the time of which I have spoken, the feeling, I suspect, was common with too many, that it was more respectable to live by one's wits, than by manual labor; as if honest industry could ever fail to secure esteem and command respect! The young men were too easily persuaded, by the prospect of light labor and great gains, to desert the country for the city, where, if they were fortunate enough to preserve their moral purity in the midst of temptations, the chances were greatly against their attaining the object of their desires. It may be safely asserted, that the industrious and economical farmer or mechanic is sure of a competency, in this country, while in the possession of health. But let a man walk through the business streets of one of our commercial cities, and after the lapse of ten or even five years, let him return and take his walk again through the same streets, and inquire what proportion of the former occupants are still there, prospering in business, and he will, probably, be surprised to learn, that there are so great uncertainties in trade. I have heard it estimated by persons of observation and competent to form a correct opinion on the

subject,—that, of the young gentlemen who commence business in the metropolis of our own State, not one in five meets with so much success as to induce him to continue his business. The career of many early terminates in bankruptcy, and of these, notwithstanding the well known liberality of the merchants of that city in discharging from further liability those who honestly surrender their property for distribution among their creditors, not a few continue, for the remainder of their lives, in a state of pecuniary embarrassment, which necessarily precludes them from obtaining any thing more than a bare subsistence. The same kind, though not the same degree, of uncertainty attends the business of merchandizing in the country. The reason is obvious; the merchant or trader necessarily deals much on credit, and if his business is large, his credits must be proportionally extensive; so that he stands responsible not only for his own honesty and good management, but for the skill and integrity of his customers. It is not thus with the farmer. His debtors may, indeed, refuse or be unable to pay, but his hands cannot take wings and fly away. They at least will stand fast; and he has the sure word of Providence, that seed time and harvest shall never fail. He deals with fewer individuals than the merchant or mechanic, and can, more easily than they, select his own customers. The productions of a farm, too, are always salable at fair market prices; for man must eat, though he will not work, and can no more

—“clay the hungry edge of appetite,”

—“By bare imagination of a feast,”

Then “he can hold a fire in his hand,”

“By thinking on the frosty Caucasus.”

Besides, there is seldom any necessity, that the farmer in New England, should sell on credit, unless he choose to run the risk of loss for the sake of getting something above the market price for his commodities. Neither can he be subjected to much expense or loss of time in sending his produce to market; for the busy manufacturing villages, which are springing up on every hand around us, as it were, by enchantment, will always furnish him, if they are suffered to continue and prosper, with cash-customers for all his surplus productions.

If money, then, be not the supreme good; if health and a competency are to be preferred to greater wealth, earned as it often must be, by anxious days and sleepless nights, let not the farmer repine at his lot. He may work harder than some who are engaged in other pursuits; but his sleep will be more sound and refreshing. He may not be able, after a life of industry, to point to heaps of hoarded gold, as the fruit of his labors; but, if true to himself and duty, he will leave a better legacy to his children. They will have been trained up to habits of industry, temperance, sobriety, virtue, and he will himself be “gathered to his fathers a shock of corn fully ripe.”

[To be continued.]

HATCHING CHICKENS IN THE BARK-BED OF A HOT-HOUSE.

A FRIEND of mine was very successful last year in hatching chickens in the tan-pit of a hot-house. His method was to place a half hoghead barrel in the tan, which was brought up all around it nearly to the top of the cask, and was merely covered with a flat board. The eggs were placed in a basket at the bottom, and covered with a piece of flannel. The heat required is 104 degrees Fahrenheit; a degree or two above or below that point will not

destroy the eggs, but the nearer it is kept to that heat the better. It may be supposed that it will require a great deal of trouble to keep it up to this nicety, but it is not so troublesome as may at first sight be imagined. It may also be asked, what advantage is to be derived from this process, when plenty of setting hens can be procured? I answer, that the chickens may be hatched much earlier than hens will want to set; in fact, the hatching may be commenced as soon as eggs can be procured; and, of course, the poultry to be obtained will fetch a much greater price from their early production. They may be easily reared by being kept in the house when they are hatched, until they are big enough to be put out of doors, which will be in about a fortnight or three weeks. When the cask is once at the proper heat, it may be kept up to the desired point without much trouble, for several months; and the average number of chickens will exceed what is obtained from hens. I have read a French work by De Reaumur, giving a very circumstantial and interesting account of hatching chickens, by heat produced by horse dung, and I have produced chickens by that means myself; but the heat requires to be very often renewed by fresh dung, and the place must be particularly favorable to the undertaking. There is also great risk of the germ in the eggs being destroyed by the damp effluvia arising from the dung, which causes the success to be very uncertain. Besides, every gentleman's gardener has a tan-bed at his command. I am also of opinion that many of your correspondents might connect a hot-closet with the stove used for heating their houses, or might allow the pipes for circulating hot water, where that system is adopted, to pass through it, by which means it might be kept up to the required heat with very little trouble. With respect to the tan-bed, it is reduced to a certainty by the experience of my friend. He has hatched several broods this spring, and I can assure you that the chickens brought up in this way have thrived and increased in size much more than those hatched and brought up by a hen; and that this has been proved several times, by a comparison between chickens hatched in the different modes in the same day.—*London Gardener's Magazine.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.

WE remark the following decision of Judge Martin, of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, relative to the duty of surveyors of highways, and the liability of towns, when roads are encumbered with snow, in one of the late journals. His opinion was that surveyors are obliged by law to render roads passable, when they are blocked up with snow, as much as they are obliged to repair roads that are out of order from any other cause—that towns are liable for damages caused to travellers by obstructions made by snow, as well as for damages occasioned by any other defect in a road, and that there is no difference between cases of roads defective from any other cause. The surveyors of ways are bound to keep roads in good repair at all times.—*Farmer's and Manufacturer's Journal.*

Drapery should never form part of the furniture of a room intended for music. It destroys reverberation, by absorbing the sound. A writer in the *London Quarterly Review* affirms that he sensibly felt a damp cast upon the voice of a singer in a small room, upon the entrance of a tall lady, habited in a long woollen cloak.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1833

FARMER'S WORK.

Manure for Grass Land, Top Dressing. It is wrong to attempt to take many crops of hay from any piece of upland without affording it manure; and although, as a general rule, it is best to break up, and take arable crops from land when it is manured there are important exceptions to this rule. Mowing land may be too wet, or otherwise unfit for the plough; and though much manure is wasted, when applied to grass land by its washing away by rains, and giving its fertilizing gases to the atmosphere instead of the plants it was intended to nourish, still there may exist cases in which its application to the surface of grass lands may be advisable. Mowing land in such cases, should, once in two or three years have a top dressing of some manure suitable to the soil. Gypsum or lime well pulverized will be well applied to clover growing on a dry soil. "Gypsum" says the Farmer's Guide" generally benefits all broad leaved plants, such as corn, potatoes, and most of the grasses. It is also good for young fruit trees. On grasses the best time to sow it, is when vegetation starts in the spring, at the rate of one bushel per acre, and the same quantity immediately after haying. Plaster has no effect on moist lands, and it has been thought not to be beneficial near the sea, but from some experiments, it appears that its operation depends more on the nature of the soil than its nearness to the sea coast."

Dr. Deane observed "If the application of top dressings to mowing ground were generally practised, and repeated as it ought to be instead of the general, or rather universal neglect of it, it would put a new face upon things. A vast plenty of hay, double crops, two cuttings in a year, and much increase of wealth to farmers in general would be the happy consequences." Sir John Sinclair, recommends top dressing a growing crop, when it is suspected that the land is not rich enough to bring a full crop to perfection, and directs that this should be done as early in the spring as the land becomes sufficiently dry to bear the treading of a horse without poaching; and after the manure has been applied, the land should generally be harrowed or rolled. Soot, ashes, and other light manures are thus most advantageously disposed of.

Louison says "The roots of perennial grasses, whether fibrous or creeping, never strike deep into the soil, and thus deriving their nourishment chiefly from the surface, top dressings of well rotted manure, repeated on the same field for centuries, form at last a thin black stratum among the roots of the grass, which produces the most luxuriant crops."

Most agricultural writers as before intimated condemn the use of barn yard, stable or putrescent manure on grass land, because it is apt to be wash-

ed away, or to become dried matter of little value by exposure to the sun and air. Undoubtedly manure of this kind will, generally, prove more serviceable when ploughed into the ground and used for corn, potatoes, &c. but in many cases it is not bad husbandry to use the strongest sorts of dung as top dressings for grasses. An English agricultural writer, whose works are well esteemed says "There is scarcely any sort of manure that will not be useful when laid on the surface of grass grounds; but, in general, those of the more rich dung kinds are most suitable for the older sort of sward lands; and dung, in composition with fresh vegetable and earthy substances, is more useful to the new leys, or grass lands. In Middlesex it is the practice of the best farmers to prefer the richest dung they can procure, and seldom to mix it with any sort of earthy material, as they find it to answer best in regard to the quantity of produce, which is the principal object in view; the cultivators depending chiefly for the sale of their hay on the London markets. It is the practice to turn over the dung that is brought from London in a tolerable state of rottenness, so as to be in a middling state of fineness, when put upon the land. It is necessary, however, that it should be in a more rotten and reduced state when used in the spring than when the autumn is chosen for its application."—*Dickson's Practical Agriculture.*

With regard to the season at which manure should be applied to mowing ground, a great difference of opinion prevails among farmers both in Europe and America. Louison says, "In the County of Middlesex, where almost all the grass lands are preserved for hay, the manure is invariably laid on in October, while the land is sufficiently dry to bear the driving of loaded carts, and when the heat of the day is so moderated as not to exhale the volatile parts of the mass. Others prefer applying it immediately after hay time from about the middle of July to the end of August, which is said to be the "good old time," and if that season be inconvenient, at any time from the beginning of February to the beginning of April.

The Farmer's Manual directs to dress [in March] with stable compost, hog-pen, or such other well rotted manure as you have, such grass grounds as you have neglected in autumn; three loads now may be equal to two then; but it is best to secure a good crop even now. Your winter grain should now be dressed with plaster, if it was neglected at seed time; your mowing grounds, which are on a dry soil will pay you well for a bushel or two of plaster, or a few bushels of lime or leached ashes to the acre. A mixture of lime and ashes, plaster and ashes, or of all those ingredients has also been recommended.

Previous to manuring your grass land it will be well to harrow or scarify it. Rolling has been recommended to smooth and consolidate the surface of grass ground, prevent the formation of ant-

hills and render the effects of drought less pernicious. But scarifying or tearing the surface with a harrow is better, as it opens the ground to admit manure to the roots of the grass; and thus the force of the objections to the application of putrescent manure on grass ground is in some degree obviated. After this process it is often advisable to sow grass seeds to produce a new set of plants and supersede the necessity of breaking up the soil to prevent its being "bound out," as the phrase is.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Latest from Europe.—An arrival at N. York brings London dates from Jan 23d and Liverpool from Jan. 24.

O'Connell's National Council met at Dublin Jan. 17th, and among other resolutions discussed was the following, viz. "That it is essential to the people of England that the system of tythes in that country should be extinguished, not in name only but in substance and reality."

On the 21st Jan. extensive powder mills exploded at Dartmouth, in Kent. The damage done for miles was immense; and in many instances, particularly in the neighborhood, in a number of houses not a whole pane of glass left. Seven bodies had been found, but it was impossible to say how many lives were lost at the time the news was published.

Ireland continues in a dreadful state. Combinations to oppress the laws, midnight marches and meetings, wounding cows, horses and sheep, as well as the inmates of houses, are the order of the day and the business of the night.

In the County of Kilkenny the list of outrages continues undiminished, either by the presence of increased constabulary force or the approach of cavalry. Details of attacks on 19 houses are given between the 7th and 13th inclusive in various parts of the country. In these visits the White feet severely beat and wounded three of the inmates, houghed two cows and a horse, and burned some stacks of wheat and out offices," &c. &c.

It is reported that Ibrahim Pacha has gained another and recent victory over the Turkish army.

Report of the Minority of the Committee on Manufactures. A late National Intelligencer contains Mr. Adams' minority report on those parts of the President's message which related to domestic manufactures. It is a very long as well as able paper, occupying three pages of the National Intelligencer. An analysis and extracts from this document are given in the Boston Courier.

The following is from a Liverpool paper of Feb. 4:—

Rumors have been prevalent, that the Government are planning for the abolition of slavery in our colonial possessions. Whatever truth there may be in the rumors to which we have alluded, it has long been evident to every man of ordinary observation, that "the fulness of time" has arrived when the delusion of gradual must give place to the certainty of immediate emancipation, using the word immediate to imply, not the instant disenfranchisement of the slaves, without looking to consequences, but the commencement of a system which shall, in a period to be fixed, and therefore limited, terminate in the total destruction of slavery. Public opinion, not the opinion of an unreflecting mob, but of the moral, and religious, and enlightened people of England, has sealed the monster whose days are numbered, and whose dissolution, at no very remote period, will be hailed with pleasure and delight by every lover of humanity and justice.

Since the above remarks were written, we have heard that the West India body, alarmed at the intentions of Government, and satisfied that Parliament will insist on the emancipation of the slaves, have expressed their willingness to fall into the views of the abolitionists, on the condition, that they shall be allowed to enjoy their present monopoly of the supply of the English market with the produce of the colonies.

MISCELLANY.

From the X. II. Sentinel.

TO THE LOVERS OF RUM.

THE author wrote the following lines for the Long Island Star more than twenty years ago, but he thinks it will suit the present time.

I've mused on the miseries of life,

To find from what quarter they come,
Whence most of confusion and strife;

Alas! From the Lovers of Rum.

I met with a fair one distress'd,
I ask'd whence her sorrows could come,
She replied, I am sorely oppress'd,
My husband's a Lover of Rum.

I found a poor child in the street,
His limbs with the cold, were all numb,
No stockings, nor shoes on his feet;
His father's a Lover of Rum.

I went to collect a small debt,
The master was absent from home;
The sequel I need not relate,
For the man was a Lover of Rum.

I met with a pauper in rags,
He ask'd for a trilling sum;
I'll tell you the cause why he begs,
He once was a Lover of Rum.

I've seen men, from health, wealth and ease,
Untimely descend to the tomb;
I need not relate their disease
Because they were Lovers of Rum.

Ask prisons and gallowses all,
Whence most of their customers come,
From whom they have most of their calls,
They'll say, from the Lovers of Rum.

MEDICO.

Roxbury, Jan. 31, 1833.

IN EARTH'S LOVELY DESERT.

Swiss Air—"Rais des Vaches."

In earth's lonely desert,

In regions above,

To mortals and angels

There's nothing like Love.

It brightens the landscape

Wherever we go,

And beacons like a star

On our pathway of woe.

When the myrtles of Love

Breathe their odors around,

Their music of Hope

Gives to silence a sound.

O! dear is the spot,

Where our glances first met;

There sorrow may linger,

Though joy may forget.

All melody breathing,

All sunshine and bloom,

Love sings to our cradle,

And garlands our tomb.

Far away—far away,

Where the bright planets roll,

O! there is Love's home,

In the hand of the soul!

ADVENTURES OF A FEMALE INDIAN.

ON Hearne's return from the mouth of the Copper mine, an incident occurred, strikingly characteristic of savage life. The Indians came suddenly on the track of a strange snow shoe, and following it to a wild part of the country, remote from any

human habitation, they discovered a hut, in which a young Indian woman was sitting alone. She had lived for the last eight moons in absolute solitude, and recounted, with affecting simplicity, the circumstances by which she had been driven from her own people. She belonged, she said, to the Dog-ribbed Indians, and, in an irrad of the Athabasca nations, in the summer of 1770, had been taken prisoner. The savages, according to their invariable practice, stole upon the tents at night, and murdered, before her face, her father, mother, and husband, whilst she, and three other young women, were reserved from the slaughter, and made captives. Her child, four or five months old, she contrived to carry with her, concealed among some clothing; but, on arriving at the place where the party had left their wives, her precious bundle was examined by the Athabasca women one of whom tore the infant from its mother and killed it on the spot. In Europe, an act so inhuman would, in all probability, have been instantly followed by the insanity of the parent; but in North America, though maternal affection is equally intense, the nerves are more sternly strung. So horrid a cruelty, however, determined her, though the man whose property she had become was kind and careful of her, to take the first opportunity of escaping, with the intention of returning to her own nation; but the great distance, and the numerous winding rivers and creeks she had to pass, caused her to lose the way, and winter coming on, she had built a hut in this secluded spot. When discovered, she was in good health, well fed, and in the opinion of Hearne, one of the finest Indian women he had ever seen. Five or six inches of hoop made into a knife, and the iron shank of an arrow head which served as an awl, were the only implements that she possessed; and with these she made snow shoes and other useful articles. For subsistence she snared partridges, rabbits and squirrels, and had killed two or three beavers, and some porcupines. After the few deer-skins she had brought with her were expended in making snare and sewing her clothing, she supplied their place with the sinews of rabbit's legs, which she twisted together with great dexterity. Thus occupied, she not only became reconciled to her desolate situation, but had found time to amuse herself by manufacturing little pieces of personal ornament. Her clothing was formed of rabbit-skins sewed together; the materials, though rude, being tastefully disposed, so as to make her garb assume a pleasing, though desert-bred, appearance. The singular circumstances under which she was found, her beauty and useful accomplishments, occasioned a contest among the Indians as to who should have her for a wife; and the matter being decided she accompanied them in their journey.

FRUGALITY.

HOWEVER small may be a man's income, there is one very certain way of increasing it, that is frugality. Dr. Franklin observes, in his usual forcible way that, "six pounds a year is but a groat-a-day. For this little sum, which, may be daily wasted either in time or expense unperceived, a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred and twenty pounds." Many humble men have risen to wealth by such small beginnings; but many more continue to spend the groat-a-day unnecessarily, and never cease to be poor.

EARLY POTATOES.

FOR Sale, Early Perkins POTATOES, by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport. Also, Isabella and Catawba GRAPE VINES of a large size. 24 m 13

EVERGREENS, SILVER FIRS, &c.

THE Subscriber being engaged in the Seed business, would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds and Evergreens from Maine; and being agent for G. C. Barrett, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y. orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing are requested.

WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me. March 13.

LEAD.

SHEET LEAD, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO. No. 1, City Wharf, Boston, March 13, 1832. 11

THE BLOOD HORSE SPORTSMAN.

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity to inform the public that the above-named Horse will stand the ensuing season at the Ten Hills South Farm, two and a half miles from Boston.—He has been induced to give this early notice for the two-fold reason, that the get of this horse promises much towards the improvement of the breed of that noble animal, and also to give the public an opportunity to avail themselves of his services.

SAMUEL JACQUES.

March 13th, 1833.

FOR SALE.

MILK Cows, Onions, Ruta Baga, &c.
To husband White Portugal and Red Onions.
400 do. Ruta Baga.
100 do. Chenango, Long Red and Pink Eye Potato.
50 do. best Yellow Corn.
20 tons best English Hay.
Cabbages of various kinds, Beets, &c.
Also,
2 new Milk Cows, excellent milkers.
A covered Milk Wagon and Harness.
Do. Market do. do.
12 two gallon Milk Canisters, nearly new; Tunnel and Measures.
Chaise and Harness.—An approved Horse Rake.

BENJAMIN BLANEY.

Near the Reed farm, Swansea.

Lynn, March 5th, 1833. 31

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

Boston and other glass suitable for Green Houses, of any size or quantity, may be had of LORING & KUPPER, No. 10, Merchants Row.

2m

BROOK'S PATENT DOMESTIC SILK SPINNER AND TWISTER.

FOR Sale, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52 North Market Street, Brook's new invented Silk Twisting, Doubling and Twisting Machine. This machine is a very plain and simple in its construction, is found on trial to be the most perfect and easy operating Machine that has been invented, to effect both processes of doubling and twisting at one operation, which is done well with great despatch, and is no way liable to get out of order. It may be worked by any girl of common capacity of 12 or 15 years of age.

Specimens of the work may be seen at the above place.
J. R. NEWELL, Agent to the Patentee.

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THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1833.

NO. 37.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the New England Farmer.

DISEASE IN CATTLE.

We have published several communications relative to a disease in cattle sometimes called a *hold-fast*, a tumor on the jaw which is believed to be incurable. It did not then occur to us that we had before been favored with an account of a similar, or, probably, same disorder which we published in the New England Farmer, vol. iii. p. 241. As this gives a statement of the common cause of this evil, and other circumstances connected with it, a republication of the substance of the notices referred to may be serviceable to some cultivators, not in possession of the volume which contains them.

E. Hersey Derby, Esq., in a communication dated February 15th, 1825, observes as follows:—

Some time in last May I observed a swelling on the side of the face of a valuable ox, and requested several persons to examine it. They called it a *hold-fast*. I afterwards requested a surgeon to look at it, and advise me what mode to adopt for the relief of the animal. He thought a cure could not be effected except by laying open the part and extracting the tumor, which I considered too hazardous an experiment. A farmer, in this vicinity, supposed it might proceed from some defective teeth;—I allowed him to extract three, directly under the swelling, and to insert a rowel in it: in a few days it discharged copiously, and the animal seemed much relieved;—I flattered myself he would effect a perfect cure.

Some time after the rowel was taken out, the swelling increased very rapidly, and in December I found it necessary to slaughter the animal. I sent the head to Dr. Peabody, desiring him to give me some account of the case. I enclose you his answer.

The following is extracted from Dr. Peabody's observations on the case, in answer to Mr. Derby's request.

There is in each cheek bone of the ox a large irregular cavity, above the range of the teeth, sufficiently capacious to contain half a pint. The external portion of bone, covering this cavity, is about two lines, or two tenths of an inch in thickness. The internal bones are also thin. This cavity in a healthy state is empty.

The fleshy tumor was over this cavity, which I in the first place, dissected off, and which was as large as a man's two hands placed together. This tumor appeared to have commenced upon the exterior bone of the cavity, and was very firmly and intimately connected with it. It consisted of what we call *schirrous* or indurated flesh, and near the same bone was, perhaps, a gill of pus. The bone itself was considerably absorbed, that is it had lost its consistence as bone, so that I could push my dissecting knife through it. The cavity (which in health was empty) was filled with a diseased substance, most of which was as hard as schirrous, the remaining part was coagulated lymph. If the

ox had not been killed, the matter, or pus above mentioned, must have found its way out, and in this instance through the gum, outside of the teeth. And the disease, being so extensive, must have been incurable.

The cause of this disease, I have no doubt, originated in external violence. I believe I suggested this idea to you when I saw the ox alive at your farm. I have conversed with a very intelligent medical gentleman since, who has lived in the country and who has been acquainted with a number of cases, some of which have been traced to external violence. This violence is inflicted by cruel teamsters. The bone, as stated is thin, and a heavy blow with the butt end of a heavy whip-staff is sufficient to fracture it. An accident of this kind will be followed by swelling and infusion into the cavity, which will destroy the texture of the bone, and eventually become an open sore, and be incurable. There are different degrees of the disease according to the degree of violence. In some cases the violence may not fracture the bone; in such cases there may be a temporary swelling, which will subside. Or if the fracture be slight, there may be a spontaneous cure from the efforts of nature. In such cases the appearance of disease will subside in a few weeks, but when the swelling continues or increases, after four or five weeks, I should think the disease may be considered as incurable, and the sooner the animal is killed the better.

Now one word on the cruelty inflicted on these dumb animals. I have seen oxen pounded not only with the butt-end of a heavy whip-staff, applied with all the strength of a frantic athletic man, or more properly, *brute*—but I have seen them struck over the face with the handle of a hay-fork, nearly two inches in diameter, or with a *handspike*. Such blows produce this disease, and, as a proof of it, it never occurs in any other part of the animal. Now would it not be well that a law should be enacted and enforced, regulating the size of whip-staves, and that a teamster using or carrying a whip-staff over a certain size, which should always be made so small as not to injure the bones of an animal, should be subject to a heavy penalty? It is shocking to humanity to witness the brutal cruelty inflicted upon the noble horse and useful ox, and it calls loudly for some effectual remedy.

From the Albany Argus.

HINTS TO FARMERS. NO. VI.

Planter's Guide.—I feel anxious to atone to the American Publishers, for the slight notice I took, in a late communication, of this work of Sir Henry Stuart, by stating more in detail its object and its matter, which a cursory examination of the work will enable me to do.

The object of the work is to lay down definite rules, predicated upon sixteen years experience, and the study of vegetable physiology, for the removal of large forest trees and underwood, entire, without diminishing their tops and branches, or roots, or materially retarding their growth, so as to produce an immediate ornamental effect. To gentlemen of fortune, who are desirous of beautifying their grounds, without regard to expense,

the volume will prove a valuable companion; nor will it fail to afford useful hints to those who, on a smaller scale, are anxious to obtain immediate shade and ornament about their dwellings. To the general mass of readers, however, its directions will be of little service.

The volume contains a history of the art of planting, from the earliest times, and in different countries; details the author's improvements, and his success on an extensive scale, in planting his park at Allanton, his lordship's residence; and abounds in physiological investigations, tending to develop important laws in vegetable economy, essential to the successful prosecution of the art. His lordship removed nearly a thousand trees, of the diameter of 18 to 30 inches, and from 20 to 40 feet high. They were taken up with their roots entire, transported upon high wheels, constructed for the purpose, to the pits prepared for them, and planted without any diminution of their limbs. I select the items of the expense of removing one tree, which will serve as sufficient data upon this head. The tree was 25 to 30 feet high—

Preparation of the pit,	£0 0s. 8d.
Three cart-loads compost, at 5d.	0 2 3
Three workmen for a day at 1s. 6d.	0 4 6
Transporting and planting, say	0 5 1
	£0 12 6, or \$3 nearly."

The price of labor would probably swell the amount here to about \$6 for each tree, exclusive of the cost of the machine.

Sir Henry has laid down some axioms, confirmed by his experience; and among others the following:—

1. That trees for transplanting should be selected from open exposures, where the "stems are stout and short; bark thick and coarse; tops extensive and spreading; branches often reaching to the ground; with roots extensive like the tops, and throwing out on every side." These he terms *protecting properties*, in contradistinction to those which belong to trees found in the interior of woods, and whose "stems are upright and stately; bark glossy and beautiful; tops small and thinly provided with branches; with roots in the same way, spare and scanty, but in due proportion to the tops." The reasons which control this rule will readily suggest themselves to such as are at all conversant with the habits of plants.

2. "That we must prospectively maintain the same harmony between the existing provisions of the tree and exigencies of its new situation, as previously subsisted between its relative properties and the circumstances of its former site." Not a little obscure; but probably intended to convey the idea, that branches and roots must be preserved in relative proportion.

3. That the success of transplanting trees, their new situation and soil being equal, was in the ratio of their previous exposure.

4. That the protecting qualities may be ranked in the following order of pre-eminence: 1, thickness and induration of bark; 2, stoutness and girth of stem; 3, numerousness of roots and fibres; and 4, extent, balance and closeness of branches.

5. That the preservation of all the parts, in as entire and perfect a state as possible, is a matter of first rate moment to the art.

6. That deep trenching will render wet land dry, and dry land moist, for any useful purpose.

7. That the size of the wood in forests is mainly in proportion to the depth of the soil on which it grows.

8. "That roots and branches are relative and correlative." I have often remarked this to be true. "The roots are numerous or few,—spreading or descending, according to the number and direction of the branches—a tall straight tree, with upright branches, sending down roots deep and but slightly oblique; while those of a spreading top and horizontal branches, have roots likewise spreading near the surface. So generally is this the case in nurseries, that the form and direction of the roots may be determined, almost with certainty by the appearance of the top. B.

From the American Farmer.

PRESERVED YEAST.

EVERY good housewife will thank us for the following method of making yeast—at least, after she has tried it; for it is one of the most convenient articles used in family economy. We give the method as it is practised in the Editor's family, and assure our good housewives that it is superior to any other yeast, in every particular, and has the great advantage over all other kinds, of keeping perfectly good for months and years.

Take a good handful of fresh hops and boil them in one quart of water till they settle to the bottom of the kettle; strain the liquor after cooling, upon a pint of good wheat flour in a stone jar, and stir it well, breaking all the lumps, and making a thin batter. When the hand can be borne in it without pain, put in half a pint of common baker's yeast, or any other yeast that is fresh and good, except brewers' yeast, which will not do, cover the jar and set it away to rise. In eight or ten hours this will rise and become such as is used by the city bakers. It should be allowed to rise as high in the jar as it will go, (for this purpose the jar should at first be only half full,) and begin to fall; then take good corn meal and stir into it till it becomes quite stiff. This dough must now be rolled out on a table into a cake a quarter of an inch thick, cut into pieces two or three inches square, and placed on boards in a dry airy room, and turned over once a day till the cakes become thoroughly dried, when they must be put away in a perfectly dry place—in a common linen bag is the best. When wanted for use, one of the cakes is to be taken for each loaf of moderate size intended to be made, put into a bowl or other vessel, and a gill of warm water for each cake is to be poured on to it; as soon as it dissolves, which will be in half an hour or so, stir it up, and put it into the flour in the usual way of using yeast.

Now let us tell them how to make good wheat bread:—Always measure your water and salt, that is a rule not to be omitted with impunity. A pint of water will make a moderate sized loaf. Say you want to make four loaves. In cold weather take a quart of water as warm as you can bear your hand in, and make a stiff batter over night, say at bed-time, put in the yeast, and let it stand to rise in till morning, when it will have risen and began to sink in the middle, if not, keep it warm till it does. This is called "setting sponge." In the morning, take another quart of warm water, put into it a small handful of fine salt, pour it into the "sponge," and make the dough, working it well till it becomes perfectly

fine and silky. Let the dough rise till it becomes quite light. Now begin to heat your oven; mould the dough into loaves immediately, and let them stand till your oven is hot, when you will put them in and bake them one hour. In warm weather the water should be milk warm for the "sponge," and the "chill" merely taken off for the dough. Bread made in this way will be as light as any baker's bread, and yet preserve all the sweetness of home made bread.

To make fine rusk, take some of the dough made as above for bread, after you have made your loaves; put in some butter and sugar, with such spices as you prefer; work it well, set it aside to rise; when very light mould the rusk, put them in pans, set them aside to rise again, and when light bake them. No better rusk than these were ever made by the bakers. Milk is not good for any kind of bread or rusk, for the little butter that is in it is more easily supplied by working butter itself into the dough, and then you have not the cheesy matter, which injures bread. A small lump of butter or sweet lard worked into the dough is a greater improver of bread.

To make apple dumplings, take some of the well raised dough prepared for bread, work in some butter or lard, and put in the apples in the usual way. Dumplings made thus are as wholesome as bread, being very light, and free from clamminess, and of course easily digested; they are much better than when made in the common way, but rolled very thin, is far better and more wholesome than the common kind.

From the Genesee Farmer.

BEES.

My attention has been drawn to this subject by perusing an instructing little work, entitled "An Essay on the practicality of cultivating the Honey Bee, by Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D.—Published by J. Leavitt, New York." Price 37 cents. I will venture to say that every person buying this little book, will find three shillings worth of amusement, and thrice the amount of profit, if he chooses to avail himself of it, in reading it.

It is altogether unpretending, and gives but the author's experience, together with a few observation of others in the management of bees. According to his views, the whole process of keeping is so simple—their operations so delightful to a lover of animated nature, and withal so profitable, that almost any one, after reading this little work, if he have no bees, will forthwith incontinently go to the nearest bee keeper, buy a hive, and commence apianian at once.

Among the various methods of lodging them, he prefers a dark garret either in the house or out-building, with holes enough to let them pass freely to and from their labor. The reasons given are these:—By inhabiting a high, airy situation they are out of reach of the innumerable noxious vermin that continually infest hives near the ground, among which, the bee moth is the most annoying and mischievous. The air is also pure and sweet, and the bees are less disturbed while prosecuting their labors.

The trouble and risk of swarming is obviated, as bees never swarm so long as they have room enough to work in; and if a swarm be put in a dark garret, when the hive is full, they attach themselves to the roof near by, build their combs,

and stow them with honey. The honey can be taken off in the fall, leaving sufficient to winter the bees.

The increased quantity of honey made by the concentrated labor of so populous a community, the attention of all being directed to a common object, instead of guarding their hives from plunder, repairing damage of the weather, insects, &c. and the abundance of time saved to the owners by living, swarming, and other little attentions continually required.

In this way also they can be as easily kept in the town as in the country. They require only a small garret partitioned off, with a door to get in at, which should be kept locked to avoid disturbance, and only entered when honey is wanted, or to inspect them. On this subject, I consider his reasons conclusive enough to justify any one who has conveniences to give it a trial. I have done so, and will give you the results of my labors hereafter.

From the Genesee Farmer.

PRUNING.

I HAVE had some experience in trimming fruit trees; but it is not improbable that I may yet profitably learn new methods in this business. In cutting off limbs of an inch or more in diameter, I have more commonly had paint or some composition applied to the stumps, and I think with decided advantage. Paint is not so durable as tar boiled with brick dust, or as the indurated tar and grease from the hubs or axles of a wagon; but we have used it more frequently because it was more conveniently obtained. As large stumps must remain exposed for several years before they can be covered by the new wood, they should not be forgotten, but new coatings after the lapse of two or three seasons, should be successively applied.

The importance of this operation, increases with the size of the limb removed; and also with its position on the tree. I know not how we can prevent the trunk of an apple-tree from becoming hollow, when a large branch is cut off at the fork, unless we apply an artificial covering to that part. I am aware that trees properly trimmed when young, will not require such excision; but I am also convinced that among the neglected trees of common orchards, such cases frequently occur.

I have examined several apple-trees from which large limbs had been taken. The painted or covered stumps are uniformly sound, while such as have been neglected, are more or less decayed, according to situation; and may hereafter accommodate the wren, or the blue-bird, with a hole for his nest.

In regard to the season for trimming I am rather partial to the winter, or indeed to any time when the sap does not flow. The stump being comparatively dry, especially if we defer the coating for a few days, I have believed it in a better condition to receive the paint, than when the buds are just opening into leaf. The argument that the new wood immediately begins to cover up the wound, I think possesses but little weight.

SAGACITY OF BEES.

THE instinctive sagacity of the Honey Bee every Farmer has had occasion to notice. A curious instance of contrivance of means and success of ultimate ends, between two swarms was seen in this town last fall. A farmer, while crossing an open lot near the centre of the town, noticed a continued line of Bees passing through the air,

from one farm-house to another. He followed the advancing line and came to its termination, where he found a Hive which had been assailed by two foreign swarms, the one he had followed and another diverging off in nearly an opposite direction. By some instinctive understanding between the two swarms, they had united their strength and simultaneously attacked the Hive; the struggle was then over and the dead and dying Bees belonging to it lay scattered around the Hive. The Honey had been taken out by the conquerors, who were then carrying it to their own Hives, something like fifty pounds having been removed in less than twenty-four hours. It was plain to discover, upon inspection, that a coalition had been formed between the two swarms, to attack and destroy the other, and afterwards to appropriate the Honey to their own use. All this was done, but how the understanding was effected or the stipulations drawn up, we leave for the Naturalist and curious to decipher.—*Northampton Courier.*

A LETTER is published from the Secretary of the Maryland Horticultural Society, giving a description of a Winter Cantelope Melon, which was received from Malaga. It was plucked in September, and when cut at the meeting of the Society, on the 9th of February, was still sound, delicious, and of a fine nutmeg flavor. It was about nine inches long, and fifteen in circumference; the flesh firm, white, and nearly two inches thick between the rind and internal cavity; the rind not much thicker than an orange peel; externally, the color was green. The seeds were preserved. Winter melons would certainly be a great luxury. *Boston Transcript.*

From the New York Farmer.

BARN YARD AND HOG PEN.

SIR:—My father, whose farm I inherited and took possession of two years ago, had his hogs sty detached from his barn-yard. Immediately on entering upon the farm, I removed my pen by enclosing a portion of the barn-yard. I keep my sty well littered with straw, leaves, weeds, soil from the woods, and meadow earth obtained from ditching by carting, together with that put into the yard from two to ten loads per week. I sometimes put a few handfuls of rye in different places in the yard and let in hogs. Feeding them thus for a few days, they completely stir up and commingle the contents of the yard. I am confident that I make four times the quantity of manure that my father did, and with no increase in number of stock—and of a better quality too, comparatively none of its strength being washed away by the rains, and evaporated by the sun. My farm consists of near seventy acres, principally in tillage. I am confident that I shall, in the course of time, get it all in a high state of cultivation, without laying out any money in the purchase of manure.

L. T.

From the New England Artisan.

FRUIT TREES.

A WRITER in the Bucks County Intelligencer, who appears to be a practical Farmer, has commenced some essays on fruit trees in which he adduces arguments to the purse, to show that farmers ought to extirpate every tree bearing an inferior kind of fruit, and supply its place with that of the best quality. He says, "they had better pay one dollar for each thrifty young tree of a su-

perior quality of fruit, than to cultivate in their stead trees of an inferior quality, which were obtained gratis, and a dollar given with each for a gratuity." Of this there is no doubt.—He says further:—

It is recommended that no one farmer have more than from three to five acres of Apple Orchard of one planting, as it has been found from experiment that more cannot be managed to the best advantage without neglecting the farming operations.—It is known that five acres of Apple Orchard, situated within 25 miles of the Philadelphia market, of the best grafted fruit, properly selected in good bearing order, and in an ordinary season, will yield as much profit, clear of all expenses, as 100 acres of arable land of the same quality.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Charcoal—its purifying properties. Chloride of lime has obtained so high a reputation, and deservedly too, for its disinfecting and purifying properties, that it has superseded in domestic use, every other article of a like character. There is, however, an odor about it that is far from being agreeable to one of our senses. A highly respectable gentleman of this city informs us that he made an experiment the other day in his vault, to try the effect of the dust of charcoal. It succeeded beyond his anticipation, and entirely disinfected the vault of noxious exhalations, without leaving any of the unpleasant odor that characterizes the chloride of lime. The experiment is well worth trying by all persons who wish a sweet atmosphere about their establishments.—*Long Island Star.*

New Plan of Sticking Peas.—Procure a number of slim poles about 5 feet long, and drive them into the ground at the distance of three or four yards. Pass a small line along the poles, taking a turn round each, within three inches of the ground; raise the next turn three inches, and so on in succession, till you have attained the common height to which the peas rise. The tendrils of the peas seize and twist round these lines, and they are supported in a more attractive and profitable manner than they are by the common stakes. When spread regularly along the lines, they have a fine circulation of air, more advantage from sunshine, and pods can be pulled at all times without injuring the straw, [vines or haulm.] This mode is so cheap, simple, and possesses so many advantages that it is likely to be soon generally adopted.—*Scotsman (Edinburgh.)*

Stocking Knitting Machine. We have been very much pleased with a little machine for knitting stockings, shown to us a day or two ago by Mr. John McMullen, of Birmingham, Huntingdon co. Pa. It occupies about a cubic foot, and is operated upon by turning a crank, which requires no more power or skill than a common hand organ, except when necessary to widen or narrow the stocking a stitch is dropped or added by hand. The machine does the work of six expert knitters, and is very simple. It is superior to the stocking loom, as that requires an apprenticeship to learn to work it, and is not calculated for families. The present machine can be worked by any intelligent little girl, after a few minutes instruction, and is not costly—fifteen dollars, including the patent right. The machine we saw is best calculated for knitting wool, but we believe it can be readily adapted to cotton, silk, or linen, at pleasure. There are none of the machines for sale, the proprietor only wish-

ing to sell patent rights, except in Pennsylvania. Any further information may be obtained from Mr. McMullen, whose address is given above.—*Penn. paper.*

FATTENING HOGS.

Bolt potatoes and sweet apples mixed with a little rye or oat-meal. For this purpose every farmer ought to have a Kettle set in an arch, into which pumpkins, squashes, sweet apples, peas, corn in the ear, and other vegetables may be thrown to be boiled with meal. It is a fact well ascertained, that a bushel of corn or other grain ground will fatten a hog, nearly or quite as much as two bushels given to him hard, in the ear or kernel. In the latter case it is imperfectly masticated, and of course not well digested. Boiling the meal makes it still better, and affords the advantage of adding other things to the mess, which improve its flavor, and to the amount of nutrition. It is to the economy of the hog-pen, what soups are in the kitchen.—*Kenn. Journal.*

APPLE POMACE.

A SUBSCRIBER wishes to know what he shall do with his apple pomace, of which he has a large pile. This substance is much liked by cattle and sheep, and hogs are likewise fond of it, and will manufacture it into good manure. For cattle, what they cannot eat while green may be dried, and given to them during winter. It consists of vegetable fibre, deprived of its juices by pressure, and hence does not decay so rapidly as it would, had the juices not been pressed out.

There may be however another trouble in regard to pomace, which renders it sometimes injurious to crops. A portion of malic or acetic acid may remain in it, which on coming in contact with the plant, or being taken into its vessels renders it sickly. In order to neutralize this, as well as to hasten the decomposition, quick lime thrown upon, and intimately mixed with it, is an excellent thing.

Pomace therefore may be rendered valuable as a manure, either by feeding it out to cattle and letting them pass it through their stomachs; by putting it into the compost heap and decomposing it by the help of lime; or by giving it to the hogs with other materials, and letting it be mixed and tossed about by the gentry of the sty; or by drying it sufficiently, burning it and scattering the ashes upon the soil.—*Maine Farmer.*

Fine Stock. The Frederick (Maryland) Herald speaks in exalted terms of a cow and calf of the Durham short-horned breed, raised by JOHN HAKE POWELL, Esq., of Philadelphia, and now the property of the Hon. HENRY CLAY, to whose highly cultivated and beautiful seat at Ashland, Kentucky, they were to be conveyed. They are said to have been purchased for five hundred and fifty dollars—to be admirably formed—and to weigh nearly three thousand pounds. Sixteen pounds of butter in a week are made from the cream of the cow.

DR. RUSH was, perhaps, one of the most enterprising students that ever lived. The young physicians were conversing in his presence once, and one of them said "When I finished my studies—," "When you finished your studies!" said the doctor, abruptly, "why you must be a happy man to have finished so young. I do not expect to finish mine while I live."

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Worcester Agricultural Society, October 10, 1832; being their Fortieth Anniversary Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures. By WALTER FLINT, Esq.

[Concluded from page 285.]

I HAVE gone on the assumption, that the profits arising from agriculture, though more certain, are not so great as those derived from some other branches of industry. It would appear, however, from a document published among the Collections of the Historical Society, that there *was* a time, immediately after the settlement of our ancestors at Salem, when the farmer could have had no good cause for complaint, either on account of the barrenness of the soil, or the smallness of his profits. It is entitled "A short and true Description of the Commodities and Dis-commodities of New England's Plantation, written in the year 1629, by Mr. Higgeson, a reverend Divine, now there resident."

"The fertility of the soyle," says Mr. Higgeson, "is to be admired at, as appeareth in the abundance of grasse, that groweth every where, both verie thicke, verie long, and verie high in divers places. It is scarce to bee beleived how our kine and goates, horses and hogges, doe thrive and prosper here and like well this country. But the abundant increase of corne proves this country to bee a wonderment. Thirtie, fortie, fiftie, sixtie are ordinarie here; yea, Joseph's increase in Egypt is out-strip here with us. Our planters hope to have more than a hundred fould this yere,—and all this while I am within compasse. What will you say of two hundred fould and upwards? It is almost incredible what great gaine some of our English planters have had by our Indian corne. Credible persons have assured me, and the partie himselfe avouched the truth of it to me, that of the setting of 13 gallons of corne hee hath had increase of it 52 hogsheads, every hogshead holding seven bushels of London measure, and everie bushel was by him sold and trusted to the Indians for so much beaver as was worth 18 shillings; and so of this 13 gallons of corne which was worth 6s. 8d., he made about 327 pounds of it the yere following, as by reckoning will appeare: where you may see, how God blessed husbandry in this land."

Nor was the fertility of the soil the only thing in the country, about those days, to be admired at. The astonishing increase of population might equally well prove it to be a wonderment. At a General Court holden only five years after the settlement of Boston,—"Roxbury and Watertown had leave to remove, whether they pleased, so as they continued under this government." "And the occasion of their desire to remove," as Gov. Winthrop's Journal informs us, "was,—for that all the towns in the bay began to be much straitened by their own nearness to one another, and their cattle being so much increased." I have already made the remark, that agriculture has always been regarded in this country as an object of special interest. The vast extent of our territory, much of which is yet to be peopled by civilized men,—embracing almost all varieties of soil and climate, and capable of yielding almost all the known productions of the earth seems to indicate, that this is to constitute the great business of its inhabitants. The sparseness of our population, compared with that of most countries of the old world, and the consequent low price of land and

high price of labor have hitherto prevented our pushing the art to a high degree of perfection. Where land is high and labor cheap, the true policy is to make the land produce to the full extent of its ability. Our policy, on the contrary, has been to make the most we could of labor. The population of our own State has now become so dense, and the price of land so much increased, that our interest requires, that we should be making progress in agricultural skill, unless we are willing to be undersold, in our own markets, by those whose lands cost less than ours and who happen to have a more kindly soil to cultivate. Much has been accomplished within the last few years. The formation of Agricultural Societies, and the introduction of Cattle Shows among us, have already produced very important results, and, probably, in no section of our Commonwealth, have the advantages, to be derived from them, been more distinctly manifested than in our own County. We pride ourselves,—and we are, sometimes, perhaps, a little more boastful on this subject than is quite becoming our modesty,—in being able to make as goodly an exhibition of cattle as can be made in any other County. That we are able to make so fair an exhibition—is to be attributed mainly, I think, to our annual Cattle Shows. They afford us all an opportunity of seeing a variety of breeds together, and of comparing them with each other, and of forming an opinion of their comparative merits. An improvement, perhaps even greater, has been made in our sheep, and one still more striking in our swine. The products of our dairies, too, though they have, for many years sustained a high reputation, have fully kept up with the improvements of the age. Our farming tools have undergone a similar change. The plough, the shovel, the hoe, are all much more convenient and effective, as well as more slightly implements than they were only a few years since. The whole aspect of things is changed for the better, as must be apparent to every person who merely passes through the country. Larger and more commodious barns are seen rising on the ruins of the old ones. Dilapidated fences, prostrate gates, broken barn-doors, creaking mournfully on a single hinge, are now comparatively rare occurrences, and we are beginning to learn, that there is no economy in turning out our cattle and our hogs (would, I could say, geese, also,) into the highways, to pick up a miserable living at the expense, and to the great annoyance, of the public. An air of neatness and comfort about our farms and our farm-houses, is beginning to be more generally valued and cultivated.

But notwithstanding all our boasted improvements, and though we live, as every body says, in a most "extraordinary age," I cannot but think, that our ancestors had in some respects, much more correct notions of what is comfortable than any of their descendants. Who does not love to visit, on a warm summer's day, some of our oldest agricultural towns, and enjoy the coolness and serenity, which are every where to be found beneath the shade of their wide-spreading elms? It is very much the fashion with us, to erect our houses on the highest points of our own high hills, and there they are too often suffered to stand in solitary grandeur, without so much as a single tree of any kind to guard them against the burning suns of summer or the driving storms of winter. Without regard to appearances, without

regard to personal comfort, it does seem to me, that economy alone, a bare wish to save money, should be a sufficient inducement to us to plant forest trees in the neighborhood of our houses and out-buildings. They absolutely cost nothing. Every farmer's wood-lot will furnish him with all the necessary varieties, and a few hours' labor, on a lowering day, in transplanting them, and a very little attention afterwards in guarding them from injury while young, are all that is wanting to insure their growth. They will furnish a refreshing shade both for man and beast, during the noon-tide hours of heat and rest from labor; they will give an agreeable coolness to our houses in summer and will add to their warmth in winter, beside saving many a little charge for broken windows and shattered window blinds.

In another particular, I think, we have not followed up the example set us by our forefathers,—I mean, in the cultivation of fruit trees. I am, happy, however, to admit, that we have been of late improving in this respect. Great praise is due to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and to individuals in our own neighborhood, for their exertions to excite a deeper interest in this department of agriculture. Very considerable sums are annually expended for foreign fruits, when at a trifling expense of time and money, we might supply our tables with fruits of the choicest flavor of our own raising. There is great practical good sense in the dying advice of the Laird of Dumbiedikes to his son, Jock. "When ye hae naithing else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye'er sleeping. My father tauld me see forty years sin', but I ne'er fand time to mind him." And the advice which follows, though not altogether apposite to the subject under consideration, is certainly not less valuable. "Ne'er driuk brandy in the morning, Jock; it fills the stomach sair." It is sometimes said by way of excuse for not cultivating fruit-bearing trees and vines, &c., that there is little use in attempting it, inasmuch as the fruit will certainly be appropriated by those, who have not had the trouble and expense of raising it. I know that petty larcenies of this sort are quite too common, and it is a lamentable fact, that individuals are sometimes concerned in this miserable work of darkness, who would claim the reputation of being, in their ordinary transactions, at least, "indifferent honest." I have noticed that associations have been formed in some towns for the purpose of detecting such midnight deprecators, and they will undoubtedly produce beneficial effects. Let pains be taken to bring the guilty to exemplary punishment, and the offence will soon cease to exist. At all events, let every man, who has land suitable for the purpose, when he has nothing else to do, be sticking in a tree, and, in the course of a very few years, fruit will become so common, that any man however depraved he may be, will be *ashamed* steal it.

There is another subject, to which I would beg leave to call the particular attention of this Society,—the preservation of wood lots. In many of our towns, and particularly in those where factories are located, the price of wood has risen, within the last ten years, twenty-five and even up to fifty per cent. Fuel has already become a very important item in the expenses of a family. I am not prepared to point out what should be done; but the last winter's experience should admonish us, that all reasonable care ought to be taken to

prevent the waste and destruction of an article, which is becoming yearly of more and more consequence. It is a subject alike interesting to buyer and seller. I have thought, that the owners of wood lots have, in some instances, been too anxious to realize an immediate income, and for the sake of present gains, have sacrificed much larger profits in prospect. I have thought, also, that, after a lot has been cut over, sufficient care has not always been taken, by fencing and other means, to preserve the new growth from injury. I am not competent, however, to give advice; but have felt it to be my duty to suggest this subject, as being one, in my opinion, of primary importance, for the consideration of those who understand it better than I do.

The prospects of the farmer in New England were never, probably, more encouraging than at the present time. His Indian corn may, occasionally, be injured by an early frost, as it has been in some places, this year, and as it has been in former years; but he may look forward, as it seems to me, with confidence, to a course of continued and increasing prosperity. The policy of our government in relation to the protection of American industry, it is to be hoped, is now settled; and as long as our manufacturers are able to realize a fair profit in their business, so long the farmer will find a ready market for his produce at fair prices. The interests of agriculture and manufactures, in this section of our country, it cannot be doubted, are inseparably connected. The facilities for communication and transportation, which public-spirited individuals are now opening to us, by the construction of Rail Roads, will greatly promote the interests of these important branches of industry. The road, which is already commenced, will place us by the cheapness and quickness of transportation, almost in the immediate vicinity of our metropolis; and another, which has been recently surveyed by enterprising citizens of a neighboring State, and which, there is good reason to expect, may, in due time, be located and constructed, will bring us into close connection with Long Island Sound. If any man can possibly doubt the advantages of an easy and cheap communication, to all branches of business, I would advise such an one to take another view of the beautiful village where we are now assembled, and then to follow the course of the Blackstone Canal to its termination at Providence, in order that his doubts may be removed. Massachusetts, though she has manifested some reluctance to engaging in public improvements of this description and has permitted other States to get far in advance of her, will not, we trust, now that she has fairly set herself at work, be wanting in the enterprise and zeal, which are necessary to carry them forward into full and successful operation.

I have alluded, in the course of my rambling remarks, to some of the moral influences of agricultural pursuits; and though I may, perhaps, have trespassed already too long on your patience, I cannot forbear to ask your indulgence for a very few additional remarks on this interesting part of the subject.

It is recorded of King Numa, that "he introduced among his subjects, an attachment to agriculture as a charm of Peace;" for, says Plutarch, "no occupation implants so speedy and effectual a love of peace, as a country life; where, without diminishing the courage and bravery necessary to

defend property, the temptations to injustice and avarice are removed."

We accordingly find, that in his reign, the temple of Janus was closed—an occurrence which, with a single exception, happened not again during the lapse of seven centuries. Nor is this peaceful disposition confined to intercourse with foreign nations. In the daily intercourse of citizens of the same State, town, neighborhood, the same disposition among the tillers of the ground is, I think, equally apparent. There is among them more of harmony and good feeling,—less of personal envy and strife, and less of party-discord and bitterness, than is to be found in any other profession.

Another advantage of agricultural pursuits is their happy adaptation to the formation of virtuous habits. It has been said,—"An undevout astronomer is mad!" If, he, whose business it is to study the far-off worlds in the firmament above us,—

"Observe how system into system runs,
What other planets circle other suns,"—

is to be called a mad-man, because he fails to recognize, in the wonders of nature, the existence of an all-wise Creator and Disposer—what can we say of the *infidel farmer*, whose whole intercourse is with nature in what we are wont to consider her simplest forms, and yet he cannot tell, how a single one of all earth's various products, which he gathers into his store-house, is made to grow! Surely, if true devotion is any where to be found on earth, we should expect it to burn bright and pure on the farmer's family altar.

Again, where shall we look for genuine patriotism,—pure, unadulterated love of country? Where, if not among the independent yeomanry of the country? "The merchant," says Adam Smith, "is not necessarily the citizen of any particular country. It is, in a great measure, indifferent to him, from what place he carries on his trade; and a very trifling disgust will make him remove his capital, and together with it all the industry which it supports, from one country to another. No part of it can be said to belong to any particular country, till it has been spread, as it were, over the face of that country, either in buildings, or in the lasting improvements of land." The same may be said, perhaps, with equal truth, of all other professions, except that of agriculture. The home of the farmer is on the soil which he owns, and which he cultivates for the support of himself and his family. There he expects to live, and there he expects to die, and there he hopes, will be found his descendants through a long succession of generations.

How deep, then, the interest, he must feel in the welfare of his country;—how intense the desire, that she may continue to be free, and prosperous, and happy; and with what melancholy forebodings, must he witness the first gathering of clouds which threaten her with ruin!

Such clouds may now be seen rising above our political horizon. Sentiments at war with the fundamental principles of our Union are, in one section of our country, openly avowed and advocated. If they shall gain currency and spread extensively among us, the oldest of us, now here assembled, may live long enough to listen to the knell of his country's liberty and to exclaim,—

"Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had lived a blessed time."

But let us hope better things. Our Fathers would

start from their graves, and cry—shame upon us! There must be,—there *must* be a redeeming spirit, which will save us from such utter infamy.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FEEDING CALVES.

On a late visit to one of my friends in Farmington, Ontario county, who, by the bye, I consider one of the best farmers in that section of our country, and who has eighteen of the finest calves, (with one exception) that I have seen, all of the Short Horned Durham and Devonshire breeds. His mode of feeding them is the following, which I think worthy of imitation:—He takes a plank of oak, three inches in thickness, and twelve feet long, and two feet wide. On either side of this plank, and about one inch from the outer edge of it, holes are bored in a slanting direction inwards towards the middle of the bottom of it, quite through it. These holes are five inches apart, from centre to centre, and are made with an inch and a quarter augur. In these holes are placed sticks, of the same size of the holes, and three feet six inches long. The upper end of these sticks are secured in a plank one and a half inch thick, and five inches wide, of the same length of the bottom, with holes of a similar size. On these, rafters are placed, and the whole is covered with common siding, but so long as to project on either side a sufficient distance to cover the trough underneath, in which the grain or meal with which they are fed is to be placed. The ends are secured by sliding doors, made of light boards.—This is supported by four legs of such a length as will raise the rack two and a half feet from the ground, and diverging outward so as to prevent its blowing over. The lower end of these legs are framed into two pieces of four by four scantling, with a piece pinned on across one or both ends, for the purpose of attaching a horse or ox to it, when it may be necessary or convenient to move it to some other place. Attached to the legs is the trough for catching the litter that would otherwise fall on the ground, and be trodden under foot, while the animals were feeding from the rack, and also for feeding them with grain or meal. This is constructed of boards, and sufficiently high to prevent swine from reaching it.

The whole expense of such a rack will not exceed three dollars, and will amply repay the expense the first winter or season of foddering, and will answer for twenty or twenty-five calves to feed at. Twenty can feed at it at one time. This will also answer a valuable purpose for feeding oxen in the spring, as by this means they waste no hay, or meal, or grain, if fed with it; but can be placed in a shade, in the open air, which is of great consequence in warm faint days in the spring.

N. B. The sides of the trough for feeding meal or grain, should be placed at an angle of about 45 degrees with the bottom, so as the more readily to catch all the hay which may litter down during the animal's feeding. J. W. SMITH.

TOWN FARMS.

The Lowell Journal, in illustration of the utility of town farms, observes, that in 1812, the town of Tewksbury was at an expense of \$1200 for the support of the poor, who were then hired to the lowest bidder; and that last year, the income of the poor farm exceeded the expense of maintaining the paupers, by \$315.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1833

FARMER'S WORK.

Pruning Trees. In pruning apple-trees, and other standard trees, we are directed by Mr. Knight to render the point of the external branches thin and pervious to sun-beams so that the internal parts of the tree may not be wholly shaded by the external parts. The light should penetrate into the tree on every side; but not any where through it. When the pruner has judiciously executed his work, every part of the tree, internal as well as external will be productive of fruit; and the internal part in unfavorable seasons will rather receive protection than injury from the external. A tree thus pruned, will not only produce much more fruit, but will also be able to support a heavier load of it, without danger of being broken, because the weight of the part will be near the limbs of the tree, and not suspended from small twigs at a distance from the centre.

Each variety of the apple tree has its own peculiar form of growth to which it has a perpetual tendency, and will in some degree assume in defiance of the pruner. Something may, however, be done to correct what is naturally defective. When the growth of any variety is weak and reclining, the principal stem should be trained to a considerable height, before it be allowed to produce branches; and if any of these take a horizontal or pendent direction, they should be regularly taken off. One principal leading stem should be encouraged almost to the summit of the tree to prevent a sudden division into two large boughs of nearly equal strength; for the fork which these form is apt to divide and break, when the branches are loaded with fruit. All efforts to give young trees a round and regularly spreading form, while in the nursery, will be found injurious in the future stages of their growth. Large branches should rarely or never be amputated.

There has been some disagreement among orchardists relative to the proper season in the year for pruning fruit trees, Loudon says, "for all the operations of pruning which are performed on the branches or shoots of trees it would appear that the period immediately before or commensurate with the rising of the sap is the best."

Col. Pickering observed "My practice has been to prune in the spring beginning when the buds have scarcely begun to swell, and ending before the expansion of the leaves. But I never leave 'stumps,' of limbs. Every branch that is taken away is cut close or even with the stem or limb where it grew; and the healing of the wound commences and proceeds kindly as vegetation advances."

A writer for the *Genesee Farmer*, of the 9th inst., with the signature B. who we believe is a well known practical and scientific cultivator to

whom American agriculture is indebted for many valuable essays and exemplary improvements, after quoting from "*Useful and Ornamental Planting*," proceeds as follows:—

"*Remark.* In this extract we have an illustration of the application of science to practice. It teaches,—

"1. That the pith is necessary to the production of buds and radicles (fibrous roots;) and that these are both annual.

"2. That when a branch is taken off close to the bole or body of a tree, no re-production of shoots takes place; but that shoots will spring from the spurs or stumps of limbs. This indicates the propriety of cutting always close to the bole.

"3. That midsummer pruning, when the sap is for some days quiescent is the most effectual in preventing the growth of new shoots, and in speedily covering the wounds with new bark; and that the reverse of this happens when trees are pruned in spring, autumn or winter.

"It cannot but have been remarked, that orchards pruned in spring or fall, especially if the labor has been omitted some years, or performed in a careless manner, become unsightly and unproductive, from the innumerable sprouts or shoots which succeed the operation. I have two successive years pruned my orchards in July after the grass or grain in them was cut, and have reason to be highly gratified with my innovations upon the old practice very few shoots were subsequently produced, and the wounds were nearly covered by new bark before autumn. The operation of pruning to be well done, should be performed annually, or at farthest biennially, when the knife will be the principal instrument required, and the wounds so small as to heal readily."

Quantities of soluble or nutritive matters afforded by different vegetable substances; Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

Sir Humphrey Davy constructed a table exhibiting the proportions of nutritive matter contained in different vegetable substances. By this it appears 1000 parts North American wheat has 955 parts of soluble or nutritive matter; Norfolk Barley 920; oats 743; rye 792; common beans, 570; dry peas 574; potatoes from 260 to 300; red beet 148; white beet 136; parsnip 99; carrots 98; common turnips 42; Swedish turnips 64. It would seem that beets, including probably the mangel wurtzel, one variety of the white beet, are greatly superior to other common root crops in the quantity of nutriment they yield to the bushel, as well as the number of bushels to the acre.

Mangel Wurtzel, however, has been objected to as food for cattle on account of its gorging or clogging their stomachs, in such a manner as to induce disease. But when this has happened, it is believed to have always been the consequence of injudicious feeding. *Lawrence's Farmer's and Grazier's*

Guide in treating of the uses of this root observes that "From all the observations it would appear that mangel wurtzel is a valuable, nutritious root, well adapted to the feeding of cattle, and one from which no injury need be apprehended, when proper care is taken in feeding the stock with a moderate quantity daily. Like clover, turnips, and afterwards, it abounds in rich nutritious matter, and when used for food must like them be accompanied with a proportion of hay."

A writer in the *Genesee Farmer* of the 9th inst. observes that "It is stated by those who have had experience in the cultivation of mangold wurtzel, that a crop can be raised with the same labor that is necessary for a crop of potatoes; and that they can be preserved in cellars, or elsewhere by keeping them from frost through the winter, and that they will retain their nutritive qualities through the succeeding summer. Although we are opposed to a general innovation in agricultural pursuits, yet we recommend a fair trial of the cultivation of mangold wurtzel, for the benefit of stock farmers. It is desirable to find out the cheapest article with which farmers can supply their stocks with green or succulent food during our most severe winter weather. Cabbage and turnips are likely to be destroyed by insects which renders those crops too uncertain. Potatoes require boiling, but all things considered are at present the most valuable crop for the above purpose in general cultivation, so that experiments should determine between them and mangold wurtzel."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Speeches of Messrs. Calhoun and Webster. We are glad to perceive that Messrs. Beals & Hooper have published in a pamphlet form, these famous and able speeches. Both should not only be read but be studied by every person, who would understand the principles of our government, and the duties as well as the rights of the United States in their collective and separate capacities. The collisions of these able champions elicit light, which like fire of the flint would have remained latent had there no opposition existed between them. Cool commentaries on the Constitution of the Union, the delegated and reserved rights, the powers inherent in the government of the twenty-four States, and those which belong to the government of each of these United States could not so well explain the mechanism of our political structures as these efforts to destroy and to preserve the great fabric of "Liberty secured by Law."

Bank of the United States. A writer for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser says this Institution like pure gold seems to lose nothing by close scrutiny. It goes through the ordeal intended for its destruction and comes out unscathed and undiminished in real value.

South Carolina. The Columbia (S. C.) Times states that Messrs. Drayton, Blair and Mitchell, the three South Carolina representatives, who voted for the Enforcing Bill were burnt in effigy in that town "by the indignant citizens" on the evening of the 13th inst.

The inhabitants of Northampton, at a town meeting held on the 18th inst. resolved to instruct the Selectmen not to appropriate any persons as retailers of ardent spirits in that town excepting practising physicians.

South Carolina Convention. The Committee of the convention to whom the subject was referred have reported in favor of making null and void the nullifying ordinances together with the laws which have been passed in consequence of their existence.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of the Mass. Hor. Society, held on Saturday, the 23d inst., the following fruits were exhibited:—

A specimen of Apples from the Rev. GARDNER B. PERRY, of Bradford, Mass. from a graft, received from New York, name unknown.

Of a good flavor but rather past its period for eating.

Sweet Apples from Mr. E. PARKER, of Amherst, N. H.

For the Committee on Fruits, E. M. RICHARDS, Messrs. Jewellyn D. Jones, of New Bedford, and Ebenezer Putnam, of Salem, were elected members of the M. H. Society.

NOTICE.

A stated meeting of the Mass. Hor. Society, will be held by adjournment, on Saturday, March 30, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the room of the Society.

Per order, R. L. EMMONS, Sec'y

PAINT OIL.

THE subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "prepared Paint Oil," which they offer for sale (with some further improvements, adapting it for use in cold weather as well as warm) with renewed assurance of its merit, having stood through the last summer and winter without change, and almost without a diminution of gloss. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper, will actually cover a quarter more surface than Linseed Oil, as has been repeatedly proved, and confirmed by statements of many painters. Upwards of fifty buildings in this city and vicinity, can be referred to painted last year with this Oil, and most of them (where painted with two coats) still retain their gloss, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The prepared Oil, is found to answer a good purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength, and durability with a more permanent gloss. It is found also to paint a very clear white; being light colored, it does not give any coloring or yellow tinge to the lead in mixing. Oil factory, head of Foster's wharf.

DOWNER & AUSTIN

N. B. The above Oil, and all other Oils, sold from the Oil Factory, which shall not prove as represented, can be returned, and the cartage will be paid. 3t m27

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

FOR SALE 5000 Large White Mulberry Trees, inquire at this Office. 1t m27

FOR SALE.

ONE BULL, 3 years old this summer, 4 Bolivar, 4 Corlebs, and 4 Galloway, 3 beautiful red Bulls, 1 yearling, and 1 yearling of superior blood. The dam of each bull has given rising 20 quarts of milk a day.

Apply at this office, or to B. SHURTELL, Jr. m27 Chelsea.

FARMER WANTED.

WANTED a single man to work on a small farm—one who is well acquainted with the cultivation of all kinds of vegetables, and one who understands taking care of fruit trees. No one need apply who makes use of ardent spirits. A good character will be required. Inquire at No. 52, India Wharf. ois&to 3t m27

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

FOR SALE at the New England Farmer office, fine plants of the celebrated Morus Multicaulis, by the hundred, dozen, or single plant; these will be well packed for any part of the country or any country. 1t m27

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable country seat and farm formerly owned by E. H. Derby and J. C. Crowell, and lately by Col. Endicott, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a genteel family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is also in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and enclosing produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 5000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Danvers, March 27, 1833.

MANURE AND HAY FORKS.

FOR SALE, at the Agricultural Ware House, No. 51 and 52, North Market street,
20 doz. Willis' Patent socket and strap, east steel manure Forks,
50 doz. do. do. German steel do. do.
100 " " Goodyear's 4, 5 and 6 prong do. do.
100 " " Common do. do. do.
50 " " Simmons' shear steel Hay Forks,
100 " " Goodyear's German do. do.
50 " " Common do. do. do.
50 " " Three prong do. do. do.
50 " " Bay do. do. do.
m 5 J. R. NEWELL.

CHARLESTOWN VINEYARD AND GREEN HOUSE.

THE subscriber (late Gardener to John Prince, Esq.) respectfully acquaints the public that he has taken the Establishment lately occupied by Mr. DAVID HAGENSTON, known by the name of the "Charlestown Vineyard." He begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity, that he will furnish them with a variety of GREEN HOUSE PLANTS—Flowers for BOUQUETS, as usual, on moderate terms—and hopes by unremitted attention to merit a share of public patronage.

All orders will be promptly attended to by the subscriber, March 20. THOMAS MASON.

FRAMINGHAM NURSERY.

W. BUCKMINSTER offers for sale at his Nursery in Framingham, English Cherry trees, Peach trees, Pear trees, and Apple trees of the first quality. Also, a few Israel Grape Vines. March 5, 1833.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE.

WANTED to take charge of a Boarding House at the Paint and Color Manufactory in Roxbury, to board from 15 to 20 men. A good House will be furnished, and a fair price allowed for board. For further particulars inquire of J. R. NEWELL, Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51, North Market street, Boston. m 20

GENUINE MORUS MULTICAULIS, or CHINESE MULBERRY.

MRS. PARMENTIER at the Horticultural Botanical Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, and other Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants at moderate prices. Also the Genuine Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished at reasonable prices.

Orders may be sent by mail directed to Mrs. P. or left at Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street Boston. M20 6t

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBBERIES, &c.

FOR Sale at the Garden and Nursery of the Subscriber near Savin Hill Hotel, a variety of Grape Vines, Tree Rose Bushes, &c.

N. B. Pruning, Grafting, Transplanting, &c. attended to when desired. Dorchester, March 20th, 1833.

RUSSIA MATS.

500 dozen large sized Russia Mats.
300 do. do. do. do. do.
For Sale by D. F. FAULKNER, No. 15 Central Street. m 30 1t

MILLET.

JUST received, a few bushels of prime Millet Seed, by GEO. C. BARRETT, N. E. Seed Store. m 20

WANTS A SITUATION AS A GARDENER.

A STEADY active young Man, who is perfectly conversant with every department of his business, any commands directed to M. L. and left at the office of this paper, will be respectfully attended to. 5w m 20

FLOWER SEEDS.

200 VARIETIES of very handsome annual, biennial and perennial FLOWER SEEDS, in packages of 20 varieties each. For sale at the New England Seed Store. Price \$1 per package. 6t. per paper. m 13

EVERGREENS, SILVER FIRS, &c.

THE Subscriber being engaged in the Seed business, would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Scotch and Evergreens, from Maine; and being agent for G. C. Barrett, Boston and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N.Y., orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing are requested. WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me. March 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 50	3 00
baldwins,	"	2 50	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	10 75	11 50
prime,	"	6 50	6 75
Cargo, No. 1,	"	8 50	8 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	11	12
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
four meal,	"	4	5
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	38	43
southern, geese,	"	35	43
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 25	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	6 12	6 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 87	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 87	6 37
Alexandria,	"	6 00	6 12
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	70	80
southern yellow,	"	65	65
Rye,	"	65	70
Barley,	"	65	70
Oats,	"	45	52
HAY,	cwt.	62	70
HONEY,	gallon	50	55
HOPS, 1st quality,	cwt	23 00	30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9	9
Southern, 1st sort,	"	18	20
LEATHER, slaughter sole,	"	18	20
" upper,	side	3	00
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	16	19
" upper,	side	2 50	2 70
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	24	26
Baltimore, sole,	"	23	25
LIME,	task	1 00	1 25
PLASTER, Paris retail at,	ten	3 37	4 00
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	"	10	12
PORK, Mass. inspect, extra clear,	barrel	17 50	18 00
Navy, Mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Bone, middlings,	"	none	none
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,	"	1 50	2 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	11	12
" southern,	"	10	11
TALLOW, triad,	cwt	10 00	11 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	60	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	65	75
Merino, 3/4s washed,	"	50	55
Merino, full blood,	"	48	50
Merino, quarter,	"	42	45
Native washed,	"	40	42
Northern pulled,	"	60	62
1st Lamb, "	"	47	50
2d " "	"	37	40
3d " "	"	28	30
1st Spinning, "	"	44	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

		RETAIL PRICES.
HAMS, northern,	pound	9 1/2
southern,	"	9 1/2
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6 1/2
BUTTER,	"	10 1/4
POULTRY, keg and tub,	"	13 23
lump, best,	"	20 23
Eggs,	dozen	16 18
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35 40
CIDER, (according to quality),	barrel	2 00 3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March, 25, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 417 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen, 9 Cows and Calves, 213 Sheep and 650 Swine. About 70 Beef Cattle, all of which are Prime, and 106 Sheep remain unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—The Beef Cattle were remarkably large and fine; sales were very uneven and considerably reduced, probably as much as they were raised last week. We noticed two or three very fine, taken at about \$6.67, and several quote at \$6.50. We quote prime at \$6.50, good at \$5.50, a 5.75; thin at 4.75 to 5.25.

Working Oxen.—Sales were effected at \$70, 76, 80, 85, and 67.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$19, 22, and 25. Sheep.—We noticed 3 fine Wethers taken at \$34. Also, 10 at about \$7 each; also, 100 at \$2 each.

Swine.—One lot of 44, more than half Sows, were taken at 44c; at retail, 5c. for Sows and 6c. for Barrows. About 400 of the above number came in near the close of the market from which no sales were made.

EARLY POTATOES.

FOR SALE, Early Perkins POTATOES, by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport. Also, Isabella and Catawba GRAPE VINES of a large size. 3t m 12

MISCELLANY.

THE LOVE OF OUR COUNTRY.

By Professor Thomas Thunberg, of Copenhagen.

Thine spot of earth, where from my bosom
The first weak tones of Nature rose;
Where first I cropp'd the stainless blossom
Of pleasure, yet unmixed with woes;
Where, with my new-born powers delighted,
I tripp'd beneath a mother's hand;
In thee the quenchless flame was lighted,
That sparkles for my native land!

And when in childhood's quiet morning
Sometimes to distant haunts we rove,
The heart, like bended bow returning,
Springs swifter to its home of love!
Each hill, each dale, that shared our pleasures,
Becomes a heaven in memory;
And ev'n the broken veteran measures
With sprightlier step his haunts of gloe.

O'er Norway's crags, o'er Denmark's valleys,
Heroic tombs profusely rise,
Memorials of the love that rallies
Nations round kings, and knits their ties.
Sweet is the bond of filial duty,
Sweet is the grasp of friendly hand,
Sweet is the kiss of opening beauty,
But sweeter still our native land.

INTERESTING TO ANTIQUARIANS.

DISCOVERIES have frequently been made in some parts of the country, particularly in the Western States, which go far to prove that this part of the western continent was once inhabited by a race of men who possessed a more perfect knowledge of the civilized arts than was exhibited by the Aborigines, when the country was first discovered by Columbus, and many circumstances prove conclusively that great changes have taken place in the face of the country in the lapse of years.

It was but lately that while some laborers were building a dam in Gilmanton, on lands belonging to Mr. Isaac Sawyer, they came, while digging, to a well about ten feet below the surface, which was regularly stoned! The well was about three feet deep and three feet in diameter, and from its situation and very peculiar appearance, must have been built long before this country was visited by Europeans. The stones which were used in its construction are about as large as a man can lift. In the same stratum were found the remains of Beavers' Dams, small pieces of wood from one to six inches in length, in a state of preservation, in which the prints of the beavers' teeth were still to be seen as smooth as if cut with a gouge. The spot where these relics of a former age were found, was but a short distance from the borders of the Winnepissoga Lake, and was probably a place of resort for the tribes of the forest. The land is low, but the deposit must have been gradually accumulating for many ages.—*Exeter Niles Letter*.

THE DOG.

We learn from a slip in the Buffalo Journal, descriptive of the late fire in that town, that the life of one of the principal sufferers—Mr. Troxell—was undoubtedly preserved by the attachment of a favorite dog.—His lodging room was in one of the upper stories of his dwelling, and he was first alarmed by his little room mate springing upon the bed and attempting to rouse him by his howling. Not sufficiently awakened he threw him from his bed and bade 'him be still' but the faithful animal furiously dragged off the covering

and continued his efforts till his master was made sensible of his danger and just in time to preserve himself from suffocation. A late number of the Nantucket (Mass.) Inquirer gives, on the authority of an experienced shipmaster of that town, a similar instance in an account of a dog, which swam to the shore, at midnight from a ship wrecked vessel, in the British channel, between Land's End, and Lizard Point, and proceeding to a farm house, after long, and for a time baffled exertion, succeeded, apparently frantic with gratitude in inducing the peasant to follow him to the verge of the cliff, where looking over, he discovered the forlorn and almost perishing mariners clinging to the rock, at a short distance from the strand. The alarm was immediately given to the neighboring farmers, who soon procured ropes and other aids from the town of Falmouth, three or four miles from the spot, and succeeded in saving all the survivors, with a single exception—one man having been killed by the fall of a stone from the cliff. Fourteen were thus rescued, who unquestionably owed their lives to the faithful and sagacious dog.—*Providence Journal*.

LEFT ON THE GROUND.

AN Antwerp Journal contains the following anecdote of a recent duel in that neighborhood: On arriving at the ground the two principals who were to fight, entered into a parley. "Come," said one of them, "nothing remains but to measure the distance." "I will fight at any distance you please," replied his adversary, "but if either of us is wounded there is an end to the affair, and we may declare ourselves mutually satisfied." "Never," said the first, "one of us must remain upon the ground." "Then you may remain by yourself," replied the doughty combatant, "for I have business that calls me away." With this colloquy, the affair terminated, and the parties separated without effusion of blood.

A SAILOR being about to sail to India, a citizen asked him where his father died? 'In shipwreck.' 'And where did your grandfather die?' 'As he was fishing, a storm arose, and he, with his companions, perished.' 'And your great grandfather?' 'He also perished from shipwreck.' 'Then, if I were you, I would never go to sea.' 'Pray, Mr. Philosopher, where did your father die?' 'My father, grandfather and great grandfather died in bed.' 'Then, if I were you,' retorted the son of Neptune, 'I would never go to bed.'

BRUTAL STORIES.

We have had two or three anecdotes of beasts on hand for two or three weeks with which we now propose to entertain the reader.

A dog belonging to an Irishman, residing in this town, is in the habit of paying a visit twice or thrice a week to the wife of his owner, in the city of Boston. Dividing his attachment between the two, Tray trudges to the city, spends an hour or two with his mistress, and then faces about and returns to his master. Messages have been transmitted by him.

A clerk in a druggist's store on Central Street, heard a bell tinkle in his sleeping apartment. The bell wire was attached to a knob at the door of the store, and as no person stood there, he went immediately to his room, where he found a strange cat, who having been accidentally shut in, had rung the bell to call some one to her assistance,

in setting her at liberty. As some doubt remained whether this ringing was accidental or intentional on the part of puss, she was shut up in the same room on the day following when she repeated the ringing.—*Lowell Compend*.

STALLIONS.

THE following Horses are for sale or to let the ensuing season. If not parted with they will stand for Mares at the Farm of A. DEY, at Lodi, Bergen County, New Jersey, near Newark Bridge, about 7 miles from the City of New York, under the care of H. P. R. C. R.

FATH KILLER.—Chestnut, 6 years old 30th April, 1833, measures 15 hands 3 inches high, and is still growing—*Sire*, American Eclipse; *Dam* Hephath, a pure thorough bred mare of the English race breed—for pedigree see the 3d Vol. American Turf Register, Nos. 3 & 9, April and May 1832, where her pedigree is verified up to the Oriental Horses, more than 150 years.—*Fath Killer's* Colts are remarkable for their beauty, size, bone and action, and promise to be great trotters.

NAVARINO.—beautiful blood Bay, 5 years old in May 1833, measures 15 hands and 3 inches high, and still growing—*Sire*, *Delwood's Sir Harry*; *Dam*, *Hephath* above named.

HARFENUS.—beautiful blood Bay, measures 16 hands 2 inches high, 7 years old this spring (1833)—*Sire*, *Hambledonian* (also *Beaver*); *Dam*, a great trotter and his colts large and fine, well calculated for Coach Horses; for one pair of them, only two and three years old, \$100 was offered and refused.

KING PHILIP.—a Sorrel, said to be 13 years old; a full blood Narragansett, and the only known thorough-bred in this part of the country. He is a descendant of a race of animals that have been in the family of the late Governor Jay for many years. His stock, especially those by high bred mares, are said to be very fine, and will carry a man with great ease 10 miles a day under the saddle. As saddle horses, they readily sell from \$300 to \$500, at five years old. They rack, trot, and canter, and are good for both saddle and harness.

The above horses will stand for \$10 the season, payable on the 1st January, 1834. 183w m 20

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the New England Farmer Office,—the *Planter's Guide*; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of Giving Immediate Effect to Wood by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture (also the Fertilizing of manure) in a more correct and judicious system on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Stuart, Bart. LL. F. D. R. S. E., &c. Price 25.

HARDWARE.

100 dozen Ames Backsaw Shovels
20 do. do. Large Shovels, from No. 1 to 12.
20 do. do. Small Steel Polished Shovels.
100 do. do. Plympton Hoes.
50 do. Siron do.
50 do. Fades Cast Steel Gossenecked Hoes.
Also, various other kinds of Hoes.
100 dozen Maunre Forks, comprising an assortment of various makers and qualities.
150 dozen Farwell's Scythes.
150 do. Whipple & Hales half set Scythes, together with every description of **HARDWARE GOODS**, for sale by LANE & READ, at No. 6, Market Square, near Faneuil Hall. m 13

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

It is not paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNBURG & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Albany—Wm. T. BROWN, 247 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 23 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—J. I. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—Wm. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WRIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Springfield, Mass.—T. LOWMAN, 247 Market-street.
Newburyport—EMERSON STEEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—J. W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Portland, Me.—COLMAN, HOLDEN & Co. Booksellers.
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Hillifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Editor of Recorder.
Montreal, L. C.—GEO. BENT.
St. Louis—GEO. HILTON.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. FARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1833.

NO. 38.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

REMARKS ON HORSES.

Milborough, (Mass.) March 29, 1833.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq. Sir—There cannot, perhaps, be too much said in relation to that very valuable animal to man, whose services are so desirable and convenient, and whose beauty and symmetry are so much esteemed and admired as the horse. The horse, whose services are so desirable and convenient, seems to be more afflicted with diseases than most other animals. There is a disease in horses called the ring-bone, which some affirm there is no cure known for, others that there is a sure and certain one, while others say that the disease is so trifling, that it may be cured by some sort of magic power, the art which they possess. Yet I consider the subject not a trifling one, nor too much information upon the subject to be obtained. A little gleaned from different parts of the country, when collected in one general mass, is very great. I am but little acquainted with the horse, yet within a few years I have raised a few colts, for my own use, but the most of them are like to be of but little value from certain disorders with which they have been, and now are, afflicted.

The first colt, which I speak of, is grandson to the celebrated horse Roman, of Northbridge, Mass. This colt was foaled in June, 1831, consequently will be in June next, two years old. I took him away from the mare when he was five months old, and put him into a grazing lot along with another colt, a year older. They were within sight of my dwelling-house the whole time; and they appeared to be very friendly and kind to each other. About six or eight days after I took him from the mare I discovered that he was very lame with one of his hind legs, so much so that he was unable to put it to the ground, but went upon three legs, and appeared to be in great pain and distress. I examined the leg but could discover no marks of violence, or that there was any thing the matter with it. I had never before seen any thing like lameness in the colt. My first impression was that the larger colt had kicked him, but by the next day, as I thought he rather grew worse, and as I valued him very high on the account of pedigree, I thought proper to call the assistance of a farrier. He pronounced him to be what is called stifled. I, however, was too incredulous to believe him, and even expressed my doubts to him, at the time. The fact was, there was nothing that could be discovered that was wrong, except that he was very lame and exhibited signs of great distress. He continued in this situation for the space of three days, when nothing could be discovered to lead any person to suppose the cause, or judge of the complaint. On the fourth day I discovered an unusual warmth in one of his hind legs between the fet-lock joint and hoof; and so great was the inflammation that by the next day I could by hard pressure with my fingers rub off the hair and skin. The colt lay down the greater part of the time, and appeared to suffer great pain in the leg. I then went to see the farrier, and told him that I had found where the disorder was, and the situa-

tion in which my favorite colt was. He then told me that he could not tell what the matter was with the colt,—and that he had not seen or heard of such a complaint before. But he advised a decoction of wild Indigo weed as a wash for the leg, and a poultice made of wild Indigo and Indian meal, or English turnips, sweet-oil and Indian meal. I consequently used the two former for a space of thirty days. In about three days after I applied the wash and poultice, there appeared a hard swelling close round the hoof to the height of three quarters of an inch. The hair all came off to about one inch above the hoof. This I caused to be opened in several places, and even run a knife through the foot, that is, run a knife in at the back of the foot so as to come out the fore side. It appeared to be all the way through about the same as the out side. I discharged profusely for several weeks. After the end of thirty days, I applied the turpentine poultice, the swelling had not diminished in the least, but found that it was growing hard like the hoof itself; and at the end of four or five months had all become hard about two and a half inches above the old hoof, and so large was the swelling, that he walked on this new formed hoof without letting the old hoof touch the ground. The frog of the old foot dropped out, I then caused the old hoof to be pared away, so that he could walk nearly as well as on the other foot, yet it was very large and clumsy.

It had now got to be about the 20th of May, 1832. At this time I turned my colt out to pasture to graze. Soon after I discovered that the other hind foot was lame. There arose a hard swelling about half way between the fet-lock joint and hoof. To this day both hind feet are in the same situation they were last June; that is, not much lame, yet his feet are very ill shaped. I do not know what the matter was of the first foot spoken of, nor have I seen any person that could tell me; many came to see him.

I have endeavored to describe this foot as nearly as possible, so that should any of your numerous correspondents have witnessed any thing of the kind, they may communicate their sentiments through the medium of your useful paper, either in relation to the disorder, or prescribe some method of cure. Should any further information be desired I will freely communicate the same with pleasure and satisfaction.

The last mentioned foot, I have been told, was what is called the ring-bone, but I do not know what is called the ring-bone.

I have now two colts that will be one year old next June. One of these colts is grandson of Post Boy a very celebrated horse, the other is from a celebrated horse in the northern part of the State of Vermont, or on the borders of Canada, whose pedigree is not known to me.

These two colts, since the last of February, have discovered signs of lameness in both their fore feet. There is now plainly to be seen hard callous swellings about midway between the fet-lock and hoof. Like the one on my colt's foot last described last year.

One of these colts is very lame, the other hardly exhibits any signs of lameness. Both appear to be in the same situation. Both began to be lame

about the same time; and both appear to be afflicted with the same disorder.

This is what I suppose is called the ring-bone. I do not know that there is any cure for the ring-bone. Some say that there is, but others there is not. But I believe so far as my information extends, that it is the generally received opinion in this community that there is not. Can the ring-bone be contagious? From the extensive circulation which your paper has I am apprehensive that information upon the subject of ring-bone in horses would be very well received.

Yours respectfully, J. W. CAPRON.

For the New England Farmer.

SWINE.

MR. FESSENDEN. Sir,—In answer to "*A Constant Reader*" on the best method of managing sows with Pigs.—I would recommend the following method which I have practised with good success.

Separate the sow from the rest of the swine, six or eight weeks before her bringing forth, so that she may become accustomed to her pen. Care should be taken, however, to have her pen kept dry, and well littered; always give them litter enough so as not to be obliged to give any for six days before the time, for nothing disturbs the sow more than an abundance of litter, and which in my opinion has a great tendency to induce her to destroy her young. If the sow is with the other swine but within a few days of her bringing forth, and then separated, she will not get accustomed to her pen, and by thus being disturbed, she will be pretty sure to destroy her pigs.

I do not think there is any thing in the breed or nature of sows, unless disturbed or mismanaged, and if so I think it very natural for them to destroy their young.

I have known, and it is not at all uncommon for young sows to destroy their first, and protect their succeeding litters; and I have known them to protect their first and destroy their succeeding litters; but in most cases I find that it is owing to disturbance or mismanagement.

Raw salt Pork cut in small pieces, and given, will prevent them from eating their pigs. I have seen it given after they had ate two or three of their litter with good success. But to prevent any mischief it should be kept by them at this time.

As to the form of the sty, and bigness of the yard to be occupied by swine for manure, these depend greatly upon the number kept. For three or four I would recommend a building of the following dimensions, say eighteen by eight, entrance to feed, at the centre on the side, alley three feet wide, window in the centre opposite the door, two troughs, one on each side next to the alley, yard twenty feet square, will have a partition through the centre from the centre of the building, entrance for the swine on each side, one foot from the alley with sliding doors, communication from one yard to the other by sliding door next to the building. A building and yard thus constructed will be found plenty large, and very convenient; you have plenty of room at each end, to feed and for them to lie dry and warm, which is very beneficial in the growth of your swine. I consider a yard of the

above size plenty large enough for three or four swine if properly attended to, they will make but little manure without materials, you should replenish the yard with loam or wash from the road, with vines, weeds, &c. as often as occasion may require.—Yours respectfully,
D.

Milton, March 23, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

SWINE.

MR. FESSENDEN,—In your paper of the 21st I observed an inquiry in relation to the best method of treating sows with pigs, &c. Neither the "Farmer's Assistant," nor "Bauister's Husbandry," nor the "Hon. O. Fiske," have hit the right nail on the head. For some cause, or on some account, whether from "hysterical irritability" I know not, but so it is that about the time of sows' yearning they have a great craving for animal food—this I know from experience, and have been careful for about a week before my sows were about to farrow, to give them some butcher's refuse meat which does not cost much; if easy to be procured give them a plenty, and I will venture to say they will not eat their pigs. Your inquirer says thousands of pigs have been destroyed the last year by sows. Now if my method of treatment is a preventative, and I verily believe it is, the information is of more real worth to the community than a history of all the snipes, owls and bob-links that Mr. Audubon ever heard of. A SUBSCRIBER.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I am always pleased with whatever proceeds from the pen of your correspondent, Mr. B. His observations ever contain entertainment and instruction. He says in page 218, current volume of the N. E. Farmer, that, "it is well known to nurserymen that the roots of a grafted or budded tree take the habits of the scion, that is, they are numerous and ramified, horizontal or deep, according to the habits of the variety from which the variety is taken, and generally conform in their direction and volume, to the shape and abundance of the top; and yet the sprouts which spring from these roots invariably take the character of the original stalk." He then puts a case of budding a peach into a plum stalk, and wonders, "why the roots should retain the character of the stock, after they have been enveloped and seemingly lost in the growth produced by the scion."

These are curious facts. But to state my present opinion, would be perhaps to show my ignorance on the subject. However, it may elicit further information which I should be pleased to see.

We take the case stated by your correspondent.—The roots of the plum may be affected in character as to the manner of growth by the scion, but not in nature which remains, essentially, unchanged. The ascending sap is elaborated in the peach leaves and made fit by a chemical process to form wood and bark, but as yet, it is neither the one nor the other. The descending sap, thus elaborated, when in contact with peach-wood and peach bark suffers another change, effected by the peach stock, and peach-wood and bark are formed; and when the sap is in contact with the plum-stalk a change takes place peculiar to the plum, and plum wood and bark are formed, so that the roots are not essentially affected in their nature, and of course the sprouts will be plum-sprouts.

If this be not correct, I wish that some of your correspondents would inform me of the error.

Massfield, Feb. 5, 1833.

G.

For the New England Farmer.

A SINGULAR FACT.

MR. ELKANAH ANDREWS, of Taunton, planted, the last year, a field with corn in drills, at some little distance from any building or wall, and say about one fourth of a mile from the village. After the corn came up he found that much of it was pulled up by some animal, but by what kind he could not determine. Some said that it might be done by squirrels; but no squirrels were seen about the premises. Others thought that the mischief was done by birds; but no birds were seen near the place. The work of destruction went on night after night, and it was supposed that the injury was done very early in the morning, and hence the depredator eluded the observation of the owner. Mr. Andrews visited his field very early in the morning, but made no discovery; no squirrel nor bird was seen, yet the corn was pulled up as before. At last he visited his field at midnight—and having scented himself, he by the help of moon-light discovered his enemy—an army of rats from the village.

For the New England Farmer.

TEA WHEAT.—THE SEASON.

EXTRACTS from a letter from Elisha Marvin Esq., of Kipley, N. Y. to the Proprietor of the N. E. Farmer.

The tea wheat which I have sent you I had from the Province of New Brunswick, soon after it was first noticed in your paper. I have sowed this wheat every spring since, from the tenth of March to the first of May. The choice of time depends on the season; a dry season sometimes injures late sowing, for which reason I prefer sowing as soon as the ground will admit.

This grain does well on what we call a natural wheat soil, and just as well on any good soil. In wet or low places in your field, where winter wheat would be killed by ice, or thrown out by frost, this wheat will give a fair crop.

On our dividing ridges, which are generally a wet cold soil, and covered four or five months with deep snow, this wheat does well. Winter wheat, if grown at all in such situations, would give but an indifferent crop, and that of a light and poor quality. The tea wheat weighs 63 pounds to the bushel; other spring wheat, in this region 58. The tea wheat yields a far better crop than either the bearded or bald spring wheat; and suits much better to every variety of soil. With these advantages I think I can with all safety call the tea wheat the best spring crop of grain we have in this region of country.

Our season is now (March 15,) mild. The coldest day the present year was the 2d of March, when the ice in the lake fastened for the first time, and is not yet started.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF TREES.

Some separate the dry bark of fruit and forest trees to promote their growth, and prevent the bark binding too much. This disfigures the tree, making seams in the trunk, and makes it grow in angles. The best way is, when the sap is forced up, by warmth of the spring, to scrape off the scaly particles of the dead bark, and wash the trees repeatedly during the week with soap suds,

&c. Trees of considerable age will then have a youthful appearance, be more thrifty, and in the case of fruit trees, the fruit will make more cider, than that grown on scurvy, moss grown trees.

Put cinders, bones, and stones, about the roots of pear trees; it will increase their growth one third, and save them from the blight.

From the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES: In a former communication I intimated that I might give my views respecting the cheapest and best mode of making a barn tight, so as to exclude the snows and make it warm. I lately built one and covered it with narrow pine boards which had been stuck up and seasoned two years.

The expense of matching and trouble of seasoning, &c. was considerable, but it answered the end well.

A neighbor has since erected one equally tight by double boarding with hemlock boards. The first put on slightly, or tacked, being half an inch thick; he then covered with boards of the usual thickness taking care to break joints. The last nailing was with double tens. If well nailed they will keep their place and the same care respecting their being seasoned is not necessary. The barn is so tight that small windows are necessary.

An apprehensive that as hemlock boards are cheaper and more easily obtained (in many parts,) than in this section of the State had better make our barns tight by double boarding, I hope never to see another barn built with single boards half seasoned. Such a barn is really a nuisance. Many farmers has such an one he can remedy the evil, by another covering which I advise him to do for his own interest, and the comfort of his cattle, preservation of his hay, &c. Yours, &c.

Anthracite in Wrentham, Mass. Specimens of this mineral have been forwarded to us by Mr. S. Day, in a letter, dated Providence, R. I. Oct. 11. It is stated to be newly discovered—that the boring has been carried to eighty feet, and the excavation or shaft, to sixty; that the coal lies in strata of different depths, interspersed with slate, and that it is proposed, should the prospect continue fair, to petition the legislature for a charter of incorporation, and in the spring to push their enterprise with vigor.

The coal appears like the European anthracite, and resembles that of Rhode Island more than that of Pennsylvania. The latter State possesses such vast resources of this mineral, and of such admirable quality and easy acquisition, that prudent men will look well to every undertaking, which must depend in any degree, upon successful competition.—Silliman's Journal.

Extraordinary Cow. A cow fattened by Thomas B. Eaton of this town was butchered by Messrs. Porter & Davis yesterday, which weighed 1655 lbs. There's for you, against all opposition.—Worcester paper.

MR. J. W. SMITH, in the Genesee Farmer recommends the shrub called Prickly Ash (Fraxinus) for hedges.

He says, "It to my knowledge thrives well on a clayey, or even sandy or gravelly soils, but best in rich moist bottom lands, and is about as hard to subdue as are elders. As far as my knowledge extends it is not infested with lice or worms, which are so destructive to the English thorn in our country. No light affects it that I know."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held on Saturday, March 30, by an adjournment, the following letters from Benjamin Rodman, Esq., of New Bedford, and S. P. Hildreth, Esq., of Marietta, Ohio, were read.

New Bedford, March 23, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received from my friend J. P. Hutchinson, Consul at Lisbon, a package of onion seeds, which I divide with you for the members of H. S., which you will please offer for distribution.

He says the "seed must be sown—the plants transplanted and well watered."

They are very large and very mild—as he says as large as your head and mild as an apple.

I am very truly your friend, B. RODMAN.

Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1833.

To the Secretary of the Mass. Hor. Society,
R. L. Emmons, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of forwarding to your Society a small package of the seeds of the magnolia acuminata, the native growth of the forests, near Marietta. The seeds are very fine and fully ripe; and gathered at a time before they had taken any injury from the weather. The magnolia acuminata is amongst the most beautiful productions of our woodlands, perfectly hardy, and will make a fine figure amongst its other relatives when flourishing in your interesting garden; a garden devoted to the sacred and sweet memory of the dead, and to the improvement and happiness of the living, and such an object is every way worthy of its illustrious founders, and will place Massachusetts at the head of her sister states in horticultural pursuits, as she already is in the arts, manufactures, and literature. If you will have the goodness to name such seeds of our native trees as would be desired for planting in the garden of the Society, I shall take great pleasure in selecting them for your use, and will forward them as early as possible after their ripening.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

S. P. HILDRETH.

It was then *Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be given to Benjamin Rodman, Esq., of New Bedford, and to S. P. Hildreth, Esq., of Marietta, Ohio, for their valuable donations of seeds of the Lisbon onion and magnolia acuminata.

Voted, That the seeds of the Lisbon onion be distributed among the members of the Society,—and that the seeds of the magnolia acuminata be confided to the care of Mr. David Haggerston for the Mount Auburn Cemetery.

The meeting was then dissolved.

From the Maine Farmer.

MR HOLMES; It is agreed, both in Europe and this country, that there is nothing so safe and efficacious for a creature that is choked, as tarred rope of proper dimensions, with the tar well worked in to stiffen it when made. I have been led to remind my brother Farmers of this simple thing, because one of my neighbors recently lost a cow by being choked, and another came near losing a valuable ox, in the same way. Both of them might have been relieved, in a few minutes, had such a rope been at hand, or even in the neighborhood; but this was not the case, and the owner of the cow used an improper stick, which hastened her death. I believe we shall more frequently see

the need of such an apparatus or instrument, as we begin to feed more with roots.—In Great Britain where they feed extensively with roots, the Farmer who was without one would be considered a very careless man.

I hope some one at least in every neighborhood will procure one or two of the following dimensions. One suitable for applying should be 3-4 of an inch thick, and 40 inches long, with a strong loop affixed to the end, that it may be better managed by the operator. For an ox of a large size it should be an inch thick 48 inches long, exclusive of the loop. The cost may be 25 or 30 cents—Yours, &c.

CAREL.

MACHINE FOR MAKING PINS.

It is highly ingenious in point of contrivance, and, in respect to its economical principles, will furnish a strong and interesting contrast with the manufacture of pins by the human hand. In this machine, a coil of brass wire is placed on an axis; one end of this wire is drawn by a pair of rollers through a small hole in a plate of steel, and is held there by forceps. As soon as the machine is put in action—

1. The forceps draw the wire on to a distance equal in length to one pin; a cutting edge of steel then descends close to the hole through which the wire entered, and severs a piece equal in length to one pin.

2. The forceps holding the wire moves on until it brings the wire into the centre of the *chuck* of a small lathe, which opens to receive it. Whilst the forceps returns to fetch another piece of wire, the lathe revolves rapidly, and grinds the projecting end of the wire upon a steel mill which advances towards it.

3. At this first, or coarse pointing, the lathe stops, and another forceps takes hold of the half pointed pin, (which is instantly relieved by the opening of the *chuck*), and conveys it to a similar *chuck* of another lathe, which receives it, and finishes the pointing on a finer steel mill.

4. This mill again stops, and another forceps removes the pointed pin into a pair of strong steel clamps, having a small groove in them by which they hold the pin very firmly. A part of this groove, which terminates at that edge of the steel clamps which is intended to form the head of the pin, is made conical. A small round steel punch is now driven forcibly against the end of the wire thus clamped, and the head of the pin is partially formed by pressing the wire into the conical cavity.

5. Another pair of forceps now removes the pin to another pair of clamps, and the head of the pin is completed by a blow from a second punch, the end of which is slightly concave. Each pair of forceps returns as soon as it has delivered its burden; and thus there are always five pieces of wire at the same moment in different stages of advance towards a finished pin. The pins so formed are received into a tray, and whitened, and papered in the usual way.

About sixty pins can be made by this machine in one minute; but each process occupies exactly the same time in performing.—*New York Mechanic's Magazine*.

A PAIR of young Tom Turkeys, shot on Mount Tom, weighing at the time about 30 pounds each—were on the 26th presented to the proprietor of the Hampden Coffee House. They were large and beautiful birds.

Awful Catastrophe.—The Redactor of Saturday, contains an article from the Constitutional del Canca, stating that in the month of July last, while Mass was being celebrated in the church of Sigshos, near Tachunga, in the republic of Ecuador, South America, on the day of the solemn festival *del Corpus*, fire was communicated to the building by a rocket, and that in the rush of the audience to the door, it became shut, and the whole Congregation perished in the flames, except the Curate, who escaped through a window! The number of lives lost was estimated at more than five hundred, besides the children.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce*.

A good sized Story. Mr. Alphens Warner, in by-gone days well known along the road between New Haven and Litchfield, called upon us last week and requested us to state that last fall he felled upon his farm in the town of Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, a chestnut tree from which he obtained 18,000 eighteen inch shingles, 50 good sized rails, and there was wood enough left to make 100 bushels of coal. The tree was 16 feet in circumference at the base.—*Litchfield Enquirer*.

A VETERINARY Surgeon has lately discovered that exhausted and worn out horses, are very speedily restored to their strength and condition, by giving them daily one or two bundles of couch-grass, often or twelve pounds weight, mixed with a quantity of carrots. Thus this weed, which, wherever it has appeared has been the pest of farmers, will become a useful medicament.—*French Paper*.

Roasting by Gas. An apparatus for roasting meat of every kind by gas, has recently been invented by Mr. Hicks, in London.

We understand that the Winnissimmet Company's new Steam Ferry Boat, is to be called the "MALDEN." She is daily expected from Philadelphia. Her speed and accommodations are said to be equal to those of the two Steamers now plying between this city and Chelsea. The Malden will be put upon the ferry as soon as she arrives.—*Gazette*.

Ancient Roman Empire. The ancient magnitude of the Roman Empire might well have justified the Roman pride.

It covered a million and a half of square miles of the finest portion of the globe. Stretching three thousand miles, from the Atlantic to the Euphrates, and two thousand from the northern borders of Dacia to the tropic of Cancer, it was the seat of all the choicest fertility, beauty and wealth in the world. Imagination sinks under the idea of this prodigious power in the hands of a single nation, and that nation in the hands of a single man.—*Croly's Life and Times of Geo. 4.*

Dreadful accident. The powder mills at Canton, Conn. belonging to Mills & Co. blew up on Friday week, and three persons were instantly killed, viz. Wm. Weatherly and his daughter, and a Mr. Keep. Mr. W's head was literally taken from his body, and all three shockingly mangled. One hundred casks of powder were destroyed, and every thing torn from the earth in all directions around. The report resembled an earthquake, and was heard at a great distance.

AN ADDRESS

To the Members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. Delivered at their request, October 17, 1832, By JAMES RICHARDSON, Esq.

The cultivation of the earth was the earliest employment, and was ordained to be the paramount duty of man. The first of our race was placed in a garden to dress and to keep it; and by the application of the physical and intellectual powers of his successors to the same pursuit, under governments founded in justice and affording protection, the whole cultivable earth may be so dressed and kept, as to become one extensive garden, sustaining, employing and furnishing the means of subsistence and enjoyment to at least one thousand times its present population; and thus the will of the great Giver of all good, and his command to increase and multiply and replenish the earth and *subdue* it, would be substantially and literally obeyed.

A view of the splendid marts of commerce, the busy bustling scenes of manufacturing, and the venerable seats of science and learning, may give the impression, and not a few have imbibed it, that the apparently humble labors of agriculture are of a subordinate and inferior character, and dependent on learning, commerce and the arts. But let us look back to the infancy of these pursuits. Who fed the first builders of towns and cities? By whose labor and care were the scanty means of *commencing* first accumulated? Who furnished the materials for the first rude manufactures, and the early exchanges in commerce, and sustained those engaged in them? By what means was leisure and support furnished to the *few*, who made the first advances in letters and science? But for the humble though *indispensable* labor of the cultivator of the soil, neither commerce, manufactures, literature, science nor civilization could have existed. And the humble farmer, acknowledging his obligations to commerce and the arts that stimulate and reward his industry, and increase his comforts and enjoyments, and grateful for the diffusion of science and good learning, which give security to his person and property,—elevation, refinement and moral culture to the society in which he moves, may nevertheless say with honest pride, it is my hand, and the hands of those who have preceded, and those who accompany me in my pursuit, that laid the foundation, and still sustains the splendid superstructure of society, which we now behold, enjoy and admire.

An impression of the progress and importance of agricultural improvements may be received from a glance across the Atlantic to the land of our ancestors. The little Island of Great Britain, contains a less extent of cultivated land than the whole territory of the State of Virginia, and but a very little greater extent capable of any cultivation;* and yet this small speck on our earth's surface sustains over sixteen millions of people, some in profusion, many in plenty, and nearly all in comfort, with the aid of foreign bread stuffs to feed them less than two weeks in the year;—besides feeding an immense number of animals,—horses kept for service, splendor or sport, and one sheep to every acre of cultivated land on the whole Island; yielding a sufficient quantity of wool, though not of a suitable quality, to clothe their

whole population, and the whole population of the United States.*

Though our progress in agriculture has been far from discouraging, and the quantity of bread stuffs exported not inconsiderable,—yet the straw of the grain of that small Island for a single season, at the current price of common straw here, is of greater value than the whole of the bread stuffs exported from the United States for ten years.† And we may safely assert that should the productions of that small spot of earth be entirely destroyed but for a single year, not all the surplus food produced on the whole earth would be sufficient to save their population from famine. Now look back on this land of our ancestors in the time of Julius Caesar, and what does it present? Some hundred thousand demi-savages subsisting by fishing and the chase, with painted limbs, clad in the skins of beasts, armed with scythes and stakes hardened in the fire, and resisting the mailed bodies and well tempered blades of the Roman legions.

But while celebrating the progress, the triumphs and blessings of the art, on which all others depend, can we be silent on what the most gifted of our race have been eloquent? Can we be insensible and suppress all reference to its pure and blameless delights? Delights, though time will not permit us to dwell on them, which inspire tranquility and cheerfulness and gratitude and devotion,—delights, which have charmed philosophers and sages from their closets, emperors and kings from their thrones, and have inspired the strains of the sweetest poets that ever sang.

So great indeed is the influence of the art, for the improvement of which this our Society was formed, so various are the considerations connected with it, and so extensive its influence on wealth, on learning, on morals, on commerce and the arts, on the public peace and general tranquility, that the mind labors—not to find topics for discussion, but to determine, for the few moments allotted to this part of the duties of the day, what to select to be imperfectly discussed, and what must necessarily be excluded.

It would not be an unprofitable, and certainly would be a curious subject of inquiry, what constitutes the proper nourishment of plants, and contributes to their growth and perfection? How is that nourishment elaborated and prepared in the soil? By what process is it imbibed and drawn in by their roots, and then further elaborated in all the infinite variety of plants, so as to bring each to perfection, with its proper form, flavor and virtues, and its perfect seed, so as to propagate and preserve its kind? How does the diminutive radicle first spring from the seed, imbibe its nourishment extend itself in search of further supplies,

till the roots, as in the case of many plants, extend themselves through the whole permeable soil, and the branches over the whole surface? And here the practical farmer may be admonished of the importance of deep ploughing, where the soil will admit of it, and thoroughly pulverizing in all cases, that his vegetable productions, of whatever kind, may extend their roots without impediment, and imbibe from the soil all the nourishment it contains, and so arrive at the greatest possible perfection.

The agency of warmth and air in causing the seed to spring, and in bringing forward the young and tender plant, their operations on the fermentable particles scattered through the soil, by which the rich aliment that the organized plant is capable of imbibing is prepared for its reception, might also be examined and made fruitful in instruction, would time permit. And these considerations also afford a lesson to the practical farmer. For, as warmth and air are necessary to the parts and organs of plants *under* the soil as well as those *above*,—another strong reason for deep ploughing and thoroughly pulverizing presents itself, that the air and the rays of the sun may freely penetrate and circulate, especially in heavy, cold and clayey soils, and perform the office of promoting fermentation, without which no useful plants can thrive.

Again—the agency of water, the component parts of which have been discovered and ascertained within the present age, in affording and communicating nourishment to plants, and bringing them to perfection, whether it be imbibed from the soil by their roots, or from the atmosphere by their exterior organization, is a subject not unworthy of consideration, and might furnish matter, not merely for a discourse, but for a volume. And here a single practical consideration is all that can be allowed on this occasion. If then water, when decomposed by the operation of vegetable organization upon it, affords nourishment to plants, which it has been found to do in no inconsiderable degree, how important to the farmer is that too much neglected practice of irrigation, by means of which, wherever practicable, water is made a substitute for that invaluable treasure of the farmer, manure, as well as a vehicle for its distribution, and large crops of valuable grasses are produced without any other dressing, without any breaking up of the soil, and without any danger of exhausting it, and large stocks of cattle are well fed, producing with proper care, in addition to the usual profit, abundance of rich manure to be applied to fertilizing the other parts of the farm, and increasing other valuable productions. How important again in this view is deep ploughing, by means of which the roots of plants are enabled to extend themselves and derive nourishment from the lower parts of the soil, when the surface, by reason of drought, becomes incapable of affording it?

But these inquiries into what were formerly considered the secrets of nature, and which science in its progress, is unveiling, are better suited to the closet of the philosopher, after surveying her operations in the garden, the field, by the side of the stream that fertilizes them, or of the mountain that sustains the lofty fir or majestic oak. A course of remark of a more practical character, and which goes home to the business and bosom of every farmer, may be more fit on this occasion.

What then is the leading object of the farmer? It is, like that of most other men in civilized and

* According to the latest surveys, Great Britain, including England proper, Scotland and Wales, contains 56,233,320 acres in the whole—cultivated land 31,014,000 acres—land uncultivated and capable of cultivation 2,551,000 acres—and land incapable of any cultivation 12,668,320 acres. The State of Virginia, it is well known, contains 40,000,000 of acres.

* The lowest calculation as to the number of sheep kept on the Island of Great Britain at present is 35,000,000. Their population is now not far from 16,000,000, and that of the United States somewhat over 12,000,000. The quantity of wool annually produced in Great Britain, exceeds 140,000,000 of pounds; and allowing, according to their best calculations, five pounds to the head, including both sexes and all ages and sizes, the quantity of wool raised there would clothe the population of both countries, estimating the population as above.

† According to Sir John St. Clair, the straw of Great Britain, calculating three-fourths of it for manure at 3d. per stone of 22 pounds, and the other fourth for feeding stock at 6d. per stone, is worth 16,225,000 pounds sterling—equal at \$4.80 per pound sterling to 78,280,000 dollars.—the present price of common straw here, being from 33 to 372 cents per 100 pounds amounts with great exactness to the price stated by Sir John St. Clair.—and the average amount of bread stuffs exported from the United States in the last ten years is about 7,000,000 dollars per annum.

cultivated society, to improve his condition; immediately, prospectively, and permanently, to obtain the means of procuring for himself, and for those placed by Providence under his care, the necessities, comforts, enjoyments and some of the luxuries of life; of furnishing the young, whether children or dependants, with such scientific, literary and moral culture, as will best prepare them to do willingly, and to do well, what the duties of their situation require—to fill the different stations in well ordered society for which they are destined; whether to move in the middle ranks, or tread the loftier heights of literature and science. How is this great object to be attained, and what are the means of effecting it? What are the habits, qualities and characteristics of *mind*, that will enable the farmer to pursue his occupation with the greatest success, and secure to him the greatest annual profit with the least expense of capital and labor? For it is the *mind*, that must direct the *hand*; even the *diligent hand* will not make rich without the *enlightened head* to guide it, and the words of the wise man must be taken in this particular with some qualification.

Among these habits, qualities and characteristics may justly be placed care, attention, skill and system. Care and attention are habits of mind closely connected, and form one complex characteristic, from the exercise of which are derived the qualities of a higher and more intellectual order—skill and system.

[To be continued.]

IMPROVEMENT ON THE POTATO.

A FRIEND has favored us with the following extract from an English paper. We hope that our Horticultural Society will take measures to introduce and ascertain the value of this new product.

"The *Oxalis Crenata* has been introduced into this country from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated, as decidedly preferable to the common potato. A root was brought over, in 1830, by Mr. David Douglas, and planted by Mr. Lambert; and a few small tubers were exhibited to the Linnean Society. One of these was planted by Mrs. Hirst, in the garden of Great Ropers's Hall, near Brentwood, and has succeeded remarkably well. It was first put into a small pot in the end of April, and in the month of May the pot was placed in the flower-garden and broken, and the parts removed. This precaution appears to have been unnecessary, for it has stood the frost remarkably well, and on the 5th of this month, when it was dug up, the leaves were green. The root planted was about half an ounce in weight, and the roots produced were about ninety in number, in a space not exceeding nine inches in diameter and six inches deep. The aggregate weight was upwards of four pounds. A few of the roots were boiled, and, when eaten, were found to resemble the potato, but unanimously admitted by all the party to have a more agreeable flavor. Such a result is very promising, and when we consider that the common potato (*Solanum Tuberosum*) was, for a hundred years confined to gardens, and that roots were for a long time not larger than beans, and were watery, we may reasonably expect that cultivation may do much to enlarge the size of the roots of the *Oxalis*, and perhaps improve the flavor beyond what it is at present. It has a fine yellow flower, and is ornamental in the garden. The time of flowering is August."

Mirror.

EARLY CABBAGES.

The plan I recommend to my fellow men to raise cabbages is the one I learnt a few years since from a valuable friend, who is the best gardener in our vicinity. Let each man take as large a piece of ground as is sufficient for a cabbage bed for his family, have it situated to the south side of some fence, wall or building; dig off all the top of the ground to the depth of about 8 or 10 inches, and fill up the place with coarse manure to within two inches of the top of the ground, then put about four inches of good rich soil on the top, make it smooth, and sow the seed in rows north and south, about five inches apart; keep the ground light and they will come on very fast. In about a week the manure underneath begins to ferment, and steams up in such a manner as to drive the plants forward the next to a hot bed of any plan I have seen. The reason why this plan is better than the common mode of sowing late, is this; in the first place, cabbages sown about the first or middle of May, and sometimes later, by the time the earth and the air have become warm, a herd of insects appear, so that when the cabbages first break through the ground, they are attacked by a swarm of little insects not larger than a cabbage seed, which destroy many totally, and poison the others so much that they grow very slow through the season, and in the fall are not so large as they otherwise would be, while by my plan of sowing early, the plants come forward so rapidly that they are up and so large that they are out of the reach of insects entirely, and will grow much faster than those planted later and be larger in the fall. A piece of ground five feet long and four wide will produce some thousands of plants.—*Ellsworth Courier.*

Radishes. Most of our garden grounds are too rich for the radish; and but few gardens are found that do not contain more or less of the *wire worm*. Hence we are induced to make experiments until we have raised them at least semi-transparent and as brittle as glass. Our method is, merely to mix two parts of sand with one part of common garden earth, and add a small quantity of stable manure. Or earth of a clayey nature is preferable to the garden earth. Since adopting the above method we have not failed in a single instance of raising an abundance of smooth, clear, and fine flavored radishes.—*Hing. Gazette.*

TIMELY CAUTION—CHOLERA.

The following article from the Philadelphia Intelligencer, contains important admonitions, to which we would call the attention of the citizens of Portland. Notwithstanding we have never yet been visited with this disease, still precautionary measures should not be neglected.

From the recorded history of Cholera in every country in which it has appeared, we have sufficient reason to believe that it will appear in our city upon the return of warm weather. It has also been ascertained that the second invasion of this disease is generally more malignant and fatal than the first. From these historic facts, it behooves us to adopt all those precautionary measures which are founded upon reason and experience, and which have a tendency to prevent the spread of an epidemic disease. Our citizens should examine their houses, yards, cellars, &c., and have removed, as speedily as circumstances will admit, every kind of filth and matter which corrupts the air, or which

will, under the operation of heat, undergo decomposition.

Upon the opening of the spring, a general cleansing of houses, cellars, &c., should be commenced, and the whole undergo a thorough white washing.

Our citizens should observe the strictest temperance, and every thing which weakens the system, debilitates the digestive organs, or increases the irritability of the body, should be sedulously avoided.—*Portland paper.*

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

Broken Wind. A broken winded horse had been kept in a field where there was not any water except in the bottom of an old lime-kiln, and had recovered his wind. The owner ordered a stable shovelled full of quick lime to be renewed every five or six days, and the water to be poured off, and a bucket of it given every day to a broken winded coach horse aged eight years, which had almost a constant cough. The horse was supplied with water thus prepared for about five weeks, and kept in the stable. He is now perfectly recovered in his wind, and free from a cough.—*Farmer's Reporter.*

Potato Paste. Mash boiled potatoes very fine, and while they are warm add a sufficient quantity of Butter and make them boil together; then before the paste gets cold flour the board to prevent it from sticking, and roll it to the thickness wanted.—*lb.*

Improvement in candles. I steep the common wick in lime-water, in which I have dissolved a considerable quantity of nitre or salt-petre. By this means I secure a purer flame and a superior light; a more perfect combustion is insured; snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax candles, and the candles thus treated do not "run." The wicks must be thoroughly dry before the tallow is put to them.—*lb.*

J. MURRAY, F. L. S.

Method for Cleansing Gilt Frames. Gilt frames which are exposed to the dust of the room in which they are hung, generally collect it on the mouldings. Gilders on wood to cleanse these frames employ very weak soap suds, but if this is not used with the greatest care, and by experienced hands, the frame soon loses all its freshness. On this account we give the following method which is used by a distinguished workman, who has communicated it to us. Take three ounces of white of eggs, one ounce of Jewellers wash, beat them together, and clean the frames with a soft brush dipped in the mixture. The gilding becomes immediately bright. This operation may be repeated several times successively on the same gilding, which could hardly be accomplished by the old method. When the frame has been cleaned, it must have a new coat of the varnish which is used by gilders of wood.—*Jour. des Connaiss Usuelles.*

Bread. Indian meal improves, in the estimation of almost every one, the flavor of bread. I first boil my meal, instead of simply pouring boiling water on it when mixed with flour. Owing to the consolidation of water by boiling, the quantity is greatly increased. The water or moisture is not as easily driven off or evaporated in the baking. Thus made there is a saving of meal, and a greater retention of moisture.—*Ontario Repository.*

C. F.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1833.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK FOR APRIL.

Potatoes. Much has been said and written on the manner of cultivating this useful crop. Still hints, and statements of experiments which have been or may be made relative to this important product may be made useful. And if we can suggest nothing new on this topic we may recall to the minds of some of our agricultural friends some facts and directions, which might not otherwise have occurred.

Soil. A light loam is most suitable for the potato in a cool and moist climate, but a strong and heavy loam is most congenial to the growth of the same root in a hot and dry climate. The best flavored potatoes are raised from newly broken up pasture ground, not manured; or from any new soil, recently cleared from its natural growth of timber; the site of a hedge, an old building, &c.

Seed. It is of great importance that your seed potatoes are of a good variety. The varieties are very numerous, and every year adds to them. Potatoes which are excellent in Ireland, Nova Scotia, and other high northern latitudes do not answer a good purpose in New England. The potato taken from the south prospers better.

Among those in highest repute are the Mercer, the Pink Eye, the Black rustcoat Irish whites, and English whites. "Large potatoes," according to Lorain, "have large eyes, and these produce large vigorous stems, and roots; consequently the largest should invariably be selected for seed. Such as farmers commonly call seed potatoes (that is small potatoes) should never be planted, but in cases of absolute necessity, and then only from the growth of large seed. They not only produce small debilitated stems and roots, but if selected for planting year after year will soon degenerate the best variety. Still, farmers, who really endeavor to improve their breed of horses and cattle by employing the best studs and bulls, yearly plant small potatoes, and some even go so far as to consider them best. However, practice, reason, observation, and the great affinity there is between plants and animals, clearly determine that they are wrong. If the largest and best formed potatoes of any variety be annually selected for seed, they may improve but cannot degenerate; provided sufficient nutriment and good cultivation be also employed. Unless it should hereafter appear, that the duration of the plant (as some say trees are,) is limited when propagated from cuttings. If they should degenerate from this cause, it certainly does not happen for a long time.

Mr. Benjamin Cooper, an experienced and observing cultivator of New Jersey, remarks, in substance, that he had planted the Foxite potato twenty years without any change, and they have

not deteriorated in quantity nor quality. But he is careful not to make use of the best for cooking or sale and plant from the refuse. When this is done I do not marvel at the common complaint of seeds degenerating. It is a good practice and should be done every few years to be careful when the potato crop is gathering, when a large number of good sized fair potatoes are found attached to a stalk to put them by and plant them separately for seed."

Mr. Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society, in a communication to that body, gives the following as his mode of cultivating potatoes:

"The soil in which I proposed to plant being very shallow, and lying upon a rock, I collected it with a plough into high ridges of four feet wide to give an artificial depth. A deep furrow was made along the centre and high parts of each ridge, and in the bottom of this, whole potatoes, the lightest of which did not weigh less than four ounces, were deposited, at only six inches from the centre of one to another. Manure, in the ordinary quantity was then introduced, and mould was added sufficient to cover the potatoes more deeply than is generally done.

"The stems of potatoes, as of other plants, rise perpendicularly, under the influence of their unerring guide, gravitation, so long as they continue to be concealed beneath the soil, but as soon as they rise above it they are to a considerable extent under the influence of another agent, light. Each inclines in whatever direction it receives the greatest quantity of that fluid, and, consequently each avoids, and appears to shun the shade of every contiguous plant. The old tubers being large, and under the mode of culture recommended, rather deeply buried in the ground, the young plants in the early part of the summer never suffer for the want of moisture; and being abundantly nourished they soon extend themselves in every direction till they meet those of the contiguous rows, which they do not overshadow on account of the width of the intervals.

"The stems being abundantly fed, owing to the size of the old tubers, rise from the ground with great strength and luxuriance, support well their foliage, and larger breadth of this is thus, I think, exposed to the light during the whole season, than under any other mode of culture which I have seen; and the plants acquire a very large size early in the summer, the tubers of even very large varieties arrive at a state of perfect maturity early in autumn."

Coarse manure answers best for potatoes. Fallen leaves taken from the woods are recommended as giving a fine flavor to potatoes. Yard manure is very useful, if laid over the potatoes in each hill, after about an inch of soil has been laid on them, and then the hill covered as deep as usual. But if the manure be laid directly upon or under the seed the crop will be apt to suffer by drought. If

potatoes are planted in a sandy or lumpy soil they will yield much more if a table spoonful of plaster be thrown over the naked potatoes in each hill before it is covered. If the land on which potatoes are planted is infested with grubs, or wire worms it may be well to strew quick lime over it, at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, immediately after planting, or a small quantity of lime or unleached ashes strewed over the hills as soon as the potatoes are covered.

Although the time to plant potatoes for feeding stock, for family use in autumn and winter, is the latter part of May or the beginning of June, it may be well to plant an early kind on a light soil well manured to make early food for swine, as soon in the spring as the ground will admit of tillage.

Potatoes may be forwarded for early crops by a variety of methods of forcing, which are given in detail in London's *Encyclopedia of Gardening*. The same work contains the following method of "Forwarding to raise a crop in the open garden. For this purpose spread a layer of sets on hot dung, or in boxes placed in any warm situation, whether in the light or the dark. After they have sprung three or four inches they are to be transplanted into the open ground, which should not be sooner than May, unless they have some protection at nights, such as fern, spruce, fir branches, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have sundry favors from Correspondents, for which we have not, at present, time nor room for suitable acknowledgments. We shall give place to each as soon as possible. A pamphlet from Judge Bach, relative to proceedings for the encouragement of Agriculture in New York Legislature we intend to give, probably at large, as it affords precedents as respects matter and manner which must be useful. The Prospectus of the Middlesex County Cattle Show, &c. is received and shall not pass without either an abstract or entire insertion.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Representative to Congress. The whole number of votes in this city for a Representative to Congress was 3670—necessary to a choice 1340. Mr. Gray, the National Republican candidate, had 1637; Mr. Green, the Jackson candidate, had 619; Mr. Lyman, 619; Mr. Osborne, 332, and there were 27 scattering. Of course there was no choice.

The Northampton Courier says a wild Turkey, weighing 25 lbs. was shot recently near the foot of Mount Tom; and thinks it good evidence against the opinion of some naturalists that the wild turkey has been extirpated from these parts. We can give another evidence. On Thursday last, the "sportsmen of Springfield"—with a few invited guests, enjoyed a supper entirely of game, the fruit of their own skill and exertion. The supper was composed of Wild Turkeys, Wild Ducks, Wild Pigeons, Partridges, Rabbits, Squirrels, Trout and Pickerel, and an abundance too—served up at the Hampden Coffee House, in a style that we have never seen surpassed.—*Journal.*

A very singular fact has been noticed in relation to the Cholera in England. This disease has not visited a single place where mineral waters abound. Bath, Cheltenham, Hotwells, Tunbridge, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton and Leamington, have entirely escaped. This may be said of our own country.

The vintage at Madeira has this season been so extraordinary, especially in the north part, that for the want of casks it has been necessary to put some of the new wine into boxes well caulked.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel 2 50, 3 00
" baldwins,	" 2 50, 3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel 1 37, 2 50
BEEF, mags,	barrel 10 75, 11 00
" prime,	" 6 75, 7 00
" Cargo, No. 1,	" 3 50, 3 75
BUTTER, imported, No. 1, new,	pound 11 15, 12 00
CHEESE, new mdk.,	" 7, 9
" four mags,	" 4, 5
" skimmed milk,	" 3, 4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	" 35, 43
" southern, geese,	" 35, 43
FLAX, American,	bushel 9 12, 9 12
FLAXSEED,	" 1 25, 1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel 6 12, 6 37
" Baltimore, Howard street,	" 5 37, 6 37
" Baltimore, wharf,	" 5 37, 6 37
" Alexandria,	" 5 62, 3 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel 70, 80
" southern yellow,	" 65, 68
" Rye,	" 25, 90
" Barley,	" 60, 70
" Oats,	" 45, 52
HAY,	cwt. 62, 70
HONEY,	gallon 45, 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	cwt 30 00, 30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	hogs 18, 20
" Southern, 1st sort,	" 3, 4
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	side 2 50, 2 70
" Dry Hide, sole,	" 19, 20
" " upper,	" 2 50, 2 70
" Philadelphia, sole,	" 24, 26
" Baltimore, sole,	" 23, 25
LIME,	cask 1 00, 1 20
PLASTER, PARIS retails at	ton 3 57, 4 00
POTATOES, Extern, Cargo press,	bushel 17 50, 18 00
POKE, Mass. imported, extra clear,	barrel 13 00, 13 50
" Navy, Mess.,	" none
" Bone, middlings,	" 2 50, 3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel 1 50, 2 00
" Red Top, northern,	" 11, 15
" Red Clover, northern,	" 10 00, 11 00
" southern,	" 60, 65
TALLOW, tixed,	cwt 60, 65
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound 54, 55
" Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	" 50, 55
" Merino, 3/4 washed,	" 46, 50
" Merino, half blood,	" 42, 46
" Merino, quarter,	" 40, 45
" Native washed,	" 60, 65
" (Pulled superfine,	" 52, 55
" 1st Lambs,	" 37, 40
" 2d "	" 33, 36
" 3d "	" 45, 50
Northern pulled,	" 45, 50
" 1st Spinning,	" 45, 50

Southern pulled wool is generally
 5 cts. less per lb.

ONE BULL, 3 years old this summer, $\frac{1}{2}$ Bolivar, $\frac{1}{4}$ Corlebs and $\frac{1}{4}$ Galloway; 2 beautiful red Bulls, 1 year old this spring of superior blood. The dam of each bull has given rising 20 quarts of milk a day.

Apply at this office, or to
m27

B. SHURTLIFF, Jr.
Chelsea.

RETAIL PRICES.		
HAMS, northern,	per pound	9½
" southern,	" "	9
PORK, whole hogs,	" "	6
POULTRY,	" "	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	" "	18½
" lump, best,	" "	20
EGGS,	per dozen	14
POTATOES, common,	per bushel	35
CIDER, (according to quality,)	per barrel	2 00

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young Flora by Corlebs; Granddam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Aug 30, 1829—colour red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office.

MISCELLANY.

From the New England Magazine.

WIT AND WISDOM.

'Tis long since Wit and Wisdom met,
For neither much esteemed his brother;
Wit was a little, too, in debt,
And a small sum was due the other.

So Wisdom wore a solemn pliz,
As if he feared Wit would not pay it;
But Wit thought gravity a quiz,
And did not hesitate to say it.

Wit had no glebe to toil upon,
Though better of the fates he merited;
He was, you know, a younger son,
A vagabond, and disinherited.

"Fools hate," said he, "the name of Wit,
And Wisdom loves me not, I know,
Because I am no hypocrite,
But have a jest for friend and foe.

What Wisdom hath I envy not,
But, as the bard saith, *minor magis*;
And though mine is a dismal lot,
I would not change it for a sage's."

Though Wit could count but little gold,
He was for lack of it the prouder;
But Wisdom's wealth could not be told,
Which made him pitch his voice the louder.

The parties quarrelled in a trice,
But what was uttered—you may guess it.
For Wit could not advise advice,
And Wisdom never could suppress it.

The brothers, therefore, parted then,
Tho' friends or foes I know not whether;
But this is sure,—those worthy men
Since then have not been seen together.

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ANCIENT VILLA.

DISCOVERED BETWEEN THE VOLCANO OF VESUVIUS AND THE SEA.—When Vesuvius first shewed signs of the coming storm, the air was still, as we learn from the description of Pliny, and the smoke of the mountain rose up straight, until the atmosphere would bear it no higher, and then spread on all sides into a canopy, suggesting to him the idea of an enormous pine tree. After this a wind sprung up from the west, which was favorable to carry Pliny from Misenum to Stabiae, but prevented his return. The next morning probably it veered something to the north, when, in the younger Pliny's words, a cloud seemed to descend upon the earth, to cover the sea, and hide the Isle of Capree from his view. The ashes are said by Dion Cassius to have reached Egypt, and in fact a line drawn south east from Vesuvius would pass very near Pompeii and cut Egypt. It was probably at this moment that the hail of fire fell thickest at Pompeii, at day break on the second morning, and if any had long thus survived the stiding air and torrid earth which surrounded them, their misery probably was at this moment brought to a close. The Villa of which we speak lay exactly between the city and the mountain, and must have felt the first, and, if there were degrees of misery, where all perished alike, the worst effects of this fearful visitation. Fearful is such a visitation in the present day, even to those who crowd to see an eruption of Vesuvius, as they would to a picture gallery or an opera; how much more terrible, accompanied by the certainty of impending death

to those whom neither history nor experience had familiarized with the most awful phenomenon of nature. At this, or possibly at an earlier moment, the love of life proved too strong for the social affections of the owner of the house. He fled, abandoning to their fate a numerous family, and a young and beautiful daughter, and bent his way, with his most precious movables, accompanied only by a single slave, to the sea, which he never reached alive. His daughter, two children, and other members of his family and household, sought protection in the subterranean vaults, which, by the help of the wine-jars already stored there, and the provisions which they brought down with them, they probably considered as sufficient refuge against an evil of which they could not guess the whole extent. It was a vain hope—the same fate awaited them all by different ways. The strong vaults and narrow openings to the day protected them indeed, from the falling cinders, but the heat sufficient to char wood and volatilize the more, subtle part of the ashes, could not be kept out by such means. The vital air was elarged into a sulphurous vapor, charged with burning dust. In their despair, longing for the pure breath of heaven, they rushed to the door, already choked with scoriae and ruins, and perished in agonies on which the imagination does not willingly dwell. This the reader will probably be inclined to think might do very well for the conclusion of a romance, but why invent such sentimental stories to figure in a grave historical account. It is a remarkable instance, perhaps the strongest which has yet occurred, of the peculiar interests which the discovery at Pompeii possesses, as introducing us to the homes, nay to the very persons of a long forgotten age, that every circumstance of this tale can be verified by evidence little less than conclusive. Beside the garden gate two skeletons were found; one, presumed to be the master, had in his hand the key of that gate, and near him were about a hundred gold and silver coins; the other stretched beside some silver vases, was, probably, a slave charged with the transport of them. When the vaults beneath the rooms were discovered at the foot of the staircase, the skeletons of seventeen persons were huddled up together, unmoved during seventeen centuries since they sunk in death. They were covered by several feet of ashes of extreme fineness, evidently slowly borne in through the vent-hole, and afterwards consolidated by damp. The substance thus formed resembles the sand used by metal founders for castings, but is yet more delicate and took perfect impressions of every thing on which it lay. Unfortunately this property was not observed until almost too late, and little was preserved except the neck and breast of a girl, which are said to display extraordinary beauty of form. So exact is the impression, that the very texture of the dress in which she was clothed is apparent, which, by its extraordinary fineness, evidently shows that she had not been a slave, and may be taken for the fine gauze which Seneca calls woven wind.—On other fragments the impression of jewels worn on the neck and arms is distinct, and marks that several members of the family here perished. The jewels themselves were found beside them—comprising, in gold, two necklaces, one set with blue stones, and four rings, containing engraved gems. Two of the skeletons belonged to children, and some of their blond hair was still existent; most of them are said to have been recognized as female.

Each sex probably acted in conformity to its character, the men trusting to their own strength to escape, the women waiting with patience the issue of a danger from which their own exertions could not save them. In the same vault bronze candle-labra, and other jewels and coins were found. Amphorae were also found ranged against the wall, in some of which the contents, dried and hardened by time were still preserved. Archaeologists, it is said, pretend to recognize in this substance, the flavor of the rich strong wine for which the neighborhood of Vesuvius is celebrated.

PAINT OIL.

THE subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "Prepared Paint Oil," which they offer for sale (with some further improvements, adapting it for use in cold weather as well as warm) with every assurance of its merit, having stood through the last summer and winter without change, and almost without a diminution of gloss. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper, will actually cover a quarter more surface than Linsed Oil, as has been repeatedly proved, and confirmed by statements of many painters. Upwards of fifty buildings in the city and vicinity, can be referred to painted last year with this Oil, and most of them (where painted with two coats) still retain their gloss, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The prepared Oil, is found to answer a good purpose to mix with Linsed Oil, giving it strength, and durability with a more permanent gloss. It is found also to paint a very clear white; being light colored, it does not give any coloring or yellow tinge to the lead in mixing. Oil factory, head of Foster's wharf.

DOWNER & M'ISTIN

N. B. The above Oil, and all other Oils, sold from the Oil Factory, which shall not prove as represented, can be returned, and the carriage will be paid. 34 m27

FARMER WANTED.

WANTED a single man to work on a small farm—one who is well acquainted with the cultivation of all kinds of vegetables. Also one who understands taking care of fruit trees. No one need apply who makes use of ardent spirits. A good character will be required. Inquire at No. 52, India Wharf. 68&to 34 m37

EVERGREENS, SILVER FIRS, &c.

THE Subscriber being engaged in the Seed business, would be happy to receive orders for Forest Trees, Seeds and Evergreens from Maine; and being agent for G. C. Barrett, Boston, and Prince & Sons, Flushing, N. Y., orders sent through them or otherwise, will be attended to without delay. Particular directions for taking up and packing are requested.

WM. MANN.

Augusta, Me. March 13.

PRUNING.

THE Subscribers would be glad to undertake the Pruning of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. Their practical experience in Horticulture for many years, in England and America, recommends them to give satisfaction to their employers. Apply at this office.

WILLOT & WILSON.

March 5.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1833.

NO. 39.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.
SWINE.

MR. EDITOR,—I observe in your paper of the 20th of March, a request for information how to prevent swine from devouring their young. I have heard my neighbors make complaints on this subject this season—and believe others have been induced, year after year, to pour forth similar lamentations in the New England Farmer.

But, sir, I believe the difficulty rests more frequently with the farmers than with the gruntings. Only imagine, Mr. Editor, the poor animal in the "most delicate circumstances," on looking about for a comfortable place to perform her *accouchement* finding only a cold bed of mud, or a desolate pen, perhaps with, and perhaps without a covering, and the thermometer at zero! Or perhaps the considerate owner has thrown into one of these dreary abodes a huge bundle of straw, thinking "nature will do the rest"—and the old sow will soon arrange it into a suitable bed for her young, and then ask yourself—can even a hog, in such a place, do justice to her anticipated charge? The truth is there is no animal so abused as this despised quadruped—the Jewish law, which forbade their use, was doubtless promulgated by Moses out of pure humanity. And when it was repeated by a Christian code it would have been well had a clause been inserted that "no man should keep hogs who would not take care of them."

No animal in the farmer's possession more completely reflects the character of the owner. If well fed, kept warm, and clean—they thrive, grow and fatten; but neglected, they are ill-shapen, mean, dirty brutes—and the whole farm is disturbed at night and by day by their squealing, fighting, and breaking out of bounds.

One gets a warm place in the south-east corner of their comfortless pen, another stronger comes in and demands possession, a battle begins—the weaker is ousted, and so the night is spent in continual conflict,—for without, a strong north-wester soon admonishes them, that in exercise though in battle dire, is their only hope of retaining a modicum of caloric.

But now the farmer discovers that it is necessary for family purposes that the hogs should be parted, and a few old rails are run across the bedroom, to accommodate the hopeful mother. The north-wester finds a clear course over the backs of the others, and inflicts its merciless shafts upon the tenant of the private apartment, and the fresh straw is in vain mouthed about the house in the expectation of a spot being found fit for the interesting deposit. But there can be no more delay, and the little gruntings come forth! Old Boreas spurs not, and is greeted by a most piteous squeak. The nervous mother (no wonder she is seized with "hysterical irritability,") takes alarm, and true to nature starts up, and in rescuing her progeny from seeming danger treads on the little squeaker, ends his mortal sufferings, and takes one roaster from the farmer's market cart, another follows—and another—and so on to the end of the chapter.—The "poor, forlorn, afflicted, desolate" now con-

sols herself, the only way she can, by enjoying for once a good repast, not the less palatable for being of her own flesh and blood. Then follow the lamentations; and learned disquisitions are sent for insertion in your columns, and "powdered charcoal," "animal food," "corn meal," and "milk porridge," are recommended to cure the *unmolested appetite!* and if they are faithfully administered, "in season and out of season," that is every day, I will answer for it, you will have less lamentation and more pork.

Of one of the neighbors alluded to, who made the complaint to me of "his breed of hogs being run out," for they eat up their pigs—I asked in which pen he kept his sows? (for I knew all about his premises) and he answered "in the pen by the wall in the lane." And it is just such a place, Mr. Editor, as I have described. On the north an open, single, wall, on the south a barn too near to let a winter's sun approach more than a few hours in the day, and on the west a few old boards, just enough to keep the store pigs from "hiring lodgings" in the finished apartments; and the south-east corner just the one that *might be* open, is the only one closed. I did not wonder his pigs had "run out." I only pitied them that they could not run away.

Now sir I'll tell you my method, for when trusting to others I have had "pigs eaten up" in abundance, but I look to them now myself, and after keeping them all the time in good flesh, when the period of yearning is near I take the sow apart and give her free access to a warm bedroom of ample dimensions in my barn, with a dry plank floor, where the shingled walls prevent the entrance of cold, rain or wind, with just enough straw to amuse her "moments of anxiety," but not enough to allow a single pig to cover his head and lose his road to the fountain of comfort. And I have now running about my yard as fine a litter of roasters, just four weeks old, as ever graced Boston market.

I shall be very happy if I have been able to throw any light upon the mysterious science of raising pigs in the winter (for whether summer or winter I find the same result with my *new invention*) for the benefit of your "Constant reader,"—and remain, your humble servant,

ANOTHER.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.*

BY JESSE BUEL, ESQ.

THERE is no crop more beneficial to the American farmer than Indian corn. An eminent agriculturist, the late John Taylor, of Virginia, called it the "meal, meadow, and manure" of the farm. It is convertible into human food in more forms than any other grain; its value in fattening domestic animals is not exceeded by any product of the farm; and no crop returns more to the soil than this does in the form of manure. There are two important requisites, however, to its profitable cultivation. The first is, that the soil be adapted to its growth; and the second, that the crop be well fed and well tended: for food and attention

are as important to the plant as to the animal. Ordinarily speaking, it costs less to take care of a good crop of corn, on proper corn land, than it does of a bad crop on land not adapted to its culture. The first is light and dry. The latter stiff, wet or grassy. I put the average expense of cultivating and securing an acre, at \$15, (a) including a fair rent, though it ordinarily exceeds this sum. The farmer, therefore, who obtains thirty bushels from the acre, estimating the grain at 50 cents per bushel, gets a fair compensation for his labor and the use of his land. Whatever the product falls short of this is an absolute loss; and whatever it may exceed it is net gain. Thus the man who gets but twenty bushels from the acre, loses, upon this estimate, \$20 worth of his labor, on four acres. He who raises 80 bushels an acre, on the other hand, realizes a net profit of \$100 from four acres—making a difference in the profits of the two farmers, in the management of four acres of corn, of one hundred and twenty dollars! These data are sufficiently accurate to show the importance of the two requisites I have suggested, and the value of a little calculation in the business of farming. The habit of noting down the expense, as well as the product of a crop, and thus ascertaining the relative profit and loss, is highly advantageous to the practical farmer, and one which cannot be too strenuously inculcated. It will perhaps be said, that I ought to add the value of the manure which is employed in the large crop; but I reply, that I offset this against the increased forage which this crop furnishes. Besides, by applying the manure in the unfertilized state in which it is generally found in the spring, it will be as beneficial to the succeeding crops, as though it had lain and fermented in the yard, and been applied in the usual way in the autumn. (b)

The soils adapted to the culture of Indian corn, are such as are permeable to heat, air, (c) and the roots of the plant, and embrace those denominated sandy, gravelly, and loamy. Corn will not succeed well on grounds that are stiff, hard or wet. The roots grow to as great a length as the stalks, and the soil must be permeable to permit their free extension.

The manures used are generally yard and stable dung, and plaster of paris (*sulphate of lime*). The first ought to be abundant; as upon the fertility which it induces, depends the profit of the crop. Long or unfertilized manure is to be preferred. It decomposes as the wants of the plant require it; while its mechanical operation, in rendering the soil light and porous, is beneficial to the crop. It should be equally spread over the whole surface, before it is ploughed under. It then continues to afford fresh pasture to the roots till the corn has matured, and is in its place to benefit the succeeding crop. If put into the hills, the roots soon extend beyond its influence, it does not so readily decompose, and the subsequent crop is prejudiced from its partial distribution in the soil. In a rotation of four or five years, in which this crop receives the manure, twenty-five or thirty ordinary loads may be applied to one acre with greater profit, than to two or three acres. Every addition tells in the product; and there is scarcely any danger of manuring too high for this favorite crop.

* Read before the New York State Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting, Feb. 14, 1833.

Gypsum is applied broadcast before the last ploughing, or harrowing, or strewed on the hills after hoeing. I pursue the first method, at the rate of a bushel to the acre, (d)

The best preparation for a corn crop is a clover or other grass hay, or lea, well covered with a long manure, recently spread, neatly ploughed, and harrowed lengthwise of the furrow. A roller may precede the harrow with advantage. The time of performing these operations depends upon the texture of the soil, and the quality of the sod. If the first is inclining to clay, or the latter tough or of long continuance, the ploughing may be performed the preceding autumn; but where sand or gravel greatly preponderate, or the sod is light and tender, it is best performed in the spring, and as near to the planting as convenient. The harrow at least should immediately precede planting. All seeds do best when put into the fresh stirred mold. Stiff lands are ameliorated and broken down by fall ploughing; but light lands are rather prejudiced by it. When corn is preceded by a tilled crop, the ground should be furrowed, and the seed deposited in the bottom of the furrows. Where there is a sod, the rows should be superficially marked, and the seed planted upon the surface. Where the field is flat, or the sub-soil retentive of moisture, the land should be laid in ridges, that the excess of water which falls may pass off in the furrows.

The time of planting must vary in different districts and in different seasons. The ground should be sufficiently warmed by vernal heat to cause a speedy germination. Natural vegetation affords the best guide. My rule has been to plant when the apple is bursting its blossom buds, which has generally been between the 12th and 20th of May.

Preparation of the seed. The enemies to be combated are the wire worm, brown grub, birds and squirrels. Of these the first and two last prey upon the kernels, and against these it offers a complete protection. I soak my seed 12 to 20 hours in hot water, in which is dissolved a few ounces of crude salt petre, and then add (say to 8 quarts of seed) half a pint of tar previously warmed and diluted with a quart of warm water. The mass is well stirred, the corn taken out, and as much plaster added as will adhere to the grain. This impregnates and partially coats the seed with tar. The experience of years will warrant me in confidently recommending this as a protection for the seed.

The manner of planting is ordinarily in hills, from two and a half to six feet apart, according to the variety of corn, the strength of the soil, and the fancy of the cultivator. The usual distance in my neighborhood is three feet. Some, however, plant in drills of one, two and three rows, by which a greater crop is unquestionably obtained, though the expense of culture is somewhat increased. (e) The quantity of seed should be double, and may be quadruple (f) what is required to stand. It is well known that a great difference is manifest in the appearance of the plants. Some appear feeble and sickly, which the best nursing will not render productive. The expense of seed, and the labor of pulling up all but three or four of the strongest plants in a hill, it is believed will be amply remunerated, by the increased product. If the seed is covered, as it should be, with mold only, and not too deep, we may at least calculate

upon every hill or drill having its requisite number of plants.

The after culture consists in keeping the soil loose and free from weeds, which is ordinarily accomplished by two dressings, and in thinning the plants, which latter may be done the first hoeing, or partially omitted it till the last. The practice of ploughing among corn, and of making large hills, is justly getting into disrepute; for the plough bruises and cuts the roots of the plants, turns up the sod and manure to waste, and renders the crop more liable to suffer by drouth. The first dressing should be performed as soon as the size of the plants will permit, and the best implement to precede the hoe is a corn harrow, adapted to the width of the rows, which every farmer can make. This will destroy most of the weeds, and pulverize the soil. The second hoeing should be performed before or as soon as the tassels appear, and may be preceded by the corn harrow, a shallow furrow of the plough, or what is better than either, by the cultivator. (g) A slight earthing is beneficial, providing the earth is scraped from the surface, and the sod and manure not exposed. It will be found beneficial to run the harrow or cultivator a third, and even a fourth time, between the rows, to destroy weeds and loosen the surface particularly if the season is dry. (h)

In harvesting the crop, one of three modes is adopted, viz. 1. The corn is cut at the surface of the ground when the grain has become glazed or hard upon the outside, put immediately into stooks, and when sufficiently dried, the corn and stalks are separated, and both secured. 2. The tops are taken off when the corn has become glazed, and the grain permitted to remain till October or November upon the butts. Or, 3. Both corn and stalks are left standing till the grain has fully ripened, and the latter become dry, when both are secured. There are other modes, such as leaving the butts or entire stalks in the field, after the grain is gathered; but these are so wasteful and slovenly as not to merit consideration. The stalks, blades and tops of corn, if well secured, are an excellent fodder for neat cattle. If cut, or cut and steamed, so that they can be readily masticated, they are superior to hay. Besides, their fertilizing properties, as a manure, are greatly augmented by being fed out in the cattle yard, and imbibing the urine and liquids which always there abound, and which are lost to the farm in ordinary yards without an abundance of dry litter to take them up. By the first of these methods, the crop may be secured before the autumnal rains; the value of the fodder is increased, and the ground is cleared in time for a winter crop of wheat or rye. The second mode impairs the value of the forage, requires more labor, and does not increase the quantity, or improve the quality, of the grain. The third mode requires the same labor as the first, may improve the quality of the grain, but most inevitably deteriorate the quality of the fodder. The corn cannot be husked too promptly after it is gathered from the field. If permitted to heat, the value of the grain is seriously impaired. (i)

Saving seed. The fairest and soundest ears are either selected in the field, or at the time of husking, a few of the husks being left on, braided and preserved in an airy situation till wanted for use.

In making a choice of sorts, the object should be to obtain the varieties which ripen early, and afford the greatest crop. I think these two proper-

ties are best combined in a twelve rowed kind which I obtained from Vermont some years ago, and which I call Dutton corn, from the name of the gentleman from whom I received it. It is earlier than the common eight rowed yellow, or any other field variety I have seen, and at the same time gives the greatest product. I have invariably cut the crop in the first fourteen days of September, and once in the last week in August. The cob is large, but the grain is so compact upon it that two bushels of sound ears have yielded five pecks of shelled grain, weighing 62 lbs. the bushel.

In securing the fodder, precaution must be used. The butts become wet by standing on the ground, and if placed in large stacks, or in the barn, the moisture which they contain often induces fermentation and mouldiness. To avoid this I put them first in stacks so small, that the whole of the butts are exposed upon the outer surface; and when thoroughly dry they may be taken to the barn, or left to be moved as they are wanted to be fed out—merely regarding the propriety of removing a whole stack at the same time.

NOTES.

(a) Estimated expense of cultivating an acre of Indian corn.

One ploughing, (suppose a clover lay)	\$2.00
Harrowing and planting	2.00
Two hoeings, 4 days and horse team,	3.75
Harvesting, 2 days	1.50
Cutting and harvesting stalks,	1.50
Rent,	5.00

—\$15.75.

(b) Stable and yard manures loose 50 per cent. by the fermentation they undergo in the yard during the summer. This loss consists of the gases which are evolved in the process of rotting, and of the fluids which sink into the earth, or are carried off by the rains. Plants receive their food either in a gaseous or liquid form. If manure rots in the soil, neither these gases or fluids are lost: the earth retains, and the roots of the plants imbibe them. Yet recent manures are not proper to be applied to small grains. They cause too rank a growth of straw, and are apt to induce rust and mildew. Thus a crop of corn, potatoes, or ruta baga may be fed and fattened, if I may use the expression, upon the dung which is destined to nourish the wheat crop, without deteriorating its value for the latter purpose, if it is applied to the corn, &c., before it has fermented.

(c) We are on the northern border of the maize zone, and should make up for defect in climate by selecting soils into which the heat readily penetrates. Air, besides conveying warmth in summer, imparts fertility by the vegetable food which is always suspended in it in the form of gases. Dew is also charged with these properties of vegetable nutriment, and when the soil is porous they settle down as in a sponge, and impart fertility to the roots (the true mouths) of plants.

(d) I adopt the opinion of Davy, as the *modus operandi* of plaster of paris, that it forms a necessary constituent of plants which it benefits, and is of no direct benefit to plants which do not afford it on analysis. Among the first are the clovers, corn, potatoes, and generally such plants as have broad or succulent leaves; while the latter embrace culmiferous grains and grasses, as wheat, rye, timothy, &c. Critical observations for years has confirmed me in this conclusion. Gypsum must be rendered soluble before it can be taken up by the mouths of plants, and it requires 600 parts of water to dissolve one of this mineral. I infer from these facts, that by burying it in the soil it more readily dissolves, and is more accessible to the mouths of plants, than if spread upon the surface of the ground. I am induced, from these views of the subject, to sow plaster, on grass grounds in March, and upon corn and potato grounds before the last ploughing for these crops. The latter was recommended and practised by the distinguished agriculturists, the late Mr. Taylor, of Virginia, and Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania.

(e) The following table exhibits the difference in product of various methods of planting, and serves also to explain the manner in which large crops of this grain

have been obtained. I have assumed in the estimate that each stock produces one ear of corn, and that the ears average one gill of shelled grain. This is estimating the product low; for while I am penning this (October) I find that my largest ears give two gills, and 100 fair ears half a bushel of shelled corn. The calculation is also predicated upon the supposition that there is no deficiency in the number of stocks, a contingency pretty sure on my method of planting.

	<i>hills.</i>	<i>bush.</i>	<i>qts.</i>
1. An acre in hills, 4 feet apart, each way, will produce	27,222	42	16
2. The same, 3 by 3 feet.	4,400	75	20
3. The same, 3 by 2½ feet.	5,908	93	28
4. The same in drills, at 3 feet, plants 6 inches apart, in the drills,	29,040	113	14
5. The same in do. 2 rows in a drill, 6 inches apart, and the plants 9 inches, and 3 feet 9 inches from centre of drills thus,	30,970	120	31
6. The same in do. 3 rows in a drill, as above, 3 feet from centres of drills	43,560	170	5

The fifth mode I have tried. The ground was highly manured, the crop twice cleaned, and the entire acre gathered and weighed accurately, the same day. The product in ears was 103 bushels, each 84 lbs. net, and 65 lbs. over. The last basket was shelled and measured, which showed a product on the acre of 118 bushels 10 quarts. I gathered at the rate of more than 100 bushels the acre, from four rods planted in the third method, last summer, the result ascertained in the most accurate manner. Corn shrinks about 20 per cent. after it is cribbed. The sixth mode is the one by which the Messrs. Fratts, of Madison county, obtained the prodigious crop of 170 bushels per acre. These gentlemen, I am told, are of opinion, that the product of an acre may be increased to 200 bushels.

(f) I am told the Messrs. Fratts, above alluded to, used seven bushels of seed to the acre, the plants being subsequently reduced to the requisite number.

(g) The cultivator is made in the form of a triangular harrow, with two bulls; or if intended to be graduated to different widths, a centre bull is added, to which the exterior ones are attached by hinges. Iron slats, fixed to the exterior bulls, pass through a mortise in the centre one, perforated with holes, through which an iron pin passes to hold them at the graduated width. The teeth may be in any approved form, or reasonable number.—The cultivator I use has five teeth, two in each of the outward, and one upon the centre timber. The teeth have a stout shank, with a duck's foot termination, four inches broad, somewhat cylindrical, rounded at the point and inclined forward in an angle of 30 or 40 degrees.—This implement is useful for other purposes; and may be used, like Beaton's, as a substitute for the plough, in preparing light soils for a crop. The handles are attached to the centre piece. The teeth have a shoulder on the under side of the timber, and are fastened with screws and nuts above.

(h) Some entertain, a mistaken notion, that it is prejudicial to stir the soil among corn in dry weather, and others that weeds serve to prevent the evaporation of moisture by a hot sun. The reverse of these opinions is true. The exhaustion of moisture by a plant is in the ratio of the surface of its leaves and stocks presented to the sun and air.

(i) The leaves are necessary organs for elaborating the food of plants, and when these are taken away the plant must cease to grow. The sap is useless until it undergoes elaboration in the leaves. Hence, when corn is topped in the usual way, the supply of food is cut off from the grain, except what may be elaborated in the husks. On comparing corn gathered by the first and second modes, it was the opinion of those who assisted in husking, that first was soundest, brightest, and heaviest. The third mode I have not tried. But it seems probable that the grain might acquire an increase of volume, though it would lose again by depredation and waste. The first method has these further advantages that it preserves the cob from being saturated with rains, and secures the fodder when it is in its highest perfection and greatest quantity.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for offering and awarding premiums upon the products of the kitchen garden, vegetables, &c., submit the following list of premiums for the ensuing season, viz:—

Asparagus, the two best bunches,	-	\$4.00
Blood beets one dozen, the earliest and best,	-	3.00
Beans, Lima two quarts, the best,	-	3.00
“ Cranberry, two quarts, best,	-	3.00
Cucumbers, best pair forced,	-	4.00
Celery, two roots the earliest and best,	-	4.00
Cauliflower, two the earliest and best,	-	4.00
Corn, sweet for boiling, ears, one dozen best,	-	4.00
Lettuce, two heads the best,	-	2.00
Melons, Water the largest and best,	-	3.00
“ Musk,	-	4.00
Peas, one peck, the earliest and best, on or before the 1st Saturday in June,	-	4.00
“ one peck of the best, having regard to the quality and yield,	-	4.00
Potatoes, one peck the earliest and best, raised in the open ground,	-	4.00
“ a sample two years from the seed ball, the largest best,	-	2.00
Squashes, crook'd necked, two, the largest best,	-	4.00
“ Canady, two the largest, best,	-	4.00
Savoy cabbage, two heads the best,	-	2.00
Per order, D. CHANDLER Chairman.		

For the New England Farmer.

COCKROACHES.

Now is the proper season to clear houses of Cockroaches, else, they will soon swarm, and then it will seem almost futile to attempt to do it effectually.

Take a deep plate or dish, and nearly fill the bottom part of it with molasses and water; set it near their haunts, with some chips from the shelf to the edge of the plate or dish, for a *rail-way-free-bridge*, for these nimble footed beauties to travel on to this sweet bath, and the next morning, a very goodly number of the *last generation* will be found up to their backs idolently revelling in this charming liquid—now, they are not dead but sleepeth, and if thrown out of doors, I will bet my “Cremona to a Jewsharp” that the chance is as equal for their reviving again and appearing in all their hideous deformity, “hobgoblin and all”—but another death will stop their swift race—viz. the fire, whatever number may be caught scoop them out of the plate, and lodge them safely in the fire, and you make *good* their retreat, and nothing short of that will do it. EXPERIENCE.

April 5th, 1833.

From the Boston Courier.

WINSHIPS' NURSERY.

We have just inspected the catalogue recently published by the Messrs. Winships, Brighton. It comprises a list of fruit and forest trees, shrubs and flowers, for sale at their nursery among which are 120 Apples, 120 Pears, 88 Peaches, 54 Plums, 18 Apricots, 39 Grapes, and numerous varieties of Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Figs, Almonds, Mulberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, and Currants. The names of Ornamental Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines, and Creepers, and Honeysuckles, fill about ten pages. Of Roses, there are no less than 288 va-

rieties, beside those placed in separate classes as Scotch and China Roses, of which there are 64 Scotch and 25 China. To this magnificent assortment of Roses succeeds 41 varieties of the Peony—a brilliant collection, by their friend Admiral Coffin. The collection of Carnations, Pinks, Chrysanthemums, Lillies, and Herbaceous Perennial Flowering Plants, occupies about a dozen pages of the catalogue. From this abstract it will be seen that agriculturists may find a beautiful supply of the useful and profitable, while ladies and gentlemen of taste can be equally well accommodated in their choice of the more beautiful and ornamental. The nursery is five miles from Boston, over the Western Avenue—a pleasant ride.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

DURING the passage down the Sound of one of our elegant steamers says a correspondent, the last summer, a gentleman not much accustomed to polished society, came so late to the dinner table that he found it difficult to obtain a seat. He stood some time with his hands in his pockets, looking wistfully at the smoking viands. He was at last noticed by the Captain, who relinquished to him his own chair and plate, when he commenced carving a pig that lay before him. Having finished, he passed portions of the dish to all the ladies in his immediate neighborhood, and then heaped a plate for himself. He soon perceived a lady who had not been served, and inquired if she would be helped to some pig. She replied in the affirmative, and he accordingly handed her the plate which he had reserved for himself.—Her ladyship feeling her dignity somewhat offended at so bountiful a service, observed with protruded lips, loud enough to be heard all around, “I don't want a *cart load*!” The gentleman, at her remark, became the object of attention of all his end of the table, and determined to retort upon her for her exceeding civility, watched her motions, and observed that she had despatched the contents of the plate with little ceremony. When this was accomplished, he cried out, “Madam, if you'll *back your cart* up this way, I'll give you *another load*!”—*N. Y. Gazette.*

WALKING THROUGH FIRE.

Being invited by the Hindoos to see the ceremony of walking through fire, I went and found an oblong pit prepared, eighteen feet by twelve. It was full of red hot coals. A procession then arrived on the opposite side, and every one in it either walked or danced deliberately through the fire lengthways. This fire was so intense that we could not approach it. I had heard much of this strange feat, but never had such positive proof of it before. The ceremony was in honor of the small pox deity, to whom they sacrifice a cock before they venture into the furnace. Then, besmeared all over with some yellow stuff, they go backward and forward through the fire, both quickly and slowly, without any apparent suffering; and one man carried an infant on his shoulders which did not even cry. The people in this extraordinary show were of all ages.—I saw a fine boy slip down and the others pulled him up uninjured immediately. I have now stated the fact from ocular demonstration; it remains for chemists to explore the nature of the stuff with which they are besmeared.—I never could get a native to explain it; and I suspect that the Mussulmans are quite as ignorant of the means used as we are. —*Col. French E. I. Magazine.*

AN ADDRESS

To the Members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. Delivered at their request, October 17, 1832. By JAMES RICHARDSON, Esq.

[Concluded from page 301.]

The care and attention of the farmer must be extended to every object of his pursuit, as well as to the means of effecting it; to his cultivated lands that they may be planted and sown at the proper time, kept clear from weeds, and the crops seasonably gathered; to his fences, that they are sufficient to secure his cultivation; to his live stock, that they are seasonably and liberally fed, and properly housed; to his tools, that they are of the best kind, and kept in the best order, and put in the proper place when out of use. Nor is this care irksome to the well disciplined mind; it supplies a substitute for those groundless hopes and unsubstantial images, that too often fill the youthful imagination, but which vanish with the first touch of experience.

The habit of attention, or power of directing at will, the whole force of the mind to one particular object, or course of reflection, to the exclusion of all others, is among the most important of human acquisitions. To the farmer this habit is invaluable; for, without attention, no materials for reflection and comparison could be collected, no skill could be acquired, and no system formed. The attention of the farmer should be directed to all his operations, and all their results. Every deviation from his former practice with its result should be carefully noted; and, as all are engaged in a common cause, the same attention should be extended to the operations of his brethren, and free communication made, without feeling pride of success, or mortification at defeat; so that whatever is useful may be disseminated, and all errors in practical husbandry corrected. Theories, for few are destitute of any merit, may well be examined, and experiments, within the limits of the farmer's means, tried; but the beaten track is always safe, and experience will ever be the surest guide. The saying that my father did so, therefore do I, has perhaps been held in too great contempt. Many of the inventions and improvements in manufactures and the arts have been the result of accident, and others the fruit of scientific research, but the farmer must act from the light he has, and feel out the way as he advances. His progress, to be sure, must necessarily be slow; all theory must be brought to the test of experiment, and when any change has been proved beneficial, then may he walk safely in the new path, and leave the road trodden by his fathers. With this view, attention to books and treatises on the subject may be made useful; but the more practical they are, the better; and this attention always coupled with attention to actual experiment. Among the most valuable, are registers of results, made by careful observers and scientific agriculturists, and accompanied by accurate statements in detail, of the kind and quality of the soil, the characteristics of the season, mode of cultivation, quantity and quality of manure applied, expenses of labor, and amount of profit. And in no respect are the advantages of this our society more strikingly manifested, than in the encouragement given to such experiments and registers, and to the communication of results, and dissemination of practical knowledge through the whole community. It is by pursuing this course that agriculture has been encouraged, and has made such rapid advances

during the present age, both on this, and the other side of the Atlantic.

Skill in husbandry is the fruit of attention and observation, of a combination of theory and experiment. It is the most valuable acquisition of the farmer, and the all-pervading genius of the farm, it directs all his exertions, and guides, under Providence, the operations of nature. Were our lands of an uniform quality, texture and temperament, much less skill would be necessary in their management, and that skill would be more easily acquired. But considering the variety of our soils, the deep and the shallow, the moist and the dry, clayey loam, sandy loam, the peaty and the gravelly soil, each requiring different treatment, no little judgment is necessary, to apply to each its appropriate destination and culture, so as to gain from each the most profitable crops with the least expense of labor, and the least exhaustion of the soil, to determine what waste lands it would be profitable to reclaim and subdue, what parts should remain in permanent pasture, what be kept under the scythe, what be subjected to the plough and to alternate culture, what is capable of being rendered productive by irrigation, what is subject to redundant moisture, and requires the operation of drainage, and what would admit of permanent improvement by covering with loam, or intermixture with gravel. What land should remain for wood and timber, where to leave groves of forest trees, and what soil is best adapted to orcharding, and the culture of fruit. Much skill may also be exercised and displayed in the location and arrangement of his farm-buildings, yards, and places for the collection of manure; much also is requisite in the selection of his live stock—whether the young that he rears, or the old that he purchases—in the apportionment of the different kinds to the particular qualities of the soil, to the situation, plan and character of his farm, and in the arrangements for feeding and housing them; and all these particulars with regard to stock, must be taken into consideration. For though some have said that everything depends on breed, and others that 'quality goes in at the mouth,' yet it is manifest that without attention to breed, much good feeding would be wasted, and without good feeding the best breed of animals will degenerate and become unprofitable.

But in nothing is the skill of the farmer more strikingly manifested, or more usefully applied, than in the system he adopts with regard to the series of crops cultivated in the same year, or the succession in different years. The series of crops has reference to the saving of labor, and rendering it more effective, by furnishing constant profitable employment to the laborers, so that each and every day may bring with it the duty of cultivating, dressing or harvesting some crop, and that no crop may suffer either while growing, or at the time of harvest for want of proper attention.

Some crops are said to be unprofitable, or to afford but scanty remuneration to the cultivator. Many have placed in this class Indian corn, and by calculating the expense of the manure, and charging all the labor of cultivating and harvesting, at the highest price per day, have perhaps sustained their proposition; especially if planted on unsuitable land, scantily manured and carelessly cultivated; but when placed in a proper soil, well manured and cultivated,—and we take into consideration the series of crops arranged to employ the whole time, through the season, of all the la-

borers of all sizes,—it is apprehended there would be a difference in the result. The corn crop is planted after other seeds are put in; the first hoeing is before any crop is fit for harvesting; the other hoeings may be done when the weather is unfit for gathering in the crops of hay and other grain; the top stalks are cut after the haying season; the crop is harvested after other harvesting is finished, and the husks are stripped off at a time when little else can be done; then comes the crop. The fodder, if well saved is equal in value to a middling crop of hay on the same extent of land, and the grain may fairly be reckoned at from forty to fifty bushels, and on some lands much more to the acre; its value and various uses are too well known to need description.

In this connection suffer a word or two on the subject of sheep, especially the fine woolled races. If in a country like Great Britain, where there is a greater demand for food than for men, and where the ploughs for the culture of wheat run most of the time from November to March, one sheep to the acre over the whole cultivated territory, can be kept to advantage, surely, in a country where there is more demand for men than for food, and where the soil is locked up by frost for several months in the year, and farmers have little employment; the keeping of sheep with proper attention, cannot be unprofitable, especially in districts of country remote from large market towns. In a country and climate like ours, to fill up the series, some branch of husbandry is necessary, that furnishes more employment in winter and less in summer. Many portions also of New England are too uneven for cultivation, but afford excellent pasturage; flocks require little care in summer, and strict and particular attention in winter; attention to housing and airing them, and to feeding them with hay, roots, and perhaps a little grain, that they may be in high condition at the time of yearling and shearing, and so render a more valuable return both in increase and in wool. This is also a pleasing and interesting employment in winter, engages and occupies the mind, aids in forming a habit of attention and care, and so becomes a useful course of discipline in the education of the young farmer.

Succession of crops applies only to that part of the farm which the skillful cultivator subjects alternately to the plough and the scythe, and has reference not only to the annual crop, but to preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil. It is not an unfrquent complaint that land is exhausted and worn out. But, bountiful nature, like a kind parent, is constantly supplying nourishment to her inanimate, as well as to her animate offspring; and it is only the injudicious and improvident operations of man that counteract her. By a judicious rotation of crops, and the application of what manure may by care and attention be collected, this part of the farm, if wisely selected, and limited as to extent, may be kept in high condition, and increasing in fertility. It is by extending cultivation over lands that ought to be left in pasture, or kept under the scythe, and by stocking pastures too heavily, and feeding the permanent mowing grounds too much in autumn, and some even in spring, that occasions the exhaustion of the farm. Permanent mowing grounds should be fed but little in autumn, none in spring; the second crop remaining on the ground, forms a warm covering for the roots of the grass in winter, and resting a little above the surface of the soil, protects the

growing crop of the next year, from the burning rays of the sun, absorbs the dews, ferments, and affords nourishment for the next crop. Let, then, the autumnal feeding be principally confined to the land under the alternate system of cultivation, unless a dressing of manure can be applied to the permanent grass lands.

In the alternate system of cultivation each crop prepares the soil for its successor. The roots of the grass together with the after growth remaining on the surface, are turned in by the plough to ferment and afford nourishment to a hoed crop: a second hoed crop of roots or Indian corn may succeed, by which the soil will be completely pulverized, and the dressings of manure of both years incorporated with it; then succeeds a crop of small grain; and then abundant grass crops for two or three years; and then the plough, and the hoe, and the liberal dressings of manure again perform their offices; and so the fertility of this part of the farm may be preserved and increased for ages.

To these habits, qualities and characteristics may be added what, unless it is degraded from its just rank by the practice of the present age, may be termed a virtuous economy. This very word may raise in some imaginations, images of penurious living, cattle pinched, and of the most ordinary kind, meagre and feeble for the want of food, pastures fed to the gravel, tools and implements few and of the most ordinary kind, and everything scanty and shrunken. But this is not the character of the virtue we recommend. An enlightened economy is opposed not to *liberality* but to *waste*. It saves everything, to be applied *bountifully* to its appropriate purposes. It saves all fermentable and enriching materials to increase the manure heap, that the cultivated land may have an abundant dressing. It saves all valuable fodder for the stock, that by liberal feeding more may be produced for the butcher, and more for the dairy. It saves much in labor by being liberal in expense for tools and implements. In short, its influence, when adopted, is universal, and it becomes the successful purveyor of supplies in every department of husbandry.

The last characteristic we shall mention, and which to be sure is not at the top of the *fashion* at the present day, is *industry, unremitting industry*; that wonderworking power, whose arm subdues the asperities of nature, whose hand scatters plenty over her face, and whose fingers entwine round her brow wreaths of unfading beauty. What! methinks I hear some one exclaim, shall the independent farmer make himself a slave? The man who wastes an hour in the morning in hearing and talking over news, and a day in the week in following after itinerant declaimers, whether political or *pretendedly* religious, will ever be a slave; driven in his business and perplexed in his affairs. His crops, put in too late, will be choked by the weeds; his pastures overrun with bushes; his fences insufficient to keep his hungry cattle from devouring his grain; his hay crop wet with the afternoon showers, and the repose of his evenings interrupted by the recollection of many things neglected, that ought to have been done during the day. While he, whom the first rays of the morning sun greets at his labors, and whose last lingering beams find just retiring, will ever be the successful master. Master of his time, for he will have sufficient for his purposes; master of his business, for he will be everything at the *proper* time. His crops, put in in season,

and protected by good fences, will under the blessing of Providence, be flourishing and yield abundantly; for they will have the benefit of all the nourishment in the soil; his pastures, once well subdued, and kept clear by the hands and the grubbing hoe when the ground is soft in the spring, will yield abundance for his fattening and milky droves. His hay crop, by his industry in the early part and middle of the day, will be well cured and housed before the afternoon showers. And then, and not till then, comes the hour of leisure. And if these rewards of industry be deemed insufficient, add to them the enjoyments arising from the early close of his daily labor, the tranquil evening free from care, sleep unbroken by the early music of his own groves; the renewed vigor felt at the first moment of awakening; the fresh fragrance and early blush of the dewy landscape, and the first beams of that sun, on which no *innocent* eye ever opened but with delight. Say ye, then, that the industrious early riser is a slave? If so, he is a slave to the best of masters, for the noblest purposes, and the richest rewards.

Have agriculturists, since the establishment of this society, by care, attention, skill and industry, improved their condition? Can a moment be allowed for retrospection? Detail and comparison must be dispensed with; we have time merely to appeal to *memory*. Many of us can look back some twice twenty summers. What advances have been made in gardening, and the culture of fruit; in the production of grain, roots and the superior grasses; in improving the breed of our live stock, and especially swine? The non-agricultural classes by the establishment of manufactures have increased beyond example, yet production has outstripped consumption. And the many are better fed and better clad than the few were heretofore. An improved condition is manifested also, in the state of our roads, fences, farm-buildings, public buildings, and establishments for the education of the young. And one other consideration may I be permitted to advert to, coupled with the exclamation, alas my brethren! Not one half the number of suits are now annually entered in our courts that were at the commencement, and during the first ten years of the present century.

Remarks in commendation of agriculture, are not always received with favor by the other classes in society; but it is never intended to degrade them by comparison. Agriculture is as much dependent on commerce and manufactures for excitement, activity and success, as they are on agriculture for support. Every improvement in navigation lays the foreign customer nearer our doors; increases and quickens interchanges, and makes them more advantageous to both parties. Every improvement in manufactures and the arts gives a better article, at a lower price to the purchaser, and at the same time a greater profit to the artist. Every improvement in husbandry, by affording an increased production with less labor and expense, lowers the price of produce in market, while it gives the cultivator a greater profit, and augments the value of his farm. So that whatever is useful, cannot long be confined to any class in the community, and the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all. And this view may be extended over the whole earth. One nation can no longer enrich itself by the impoverishing of another; plunder, monopoly and chicanery are no longer legitimate means of acquiring wealth. And the considera-

tion is consoling to every lover of his kind, that the arts, wealth and prosperity of nations are as expansive as the air we breathe, and extend their influence over the whole commercial and civilized world. It is to industry, and ingenuity, applied to productions best suited to the climate and genius of different countries and nations, that we must now look for more healthful and permanent sources of national prosperity. Let us then, whatever may be our pursuits, advance hand in hand, without one spirit of jealousy or envy, towards perfection and superior excellence. And protected as we yet are by a government founded on just principles, determine, should it be assailed from without, or undermined from within, to sustain it like brethren, and defend it like men.

Method of removing spots from milled staff.
Add to two pounds of water two ounces of volatile alkaline (ammonia). Plunge the entire staff into the solution and allow it to remain there five minutes. Rinse in clear water.—*Jour. des Connaiss Usuelles*

Saving on Glazed Calico. By passing a cake of white soap a few times over a piece of glazed calico, or any other stiffened material, the needle will penetrate with equal facility as it will through any other kind of work. The patroness of the School of Industry pronounces this to be a fact worth knowing, the destruction of needles in the ordinary way occasioning both time and expense.—*Taunton paper.*

FASHION.

An eminent physician in Glasgow, has just published a volume entitled *Hints to a fashionable Mother*.—The following is an extract from this work:—

"I have repeatedly been almost in agony to see young ladies who were dressed too tightly attempt to sing; for singing requires full inspirations, which they are entirely unable to take. If they experience half of the inconveniences at such times from their clothing which they appear to do, it must be intolerable. Oh, thou tyrant fashion! to what tortures are thy slaves subjected! More slow than the Russian knout, or the infernal engines of the bloody Inquisition—but equally dreadful in their effects! The latter are comparatively but momentary, and may soon be unheeded by the senseless victim: but when the former have been borne for years, they give place to diseases which prey with insatiate violence upon the actually sensitive frame, and delight in protracting human suffering till the last fibre has been broken. Perhaps a flame is kindled in the lungs, that gradually consumes the vital principle. Perhaps disease of the heart is destined to wear out the wretched sufferer with horrid palpitations and hourly expectations of sudden dissolution—or perhaps the thousand maladies that affect the nerves are commissioned to keep poor nature upon the rack, till she sinks exhausted by pains no medicines can cure, no sympathy assuage. The bloody hooks, the wheels of Juggernaut, and the blazing pile of Hindoo fanaticism, fill the soul with horror. Yet how many are immolated at the shrine of fashion! How many voluntarily suffer tortures more severe than any ever imposed upon the devotees of a heathen deity!"

There is nothing more mysterious and apparently metaphysical than nonsense. A man who has clear and correct ideas always should, and generally does, make use of plain and simple expressions.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1833

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK FOR APRIL.

Fences. As soon as practicable put your fences in thorough repair. Poor fences may be numbered among the worst of bad things, saving Canada thistles, which can encumber a farm. In consequence of low, frail and tottering fences cattle acquire a habit of wandering, and become turbulent as a gang of highwaymen. A farmer with poor fences can no more sleep quietly, than if he were pillowed on clouds and cradled in a storm.*

The kinds of fence in most general use in this country are post and rail fence. Stone wall, Log fence, Worm fence or Virginia fence, and hedge fence. These should vary according to different soils, plenty and cheapness of materials, &c. Mr. Preston of Stockport Pa. recommends setting posts with the top part in the ground; and asserts they will, in that position last three or four times as long as when they are set with the butt ends down. He also advises in making post and rail fences always to place the rails with the heart side up. The posts should be set at least two feet in the ground. If those parts of the post, which are to be placed in the ground are burned in a hot fire till quite black they will last much longer than they would otherwise. It has been found useful to cut posts so long and mortise them in such a manner that when the lower ends become rotten they can be turned upside down.

The Farmer's Guide says "Post and rail fences and board fences are very good when the soil is dry. In a wet soil the posts will be moved by frosts. Red cedar, locust, and chesnut, are best. Butternut, black walnut, and oak are pretty good, lasting about 15 years. For the rails, cedar is best, lasting perhaps an age. If timber is scarce, and the ground is level and free from stones, post and rail fences set in a bank made of the earth of two small ditches thrown up together ought to be preferred. If the posts are too small to have holes made through them, the rails may be flattened at the ends, and fastened to the posts with spikes, or with wooden pins well secured." It has sometimes been the practice to set rows of trees 10 or 12 feet asunder, and insert cedar rails into the trees, the latter serving as posts.*

When ground is wholly subduced, and the stumps of its original growth of trees quite rotted out, stone walls, properly made are the best and cheapest fences. On a hard sandy or gravelly bottom a wall will stand many years without repairing. On a clay or miry soil, the foundation should be laid in a trench, nearly as low as the earth freezes. But a wall of flat or square shaped stones, will stand tolerably on any soil on the surface.

Pasture for Swine. A lot well seeded to clover has been recommended as highly useful for pasturing swine. The quantity of land should be so proportioned to the number of swine that they may keep the grass from going to seed. This will prevent waste, and short fine grass will be eaten with more eagerness by the animals than that which is long and coarse. It was the opinion of Dr. Deane that one acre of rich land in clover, would support twenty or more swine large and small through the summer, and bring them well forward in their growth. The hogs should be well ringed, or it is said by English writers, that shaving off the gristle of the noses of young pigs with a sharp knife, will answer the purpose of preventing them from rooting, and be better for the animals than ringing.

To obtain early Vegetables. It has been recommended to scoop out as many turnips as you wish to obtain hills of vegetables, say of cucumbers, melons, summer squashes, &c. fill these with good garden mould, sow in each three or four seeds and plunge them into a hot bed. The advantage of the scooped turnip as a seed bed over pots or vases is that there is no difficulty in separating the mass of earth and the plants from the pots which contained them, but without injury you may transplant the vegetables together with the turnips and find in the decay of the latter nutriment for the plant within it. It is said to be best in making use of hollow turnips as aforesaid to make a hole quite through the bottom of the root, so that the radicles of the young plant may penetrate their inclosure with facility.

Asparagus. It has formerly been thought necessary to make a very laborious and expensive process of the cultivation of asparagus, but it has more recently been ascertained that the old modes of growing that valuable esculent may be dispensed with, and asparagus raised with about as much facility as potatoes. The Hon. John Welles thus describes his method, which we believe might be adopted, generally, to great advantage.

"A piece of ground was taken of a deep rich soil, after a common corn crop was taken off, the land was ploughed and manured in the usual course. Holes were then dug twelve to fourteen inches in depth, and about the same distance apart, and two or three shovels full of compost manure were mixed with a part of the earth. The roots of a year's growth were then inserted at about six inches in depth. This bed has flourished, and has been thought as productive as any whatever. I at the same time, with a view to a more full and fair course of experiments, took a piece of land in another place of opposite character, being of thin light soil, and adopted a like course and the result has been equally favourable. The only difference to be noted, was that the latter was more early in coming forward from the nature of the soil.

"However rare it may be that there is any over cultivation or preparation of the soil for any vegetable production, it would seem here to be the case. The old forms appear to have been kept up, and to have discouraged a more general diffusion of this valuable plant."

"Dr. Deane, in his husbandry, has somewhat simplified the matter, but not sufficiently. His proposed method of placing the roots at six, eight, and nine inches apart is quite too near. The duration of ten or twelve years is quite a mistaken one: it lasts with us double that period."

Mr. Armstrong, in the second volume of the "Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture," says, "It has been asserted, and with sufficient confidence, that a pickle of salt and water of the ordinary strength for preserving meat may be very usefully applied to asparagus beds in the spring. The effects ascribed to it are its stimulating power over the crop, and its tendency to destroy the seeds of weeds and insects lying near the surface. Experiments on this subject should be multiplied, and with pickles differing in strength and quality. In the last edition of Deane's New England Farmer, it is observed that "to a bed fifty feet by six, a bushel of salt may be applied with good effect before the plants start in the spring."

Asparagus is reputed to be a very healthy vegetable. Loudon says, In Paris it is much resorted to by the sedentary operative classes, when they are troubled with symptoms of gravel or stone. *Willrich's Domestic Encyclopedia* observes, "Asparagus is allowed to promote appetite; and affords a delicious article of nourishment to the invalid and valetudinary, who is not troubled with flatulency.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have on hand several very excellent communications, which, as well as editorial matter, we have been obliged to defer to a subsequent number. We are much obliged by the Rev. Mr. FERRY's excellent Address to the Essex County Agricultural Society, and will commence its republication in our next.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

United States Treasury Office Burnt. On the morning of the 31st ult. the Treasury Office of the U. S. at Washington was totally consumed by fire. The cause we have not learned.

Population of New Bedford. The New Bedford Mercury says—"The present population of this town, as appears by a statement submitted at the annual town meeting on Saturday, by the school district committee, amounts to nine thousand two hundred and sixty; showing an increase since the census of 1830, of 1768. By the census of 1820, the entire population was only 3,247."

It is in a great measure to the whaling business that New Bedford owes the rapid increase of its population. That business is carried on there with extraordinary vigor, and for the last two or three years with great profit.

A Washington letter writer states that parties got so completely mixed, the politicians, will all have to be collared and marked over again before next Presidential election.

Ice Islands. The vessels recently arrived from Europe have met with large masses of ice, in fields and in ice-bergs. One ship, the *Hibernia*, was for two days fast among it, without however suffering any damage.

Norfolk March, 29—11 commenced snowing yesterday morning, and continued at 10 o'clock last night. The thermometer in the evening was at 36, and the state of the weather portended serious mischief to our peach trees, which are in bloom.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. xi. p. 115.

FOUND.

At Geo. C. Barrett's Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, on Saturday last, two wallets containing money. Their owners will please call and take them. a10.

COLMAN'S ADVERTISER.

No. 7, this day ready, containing a list of new books recently published in the United States, &c. This work may be had gratis of the publishers. LILLY, WAIT & CO. a10

RUSSIA MATS.

500 dozen large sized Russia Mats.

500 do. small do. do. do.

For Sale by D. F. FAULKNER, No. 15 Central Street. m 20

MILLET.

JUST received, a few bushels of prime Millet Seed, by GEO. C. BARRETT, N. E. Seed Store. m 20

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

FOR SALE 5000 Large White Mulberry Trees, inquire at this Office. u m 27

FOR SALE.

ONE BULL, 3 years old this summer, $\frac{1}{2}$ Bolivar, $\frac{1}{4}$ Cosechs. and $\frac{1}{4}$ Gallovey; 2 beautiful red Bulls, 1 year old this spring, of superior blood. The dam of each bull has given rising 20 quarts of milk a day.

Apply at this office, or to m 27

B. SHUTTLEFF, Jr.
Chelsea.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable country seat and farm formerly owned by E. H. Derby and J. Crowninshield, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Endicott, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a genteel family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 5000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Danvers, March 27, 1833.

FLOWER SEEDS.

200 VARIETIES of very handsome annual, biennial and perennial FLOWER SEEDS, in packages of 20 varieties each. For sale at the New England Seed Store. Price \$1 per package. 64 cts. per paper. m 13

GENUINE MORUS MULTICAULIS, or CHINESE MULBERRY.

MRS. PARMENTER at the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, and other Fruit Trees. Grape Vines. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants at moderate prices.

Also the Genuine Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished at reasonable prices.

Orders may be sent by mail directed to Mrs. P. or left at Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street Boston. m 20

SEED SOWERS.

FOR SALE at the Agricultural Warehouse, 51 & 52, North Market Street, a superior Seed Sowing Machine for sowing turnips, carrots, or almost any kinds of seeds. This Machine has been in operation the last season and is highly recommended.

Likewise a small machine for sowing onions, carrots, &c. April 3. J. R. NEWELL.

EARLY POTATOES.

FOR SALE at the N. E. Seed Store a few bushels very EARLY POTATOES. April 3.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to secure the Imported Horse Numidia for the ensuing season at the Ten hill stock farm. April 3. epist

FOR SALE

At the Agricultural Warehouse, milk strainers, likewise a few stone milk pans, a very superior article. a10

LINNEAN BOTANICAL GARDEN & NURSERIES.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, proprietors, Flushing, near New York. The new Catalogues with reduced prices will be forwarded to every applicant, and as the present stock comprises above a million of trees and plants, those who wish for very large quantities will be allowed a liberal discount and all letters will be promptly replied. The stock of Morus Multicaulis is very large and any number will be supplied from 1 to 15,000, at reduced rates; and also scions in any number desired. The original tree introduced to America still remains in the nursery.

A stock of roses, dahlias, and peonies, is very extensive and a large discount allowed, and strong blooming plants furnished. Isabella, Catawba, Alexander, Supperington and many other grape vines will be supplied at \$20 to \$30 per 100 according to age.

Of the superior Orange Quince several thousand large trees can be supplied. The stock of pear trees comprises about 50,000 that are 3 years old or more from the inoculation, and in a thrifty and vigorous state and they include the very choice new Flemish varieties and the new native varieties. The prices will be put low by the hundred. The utmost despatch is given to all orders, which can be sent by mail or otherwise, but no trees are guaranteed except the invoice has our printed heading and signature. 2t April 3.

EARLY POTATOES.

FOR SALE, Early Perkins Potatoes, by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport. Also, Isabella and Catawba GRAPE VINES of a large size. m 13

DEW GRASS.

A few bushels of this valuable Pasture Grass Seed for sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street. April 3.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM pleasantly situated in Dorchester, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Boston, containing about 100 acres of excellent land well fenced with stone wall, with a Dwelling-house, Farm-house and a large Barn with a large cellar under the same, all in good repair. Has on a over 500 fruit trees of grafted and choice qualities—its abundantly supplied with water. It will be sold on accommodating terms or exchanged for real estate in Boston. For further particulars inquire at No. 12, South Market Street, Boston. April 3.

TO THE PUBLIC.

This may certify that I have used one of C. Howard's improved (east iron) ploughs, No. 2, one year and can say it is an excellent plough. JONA. WARREN. Weston, March 23, 1833.

FOR SALE.

Howard's Improved patent Cast Iron Ploughs for sale, as likewise mould boards, land sides and shares furnished, and ploughs repaired by the subscriber. J. WARREN, Weston.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

FOR SALE at the New England Farmer office, fine plants of the celebrated Morus Multicaulis, by the hundred, dozen, or single plant; these will be well packed for any part of the country or any country. u m 27

SEED TEA WHEAT.

For sale a bushels of this very valuable variety of Spring Wheat, for sale at the Seed Store No. 51, North Market Street, raised in the vicinity of Lake Erie.

One kernel of this Wheat was found in a chest of Tea, at St. John, N. B. in 1823, from which this variety was raised. (See N. E. Farmer, vol ix, page 105, and vol x, page 105.) Persons in want of it will please apply soon. 6b 20

100 SAXONY AND MERINO EWES AND TWO BUCKS.

To put out on lease for one or more years, one hundred full blood Saxony and Merino Ewes, and two full blood Bucks, in flocks of fifty Ewes and one Buck. Fifty of the Ewes have suckling lambs of last winter and this spring, the other Ewes yet to year, or only yearlings and not expected to bring lambs this season, the flocks to be leased to different persons, and if they live at some distance from each other it will be preferable—in shape, size, fineness and evenness of fleece they are superior sheep—are now and have always been healthy and in good condition—the lessee to receive for uniform care, attention, and maintaining them, a part of the wool shorn yearly, and a part of the progeny as may be agreed. Settlement to be made yearly. For terms and particulars inquire of the Printer of this paper previous to first of May next, and it is requested that no person will make application who does not believe that he can succeed with sheep, care and attention is absolutely necessary, and will act up to his belief, and to the letter and spirit of any contract he may make. ap 10

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 50	3 00
" " " " " "	" "	2 50	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 00	1 50
BEEF, mottled,	barrel	10 75	11 50
" " " " " "	" "	6 75	7 00
Cargo, No. 1,	" "	8 50	8 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	" "	7	9
" " " " " "	" "	4	5
" " " " " "	" "	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	" "	35	43
" " " " " "	" "	35	43
FLAX, American,	" "	9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 25	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	6 12	6 37
" " " " " "	" "	5 87	6 25
" " " " " "	" "	5 87	6 37
" " " " " "	" "	5 62	6 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	65	68
" " " " " "	" "	65	68
" " " " " "	" "	25	30
" " " " " "	" "	60	70
" " " " " "	" "	45	52
HAY,	ton	12 00	15 00
HONEY,	gallon	45	50
LARD, quality,	pound	20	30
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9	10
" " " " " "	" "	9	9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	" "	18	20
" " " " " "	" "	side	3 00
" " " " " "	" "	16	19
" " " " " "	" "	side	2 50
" " " " " "	" "	24	25
" " " " " "	" "	23	25
" " " " " "	" "	1 25	1 30
" " " " " "	" "	3 87	4 00
PLASTER Paris retails at,	ton	17 50	18 00
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	13 00	13 50
PORK, Mass, inspect, extra clear,	barrel	17 50	18 00
" " " " " "	" "	13 00	13 50
" " " " " "	" "	none	3 00
SEEDS, Head's Grass,	bushel	2 50	2 60
" " " " " "	" "	1 25	1 37
" " " " " "	" "	14	15
" " " " " "	" "	11	15
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00	11 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	60	65
" " " " " "	" "	65	75
" " " " " "	" "	50	55
" " " " " "	" "	46	60
" " " " " "	" "	42	45
" " " " " "	" "	40	42
" " " " " "	" "	60	62
" " " " " "	" "	52	55
" " " " " "	" "	57	60
" " " " " "	" "	28	30
" " " " " "	" "	45	50

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9 1/2	10
" " " " " "	" "	9	9 1/2
PORK, whole hogs,	" "	7	8
POULTRY,	" "	10	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	" "	18	23
" " " " " "	" "	20	23
Eggs,	dozen	11	15
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality),	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 8, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 210 Beef Cattle, (including 11 unsold last week), 10 pairs Working Oxen, 9 Cows and Calves, and 890 Swine; 32 Beef Cattle unsold. About 330 Swine came in on Tuesday, and were sold on Wednesday last week; also 440 on Saturday, and were sold the same day.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully supported, perhaps little better prices may have been obtained on this cattle. Sales of four or five beautiful Cattle were noticed at \$675. We quote prime at \$6 a 650; good at 5 75 a 6; thin at 5 25 a 500.

Working Oxen.—Sales were noticed at \$60, \$65, and \$75. Cows and Calves.—\$17, \$20, 21, and 25.

Swine.—We noticed two or three lots large Barrows taken at something more than 25c; also, 1 lot close at 4 1/2c. for Sows, and 3 1/2c. for Barrows; one selected lot of Barrows at 4 1/2c, and a selected lot of Sows at 4 1/2; at retail, 5c. for Sows, and 6c. for Barrows. Two entire droves which came in since Monday, were delivered on contract at 4c. for Sows, and 5 for Barrows. Some small lots, two thirds Barrows, were taken at 3c.; and several lots at 4 1/2c. for Sows, and 5 1/2c. for Barrows.

MISCELLANY.

For the New England Farmer.

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM.

Tits curious Cabinet of Nature
Exhibits to the rapt Spectator
Such samples of Omnipotent skill
As must with admiration fill
The mind which sees in every part
The emblems of Omnipotent Art.

Superb saloons, to ravished eyes,
Takes oriental realize,
More admirable scenes unfold
Than Palaces, which glare with gold,
Adorn'd with all ambition craves,
But tenanted by splendid slaves.
Here all that Ocean, Earth and Air
Can yield that's wonderful and rare,
Whatever Art or Nature can
Contribute to astonish man—
What science most delights to trace
Is found in its appropriate place:—
Each room presents the connoisseur
A Noah's Ark in miniature;
Each beast that was or is alive
Has here its Representative
But, since said Parliament of brutes
Is, luckily, composed of nudes,
'Tis better off than Legislatures
Plagued with pert proud perpetual praters.

Here Music, too, to mortal ears,
Transcends the trilling of the spheres—
Hark! now it peals superbly grand
As if Behemoth led his band.
And "Haydn's Creation" bleat sonorous
With "Händel's Hallelujah Chorus."
Now dies away to strains like those
In which Zephyrus woo'd the rose.—
As if Aurora's lips of moist
The wild harp of *Adonis* kiss'd,
And, from half-exhausted wings,
Flung dew drops o'er its warbling strings,
Murmuring tones as soft and sweet
As Love can breathe at Beauty's feet.

Now changes to a comic air,
Which might give rapture to Despair,
From Melancholy chase the vapors,
And make an Anchorite exclaim!

Here have we Venuses and Graces,
Such paragons in shapes and faces,
That mortals may fall before them,
Without idolatry adore them—
For in God's fairest works we see
Such semblances of Duty.
It is not heresy which seems
To view the foulman in its streams.

Here by the Painter's magic art
Sages decas'd to life seem start,
Behold on every side they meet you,
And seem to say "we're glad to greet you!"

To sum up all without verbosity,
Here every sort of curiosity,
Which Art or Nature ever made
In one assemblage is display'd.
Then, gentle reader, call and see them
In said Novaglan Museum.

VIATOR.

Life of a Gentleman. He gets up leisurely, breakfasts comfortably, reads the paper regularly, dresses fashionably, eats a rat gravely, talks insipidly, dines considerably, drinks superfluously, kills time indifferently, sups elegantly, goes to bed stupidly, and lives uselessly.

TRADE WITH HONEST MEN AS WITH ROGUES.

For the New England Farmer.

WHEN a youth I taught a school in a district of my native town. During which time I had occasion to make use of a dollar. I applied to the agent with whom I was intimately acquainted, and a particular friend of mine. He readily granted my request and set down to write a receipt. Language fails me to describe my feelings at that moment. What! thought I to myself, cannot my friend trust me with one dollar!! My confusion was so great that it must have been evident to every one present. He, with a smile, observed to me, "you must trade with honest men as with rogues." This partially relieved my mind, and after due consideration I concluded that my friend was right. This observation of my friend cost me much at the time, but would have saved me more had I practised upon it.

After I began to act for myself, a neighbor of mine, reputed to be an honest man, at least I thought him so, offered me a piece of land for four hundred dollars; the payments to be made in a way most convenient for me. We agreed, and I was to come into possession in a few months after. I considered the land to be mine, made one payment; but neglected to take a deed, thinking that it might be done at any time, probably when I should make the next payment.

After some little time the *honest* man found that the land was a great accommodation to me, and probably thought that he should obtain more money, informed me that he had sold the land for less than it was worth, that he was deceived as to the worth of land, and gave me to understand that he could get more for it; therefore, on the whole, he considered the bargain null and void; but still I might have the land, in preference to any one, by paying six hundred dollars for it. I was astonished, lamented that I had not observed my friend's injunction and saved two hundred dollars. Arguments availed me nothing, and after a little reflection, as I had calculated to settle on the land, it being happily situated for me, I took a deed and paid the six hundred dollars. Since which time, I have observed the injunction and have found it of no inconsiderable advantage to me through a long course of years.

To the honor of human nature, and with pleasure I say it, that in the course of my life I have found many men with whom untold gold may be entrusted; and yet they may forget, and they are subject to mistakes and to death, as others. It is no harm to see and to calculate for ourselves, and to do business at the proper time and in a right manner.

There are many men, however, who are reputed honest, yet if we do not tread closely to their heels they will in some way deceive us—all will not be right. The agreement or bargain to which they have assented will not be perfectly fulfilled. Beware of the bargain, when the seller declines to name the price at the time, and says, "there will be no difficulty about it."

How will you trade with a rogue? Honorably to be sure, consider and judge for yourself; commit your agreements to paper, and when money is paid take a receipt. What better way can you trade with an honest man? All men are to be considered honest until they are found to be otherwise, hence the motto, "trade with honest men as with rogues," is a general rule, the observance of which may prevent much trouble and litigation.

HARDWARE.

100 dozen Ames Backstrap Shovels.
20 do. do. Large Shovels, from No. 4 to 12.
20 do. do. Cast Steel Polished Shovels.
100 do. Plympton Hoes.
50 do. Nelsons do.
50 do. Fald and St. Stees from the City of New York.
Also, various other kinds of Hoes.
100 dozen Mamre Forks, comprising an assortment of various makers and qualities.
130 dozen Fairwell's Scythes.
130 do. Whipple & Hale's half set Scythes, together with every description of HARDWARE GOODS, for sale by EASE & READ, at No. 6, Market Square, near Faneuil Hall. m 13

STALLIONS.

THE following Horses are for sale or let the ensuing season. If not parted with they will stand for Mares at the Farm of A. DRY, at Lodi, Bergen County, New Jersey, near Newark Bridge, about 7 miles from the City of New York, under the care of HENRY WESTINGHOUSE.

PATIE-KILLER.—Chestnut, 6 years old, 30th April, 1833, measures 15 hands 3 inches high, and is still growing—Sire, American Eclipse; Dam *Thynia*, a pure thorough bred mare of the English race breed—for pedigree see the 3d Vol. American Farm Register, Nos. 3 & 9, April and May 1832, where her pedigree is recorded. The said Horses, named thus, are 150 years.—Patie Killer's Colts are remarkable for their beauty, size, bone and action, and promise to be great trotters.

NAVARINO.—beautiful blood Bay, 5 years old in May 1833, measures 15 hands and 3 inches high, and still growing—Sire, *Delaware's Sir Harry*;—Dam, *Thynia* above named.

HARPER'S.—beautiful blood Bay, measures 16 hands 2 inches high, 7 years in this spring (1833)—Sire, *Hanbletonian*—Dam, *Moscow*;—a great trotter and his colts large and true, well calculated for Coach Horses; for one pair of them, only two and three years old, \$100 was offered and refused.

KING PHILIP.—a Sorrel, said to be 13 years old; a full blood Narragansett, and the only known thorough-bred in this part of the country. He is a descendant of a race of animals that have been in the family of the late Governor Jay for many years. His stock, especially those with high bred mares, are said to be very fine, and will carry a man with great ease 60 miles a day under the saddle. As saddle horses, they readily sell from \$300 to \$500, at five years old. They rack, trot, and canter, and are good for both saddle and harness.

The above horses will stand for \$10 the season, payable on the 1st January, 1834. m 13

SUCTION PUMPS & LEAD PIPES.

HILL & CHAMBERLIN have for sale at their Manufactory, corner of Charles-town and Market streets, Suction Pumps and Lead Pipes, warranted of the best quality; also manufactory, Factory Kettles, Strong Ladles, Cylinders, and every article in the Copper-smith's business.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and promptly executed. m 13

LEAD.

SHEET LEAD, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO. No. 1, City Wharf. Boston, March 13, 1832. m

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LAMBERT, 25 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—J. L. HITCHCOCK, Publisher of American Farmer.
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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1833.

NO. 40.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New-England Farmer.

SWINE DEVOURING THEIR OFFSPRING, &c.

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in your paper of the 20th of March, an inquiry of one of your *Constant readers* for the cause of the unnatural and disgusting practice of sows destroying their offspring soon after farrowing, and if you knew of any method to guard against it. You make some reference to the *Farmer's Assistant*, *Bonister's Husbandry*, and to a communication in the 5th volume of your paper, from the Hon. *Oliver Fiske*, and give extracts from the three authorities. You also invite any of your correspondents, or friends to agriculture; to communicate any thing which they may think causes the evil, or may in any way tend to remove or even mitigate it. For more than thirty years I have kept swine on my farm, and for a number of years met with these vexatious losses, which led me to pay more attention to the animals previous to their farrowing, and found, almost without an exception, that they suffered from costiveness for three, four or five weeks; and infaminate was sometimes very evident, in some much more than others; with those most afflicted it more frequently happened that the fever raged and a violent frenzy came on, the eyes wild, the jaws striking violently together, and if the person who fed them attempted to get into the pen would fly at him with great fury, and it was difficult to keep her off with a good stick or club, although previous to this the animal appeared to know him and be fond of his approach (when without a swill pail), and crouched when he rubbed her with a stick or brush, and very soon lay down and seemed disposed to sleep under the operation. The frenzy seemed to commence its violence about the time of parturition, and the progeny was destroyed sometimes before they had crawled to suck. I was very soon satisfied that costiveness was at least one cause of the frenzy, and determined to take measures to guard against it, and accordingly the next season I directed flour of brimstone, given to sows five weeks before they were expected to farrow; a large table spoon heaped full was given two and three times every week (in a pail of swill or wash of the house (as it is sometimes called), with a little wheat bran stirred into it, but no meal; if the effect desired was not produced increased moderately the brimstone and added a few raw potatoes, as they answer the purpose of aiding the medicine better than when boiled—when this has been strictly attended to I have thought the pigs were saved, and lost only when it was neglected.

I never knew a sow to destroy her pigs that run at large, ate grass in the roads, got at the ground and rooted when and where she pleased the early litters are more frequently destroyed than those that come later. The sows for the early litters are mostly put in pens the first part of winter, the yards, generally, small and soon covered with the wet straw and litter from the pens, which is frozen hard during winter and cannot decompose till tossed over in the spring so that the pigs if let out of their pen in winter (I mean

the breeding sows) cannot get at any earth to root and clamp over, which I believe is necessary for them, certainly serviceable.

I agree that all animals should be treated kindly by those to whom the care of them is committed, they certainly do better for such treatment. I cannot, however, consider the difficulty of which your reader and correspondent complains arises from any other cause than disease brought on in part if not wholly by obstructions in the intestines which often end in frenzy and absolute derangement.

I measured my corn and tap rooted vegetables the growth of last season, had the ground carefully and correctly surveyed as I believe, the crop I thought good, better than any I saw within thirty miles; it was spoken of as very fine considering the season, by all I heard speak of it, yet when I came to measure the land, and the crop which I made as much of as I could fairly—I was afraid to venture a public exposure of the facts, they are so very far short of premium crops, that appear to be substantiated by the most solemn declaration of good men.

By the Editor. We are sorry that the able and experienced author of the above has prohibited us from giving his name to the public; but can assure our readers that his statements may be depended on, and his name would add weight to his valuable communication.

For the New-England Farmer.

RELIEF OF CHOKED CATTLE.

MR. FESSENDEN, SIR,—I observed in your last paper, a communication from the Maine Farmer, relative to the preparation of a rope for the purpose of removing substances lodged in the throat of animals. I am always pleased to see any advance towards the alleviation of animal suffering, and I believe it the duty of every benevolent man to exert all his talents in search of knowledge which will tend to relieve the distress and restore the health of unfortunate sufferers; to obtain these desirable ends it is indispensable that we should interchange opinions and promulgate the results as extensively and frequently as possible. We are very much indebted to your liberality in opening the columns of your valuable and widely extended paper for the discussion of so many useful topics; and I hope persons who have in their possession any information which is of service in the cure or prevention of diseases, &c., in animals, will freely contribute it to the already valuable stock in the former numbers of your paper.

When any substance is lodged at the top of the gullet, it may, generally, be removed by the fingers or a pair of forceps, but when it is lower there is no way but to push it down into the stomach—with a tarred rope as suggested in the communication alluded to, but I would here propose an amendment, by covering the rope thus prepared with silk or cloth and before introducing it let it be well greased or oiled. But what I should consider still preferable, let it be covered with gum elastic which can be done with a very trifling expense; and surely no good farmer would let fifty

cents prevent his being the owner of one of these valuable instruments.

While reading the above notice a gentleman remarked that he knew of an instance when necessity led to the following singular plan for relieving an animal who was nearly exhausted by choking with an apple; the animal was cast upon straw, a block was procured and placed under the apple as it remained in the throat and by a blow with a mallet the apple was crushed and the animal immediately relieved.

HUMANITY.

April 5, 1833.

For the New-England Farmer.

HIGH BUSHED CRANBERRIES.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Can any of your readers inform me whether they know of the high bushed cranberry, and where any of it grows, and if so whether it can be obtained in any considerable quantity? It grows, I believe, from six to eight or ten feet high, and has a leaf shaped somewhat like a goose's foot. It is an extensively valuable medicinal plant—although its virtues are very little known.

If any of your readers are acquainted with any locality of the plant they will benefit the public, and perhaps benefit themselves by finding a good market for a quantity, by sending a communication to the N.E. Farmer.

N. D.

Portland, March, 1833.

For the New-England Farmer.

QUERY CONCERNING BONNET GRASS.

MR. FESSENDEN, SIR,—Have the goodness to inform me through the medium of the New-England Farmer, the best and cheapest method of raising *bonnet grass* so called—also state what kind of land is the most suitable, time of sowing, &c. &c. Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

April, 5, 1833.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

We regret that our limits do not permit us to give at length the proceedings which have been lately instituted in New York, for the purpose of giving the youth of that State such an education as may best qualify them for agricultural pursuits. A pamphlet, in our possession, received by the kindness of Judge BUEL, shall be at the service of any person, who wishes to peruse or copy it. We will give a few extracts indicative of the spirit pervading the documents alluded to and the motives of those with whom they originated.

In Senate, March 18, 1833. Sudam from the select committee to which was referred the memorial of the N. Y. State Agr. Soc. presented a long and able report from which the following are extracts.

"It will be conceded that there is no portion of the community more entitled to the fostering care of the Legislature than the tillers of the soil. The farmers of the State of New York are a class numerous, wealthy, industrious, patriotic, devoted to our republican institutions, and cherishing with a holy spirit the union of our States. Their political exertions are not called forth by a desire of any great portion of their own body for legislative

honors, or for those of the minor judicial situation in the State; but to maintain and preserve inviolate that sacred trust, which has descended to them by the revolutionary efforts of their fathers, the full protection of life, liberty, and property.

"When a storm arises in the horizon and danger awaits us from abroad, or when enraged ambition at home drives the passions of men to madness and all its excesses, it is in the farming interests of the country that you find the steady hand which holds the balance of political power, and by its strong arm repels the foe, or by its electoral voice annihilates the unjust hopes of the aspiring ambition of profligate *petitioners*.

"It may be said by your committee (without the imputation of State vanity), that New York holds a high rank by her magnificent endowments of colleges, academies and common schools. We, knowing their extent, need not elaborate on them in this report. Still it is but just to say that she is already cited in Europe as a signal instance of what may be done for the education of every class of society, under the soft and benign influence of a free government, and that her motto is, "Knowledge is wealth."

"Who are they who have contributed so freely, so generously to expenditures calculated to immortalize the State, and to establish its glory on so pure a foundation? Mainly the farmers of your country, the yeomen of the land, the tillers of the soil. Freely have they given, and joyfully have they paid, and most rich results have been the consequence of their enlightened liberality.

"Is it then unfair to ask, what has been done by the Legislature for a class of its citizens so numerous, virtuous and meritorious? The stranger, when he sojourns in our land, and views all that has been done for the cause of science, for education in the higher branches of literature, for your common schools, for the reformation and punishment of crimes on a scale superior to any state in Europe, naturally inquires,—Show me your agricultural school. You are essentially an agricultural people; a class of society who have aided so liberally the institutions of your State, must have received the constant and peculiar care of legislative protection and patronage, by forming their minds, their habits, and their tempers to become the patrons of the noble monuments already erected and which, while they shed lustre on your State have placed her first among her sisters of the Union.

"Shall we any longer be compelled to answer, we have no such institution; we provided an ample revenue for all, but a complete course of practical instruction in agriculture. In almost every State in Europe, the attention of despotic governments has been called—may seriously and sedulously directed to the formation and endowments of schools of this description. There it is admitted, the motive to a certain extent may be mercenary—to provide food for taxation. Here it is a *debt due from the State* to a class which before they asked for themselves, have contributed to all others.

"This school is intended to be purely agricultural. But in saying this it will be necessary to open a course of instruction, combined with labor, which your committee will venture to say will be interesting, and to the State as valuable as that which may be acquired in any other seminary. The different qualities of soil as fitted to the various products of the earth; the use of compost

and manures, as applicable to soils; the seasons for planting, the rotation of crops, and the vast mass of practical information, which enables man to transform a wilderness into a paradise is worthy the pursuit of the richest as well as the humblest of the land.

"The question is, shall we endow a school to which many would desire to send their children for the purpose of preparing them to depend in future life on one of the most certain, and therefore the most happy of human pursuits; combining in itself, all the elements of constant, regular and sagacious employment, and freed from the cares and corroding recollections, present or past, of the pursuits of a political life.

"It is evident that law, divinity, and physic are overstocked. The pursuits of commerce are laborious, and do not very often yield a return to persons of a moderate fortune and liberal education: as now educated they are not fit for farmers; so tenaciously do those early habits adhere to them that the attempt at agriculture is generally a failure. Your Committee propose to give them a school to which resort may be had for the cultivation of the mind, and the improvement of the person. Laying the foundation for future toils and pleasures, (for toils in agriculture are pleasures, when conducted to a successful result) for future health and happiness, and preparing them to rear up a race fit to transmit to posterity the liberties we so highly cherish.

"Is there one of your body, who has not seen and remarked the difference in adjoining farms where *nature had made no difference in the soil*? It is this practical skill, this science, combined with labor that they desire (most anxiously desire) to bestow on a rising generation; and they deem it their duty most earnestly to press it on the consideration of the Legislature, as called for by every consideration due to the public welfare, to the true and lasting interests of the State; and as the last but most substantial pillar in the varied edifice of public institutions.

"Impressed with this belief, and that the school recommended will in many ways prove highly beneficial to the community, and persuaded that the State will ultimately be fully indemnified for her advances, your committee have prepared a bill in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners, which they have directed their chairman to ask leave to present."

(To be continued.)

RHODE ISLAND CLASSICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

UNDER THE DIRECTION AND PATRONAGE OF THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

At a late meeting of the standing committee of the above named Society, it was unanimously voted to establish and patronize a Literary Institution on the MANUAL LABOR SYSTEM, giving to its members an opportunity to obtain a good Liberal Education, and to become Scientific and Practical Farmers and Mechanics. The Institution to be under the direction of the Executive Authority of said Society.

It was also voted that the undersigned should be a committee to carry the above resolution into effect.

In pursuance of said appointment the undersigned give notice to the public, that the above

mentioned school will be opened at Pawtuxet in the Fair House of said Society, on the first Monday in May next.

ASA DUCKY, A. M., a graduate of Yale College, at present Principal of the Providence Classical School, who has for several years, been an Instructor, with distinguished success, has been engaged in the department of Languages, and as Principal of the School; it is the design of this Society to supply other teachers in the various departments as the number of Students shall require. A Ladies' department will be connected with the School under the instruction of a separate teacher.

The use of several acres of excellent land, belonging to said Society, adjoining the Fair House, will be given to the Students, and the committee design to make such arrangements as shall afford to the students the means of *Mechanical Labor*, under the superintendence and direction of a first rate mechanic, by which those Students who desire it, may not only preserve their health and habits of industry, but be able to defray in part, the expense of their education.

The location of this school is very beautiful, about five miles south of Providence, and commands a view of Providence, of the River and Bay for many miles south, and an extensive country; for beauty and health is not exceeded by any other place in the State.

Board in respectable families may be obtained for 1.50 to 1.75 per week.

Tuition for the Languages \$7.50, for the other branches \$5 per quarter. It is exceedingly desirable that those who intend to be connected with the School should commence at the beginning of the Term or the first Monday in May next.

Applications for admission to be made to Mr. Drury now in Providence, and to the Rev. Bradley Miner, of Pawtuxet.

JAMES RHODES,
JOHN PITMAN,
CHARLES ELDRIDGE,
JOHN B. FRANCIS,
WM. RHODES,
BRADLEY MINER,
TITLY DORRANCE,
JAMES ANTHONY.

Committee.

Providence, April 1st, 1833.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW, &c.

THE Middlesex Cattle Show and Ploughing Match under the direction of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers will be held at Concord, October 2, 1833. The prospectus of the proposed proceedings as set forth in a large and handsome handbill, promises fair for a first rate exhibition. The following are some of the premiums:—

Greatest quantity of hops, \$10; next greatest, 5. Best fat ox at least expense, \$8, next best, 5. Best bull not under one year old, \$12, next best, 8. Best bull calf not over 12 nor under 6 months old, \$5, the next best, 3. The best yoke of working oxen, \$10, the next best, 8, the next best, 6, the next best, 5, the next best, 4, the next best, 3. The best 3 year old steers, \$7, the next best, 5, the best 2 year old do. 6, the next best, 4. The best calf steers, \$3, the next best, 3. The best Milch cow, \$12, the next best, 10, the next best, 8, the next best 6. The best Milch heifer under 3 years old, \$8, the next best, 8. The best heifer not over 3 years, not having had a calf, \$6, the next best, 4. The best heifer calf, not over 12 nor under 3 months old, \$5, the next best, 3.

For the best plantation of White Mulberry Trees, not less than 150 in number, which shall be in the best thriving condition in the autumn of 1833, \$25, next best, 15. For the best specimen of silk, not less than 3 lbs. \$9, next best 7, next best, 4.

Swine. For the best boar, \$8, next best, 6. Best breeding sow, \$8, next best, 6,—the best pigs, not less than 3, from 4 to 8 months old, \$3, next best, 3.

All unsuccessful competitors for premiums offered by the Society for stock and swine shall be allowed from the funds of the Society 8 cents per mile for travel from their respective places of abode to the town where the annual show is held.

Domestic Manufactures. The articles for which premiums are offered are broadcloth, plain cloth, kerseymer, daniel, sole leather, harness leather, neat's leather, calf skins, cowhide, pegged boots, calf skin boots, men's shoes, Ladies' shoes.

Household Manufactures. Carpeting, woollen coverlet, woollen knit half hose, straw bonnets, woollen blankets, hearth rug, butter, cider.

Machines and tools. The person who shall produce at the show any agricultural implement of his own invention, which shall deserve a reward not exceeding \$10.

Forest Trees. White oak trees, white ash trees, elm trees.

Fruit trees. Apple orchard, engrafted pears. Fruits, specimen of apples, pears, peaches, grapes and other fruits to be used at the annual dinner of the Society. Premiums will also be awarded for the best specimens of vegetables.

Farms. For the best cultivated farm, regard being had to the quantity of produce, manner and expense of cultivation, &c. \$25, next best, 20, next, 15—10.

Ploughing Match. To consist of double and single teams, five of each, premiums from \$10 to 3.

Trial of working oxen to take place immediately after the services at the meeting-house.

The Society has reserved fifty dollars to be awarded to such persons as shall exhibit any article of utility for which no premium has been offered.

From the Genesee Farmer.

IMPROVED CATTLE.

On the subject of cattle, I am decided in the opinion that the *Durham*, crossed with the *Devons*, is a very great improvement in the latter, giving them size and increasing their milking properties, which I have fully proved by actual experiment.

The improved short horned *Durham* cattle distinct need no crossing, other than to obtain the fine mahogany color of the *Devon*. In every other respect they surpass any known breed I am fully persuaded:—for instance, in milking properties, the cow owned by John Hare Powel, Esq. that gave thirty-six quarts of rich milk daily, and made rising of twenty pounds of butter per week; also, the fine heifer raised by Charles H. Hall, Esq., of Harlaem, N. Y. which at four years old gave thirty-four quarts of milk daily; also, the cow Princess, imported by G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., that gave thirty-six quarts of milk daily; and several others that I could name, owned in Massachusetts and Connecticut, nearly equal. And for the stall, the fine bull imported by Charles H. Hall, Esq.; also, *Champion*, imported by the Patron of Albany; and *Admiral*, sent out from Eng-

land by Sir Isaac Coffin. No finer animals could be found in England than the above. They were selected by the best judges in England without regard to trouble or expense. From such animals, with a little attention, great benefit may be derived and our present stock of cattle much improved.

L. JENKINS.

Canandaigua, March 14, 1833.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTURE OF SWEET POTATOES.

(Convolvulus batatas.)

The slips, as they are called, of sweet potatoes should be placed in a hot-bed, to force out the sprouts; or, if no hot-bed is attached to the premises, the following simple method will answer:—Dig a hole two or three feet deep, which should be filled with horse manure and well pressed down, to give a bottom heat; on this place about four inches of loam; in the loam place the slips, which in a few days will throw out numerous sprouts. The slips should then be taken up and planted out wherever wanted, in a light and rather sandy soil—taking care to place them on the top of the ground, and draw the earth over them. But little care is requisite afterwards, excepting to keep the weeds down, and occasionally give the vines, which run like squash vines, a twist round the hill to prevent them striking root at the several joints, by which the size of the potatoes in the hill is increased.

☞ The slips are so perishable in their nature that they must be immediately placed in a hot-bed as above directed, or they will soon be lost by rotting.

From the New York Farmer.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

On most of our farms there are gullies and other spots, inaccessible to the plough. If these were planted with the Jerusalem Artichoke, and suffered to remain unmolested for three years, they will furnish for many years after, a good range for store hogs in winter. The rooting of the hogs will serve to spread, not eradicate them, as the smallest piece will grow, and the summer season will recruit them for many years.

ADVANTAGE OF AMBIGUITY.

A BALTIMORE Editor says, he has lost three subscribers, one because he supported Jackson, a second because he supported Adams, and a third because his paper was neutral—but what is most remarkable, the displeasure of the three was excited by the same piece!

BOOT BLACKING.

Put one gallon of vinegar into a stone jug, add one pound ivory black well pulverized, half pound loaf sugar, half ounce of oil vitriol, one ounce sweet oil. The whole costs but 50 cents, and will last a farmer years.—*Genesee Farmer.*

To destroy *Ants* in Gardens. Open their nests with a hoe, and pour in boiling water from a tea kettle. Or, pour a little spirits of turpentine into their holes, from a vial, or the nose of a lamp filler. Such as are not killed by coming in contact with the spirits of turpentine, immediately take to their heels. A few drops in a closet or pantry are sufficient security against ants.

It is said ants will not climb over a chalk line, even after sugar. Those who have faith in the saying, may try the experiment.—*lb.*

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, ARTS, &c.

We have been shown a parcel of chasselas and sweet-water grapes, the produce of the garden of one of our most successful horticulturists, Mr. P. Aynar, No. 181 Wooster street. They were laid down in sawdust on the 19th September last, and taken out this day, the 3d of April, in as perfect preservation as when gathered.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Toads. The society of toads should be cultivated in gardens. They are not only perfectly harmless, but are very useful in extirpating bugs, cockroaches, &c. Some recommend the placing of a piece of bark, or a chip at intervals throughout the inclosure, under which these animals may secrete themselves during the day, and be ready for business at the approach of night.—*Southern Planter.*

Cucumbers. A new way of raising cucumbers is as follows; Take an empty flour barrel, with one head out; bore a hole through every stave near the bottom; fill the barrel full of manure; dig a hole in the ground and set it in, say half way up; make a bed of light soil all around it, and plant the cucumber seeds outside of the barrel. In a dry time pour a bucket of water every day into the barrel, which will ooze out through the holes you have bored in the staves, and thus reach the roots carrying with it the strength of the manure. The advantage of this mode is, that the roots are kept sufficiently moist, without being too wet, as happens when they are planted inside of the barrel; or without having the surface of the ground crusted, as is the case when planted in hills and sprinkled with a watering pot.—*lb.*

Milk Powder. Fresh milk slowly evaporated over a fire will produce a dry powder. This is to be put in a bottle and closely corked. When wished for use, a suitable quantity is dissolved in water. It will, it is said, have the taste and all the properties of milk.—*lb.*

Mr. WILLIAM CARVER, one of the oldest and most experienced farriers of this city, who has written many newspaper articles and pamphlets against cruelty to horses, says, "No horse is worth so much by twenty-five per cent., with his tail cut off."—*Phil. paper.*

To cure *Founders*. Col. B. Chambers, of Paris, Ky., pounds and dissolves in water a lump of alum of the size of a walnut. With this liquid the horse is drenched, when he is thrown into a profuse perspiration, and immediately relieved.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Bed Bugs or Chinchies may be destroyed by quicksilver beat up with the white of an egg, and applied with a feather to cracks and crevices invested by them. Corrosive sublimate dissolved in spirits will have the same effect. But as it is a deadly poison, great caution is necessary.

The best contrivance we have seen for rigging houses (especially coiled ones) of these disagreeable vermin, is a small portable steamer, invented we believe by John Schley of this state. Its cost is not over two or three dollars. Travellers through "the Nation" might find it greatly to their comfort to have one along with them.—*lb.*

Silk Cocoons. Mrs. Parmentier has received a diploma from the American Institute for the Morus Multicaulis, exhibited at the Fair, in October last, and her daughter a silver medal for her experiment in raising cocoons fed on the morus multicaulis.—*lb.*

AN ADDRESS

To the Essex County Agricultural Society, delivered at Newbury, September 27, 1832, at their Annual Cattle Show. By Rev. GARDNER B. PERRY.

The value of an Institution must be estimated by the interest it is designed to promote and its adaptation to promote such interest. Brought to this test, few, whose more direct bearings are on worldly concerns, have a higher claim to general support than the one I now have the privilege to address.

Your object, gentlemen, is to enable men more abundantly, and with diminished labor, to supply themselves with the necessities and elegances of life, and in this way to render their condition more comfortable.

Surely this is a great and worthy enterprise. A man may live and *culture* life, and, if called in providence, be submissive too, in caves or holes of the rocks, or ill-sheltered in the wigwam of the untaught savage, on a morsel of bread, the scanty earnings of ill-directed labor. Still it is an object of deep interest to be better provided for, and to obtain this better provision with diminished labor.

As the object of this Society is important, so I think it may easily be shown that it is well calculated to the result for which it is organized.

To accomplish this result, it is indispensable in the first place that the community generally be made acquainted with the abundant and varied provision which a bountiful Providence has made for us. Such knowledge is indispensable to a judicious selection of the most profitable or useful. On this subject there is a want of information, not generally supposed, and not easily accounted for. In the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, there are varieties recommended by the profit or pleasure they are capable of affording, abounding in different parts of the world—I might say of the state and county,—of which large communities remain unacquainted. In consequence of which, an article of comparatively small value is cultivated, when a much better might be procured with the same expense of labor or money.

The same is true in respect to many implements of husbandry, and even tools of the mechanic. Few employments make a greater demand upon the physical powers than farming. The call for the improvements of skill, are therefore as urgent here as they ever will be in any employment. In no business, however, has the head done so little and left the hands so much to perform. The head has not, however, been slower in invention, than has been the progress of knowledge of what has been devised, or the disposition to adopt the improvements which have been made. In various districts at no great remove, implements of husbandry possessing distinct advantages above those in common use are possessed, the employment of which, if not the knowledge of their existence, is confined to very limited circles. This is particularly true in communities composed of emigrants from different nations in a foreign country. The English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, Swedish and German settlers, are hardly better distinguished by their language than by the form and nature of their implements of husbandry. Among each of these communities may be found some implements of peculiar excellence, and others partaking of very obvious defects. Yet the ill-conceived of one very tardily give place to the more perfect of the other. Prejudice may be among the causes,

ignorance that better are in use is however the most general.

The design of this society is to collect and diffuse knowledge on these important and interesting subjects. How well calculated it is to do this, must be obvious to the most careless observer. By its public meetings it draws men together from different places; by its premiums it induces them to bring what they suppose of peculiar excellence; it invites them to give a history of their successful and unsuccessful efforts. In its exhibitions what is deemed excellent by one is placed by the side of what is thought excellent by another. Opportunity of inquiry, comparison, and trial are afforded, and thus all may select for their own use what in their estimation possesses the fairest claims to preference.

By the doings of this society the public are furnished with the knowledge of facts connected with experimental farming. In the introduction of new or foreign articles of produce, and trials of new modes of culture and manufacture, there must be more or less risk. Till trial has been made, no one can know with certainty what effect change of climate, soil, and other surrounding circumstances may produce. This risk a large portion of the community are not able to take upon themselves to any considerable extent. For should the labor of the year be expended upon an unsuccessful experiment, they would in the end be pressed for the necessities of life. With the public spirit and praise-worthy enterprise of the wealthy and scientific farmers of the county, there is hardly a call for them to make experiments. These are made for them, and with such precision in the operation, and accuracy of record, that any one may judge with all necessary certainty whether he can with advantage adopt them or not. In this respect the people of this county are peculiarly favored, for there are spread over the county, farms, embracing a great variety of soil, owned and improved by wealthy, enterprising and scientific men, who cultivate them as a means of rational enjoyment, conducive alike to health of body, vigor of mind, and refinement in moral feeling.

Of this class of farms, may be named those of

Gorham Parsons, at Byfield.
William Bartlett, at Methuen.
Frederick Hovey, at Beverly.
James H. Duncan, at Haverhill.
E. H. Derby, and the } at Salem.
Pickman farm, }

And many others of similar character.

These farms may all be regarded as experimental farms, or, I might say, agricultural laboratories, owned and managed to be sure by individuals, but from the manner in which they are conducted scarcely less advantageous to the community than if they were public institutions; for the whole operations upon them are open constantly to public inspection, where every one of sober conduct may see for himself and learn, without money and without labor, what change he may make with great certainty of advantage, in his articles of produce, or method of cultivating them.

Of the same character are the agricultural researches and improvements of many professional men, who though extensively engaged in their appropriate spheres, still give a portion of their time to their farms as a means of healthful relaxation, and in some instances, perhaps, with a commendable regard to the profit connected.

For examples of which I might refer to

Dr. N. Cleaveland, of Topsfield,
Dr. D. Robinson, of West Newbury,
Rev. B. Loring, of Andover, and
Rev. H. Colman, lately an active and ef-

ficient member of your Board of Trustees, who has now gone to another section of the state bearing with him the respect and good wishes of all; and who has communicated for our instruction many valuable experiments in husbandry.

As holding a like place in the scale of utility, and alike entitled to public gratitude, are the gratuitous effort of various distinguished individuals, who though not engaged in practical agriculture, are in various ways bringing before the public the knowledge which former experience and observation, together with the investigation of science, have taught them. And also the encouragement and interest which their well earned reputation and standing in society give to the Institution with which they are so usefully connected. Among those of this class I with pleasure refer to the worthy President, and the like worthy and active Secretary of the Society, and to Dr. Nichols, whose communication on the subject of Silk, gave so much value to the able report published by the Society the last year.

I will close these specifications, though other cases might with propriety and advantage be referred to, by mentioning the farms of wealthy, enterprising, and high minded yeomanry, who themselves "either hold or drive." These are in the field themselves, where they try over again and with a direct regard to the advantage to be gained by the adoption of them in general practice, the experiments which others may have made for scientific purposes, and by their own personal labor and observation are able to decide with certainty what advantages may be expected from new modes of culture, new implements in husbandry, and new articles of produce.

As fair illustrations of this remark, I refer to

Moses Nowell, of West Newbury.
Putnam Perley, of Newbury.
Jacob Osgood, of Andover.
Stephen Barker, of Andover.
Richard Stewart, of Haverhill.
Jesse Putnam, of Danvers.
Daniel Putnam, of Danvers.
Erastus Ware, of Salem.

The experiments made by such men, with the manner of operations and the success attending them through the medium of your Society are spread before the community. Thus enabling those who cannot venture upon experiment themselves, to ascertain whether they can with safety and advantage introduce any change in their agricultural operations, and if they adopt new methods, to go on with them with almost the same readiness as though they had been trained to them from early life.

In these illustrations of what I wished to state I have purposely referred to persons living in various parts of the county. Many others might with equal, and perhaps in some instances with greater propriety, have been mentioned. I hope those whom I have referred to will excuse the liberty I take to introduce their names in this connection.

In addition to these advantages, the doings of this Society have a tendency to remove some of the greatest hindrances which lie in the way of agricultural improvement.

You will permit me to mention some of these.

The first to which I will refer is an *unsettled state of mind*. This may be more common and operative with other classes than with agriculturists; but it prevails to a most hurtful degree with them. The feelings of many are so unsettled that they may truly be said to be ever on the wing, though during life they never in reality move out of their place. This state of mind is destructive of all enjoyment, for it produces a disrelish for what they now possess, and keeps them from all efficient effort to make a better provision for the future. Those under its paralyzing influence will neither erect their buildings, place their fences, plant their orchards, cultivate their farms, embellish their gardens, or manage any of their principal business, as they would were it not for an undefined *prospect* that at some time they shall find it to their advantage to sell, and in such case be constrained to sacrifice much of the expense they had been at for improvement. All is done just to answer present exigencies, and in the end, as might be expected, the man has neither the profit or comfort which he might easily have secured, had he as he ought, never allowed himself in this unsettled state of mind, nor made arrangements to sell till he had determined to do it, nor thought of moving till the openings of providence made it his duty so to do. After intemperance, and the expensive demands of fashion, there is no one cause which in my apprehension casts such a withering influence over the prosperity of society, as this feeling. All classes in the community are injured by its unhealthy influence. It extends to those who do not give it a resting place in their own bosoms. Parents who have no intention to change their own residence, are less anxious to improve their possessions because of the uncertainty whether their children will retain the inheritance and occupy the farms which are handed down to them. Children when laboring with their parents, plan with less comprehension, and work with less courage, for in their hearts at least, they say 'of what advantage will our exertions to improve the place be, should father sell, as we often hear him intimate that it is probable he may?' It discourages noble effort, enterprise and improvement.

I could direct you to houses which have already ceased to shelter those who still live in them—and to farms with some of the best land untouched, or with fields which once yielded in rich abundance the glories of the year, now grown over with weeds, and with fences broken down—the legitimate consequence of a wandering, unsettled mind. And though some of the proprietors of these may be leaning on their staves for very age, they are just as much unsettled as they were a half century since. I am perfectly aware that this feeling has in a degree diminished in this country, and I hope throughout New England within a few years past. But it still continues with a dreadful withering operation among us. The causes which induced this state of mind are numerous, and it would not be useless or uninteresting to dwell upon some of them. I shall confine myself to a single one, not perhaps the most prominent, but connected directly with the object which I have before me, and operating though not exclusively, upon the yeomanry of the country. The cause to which I allude rises up in connexion with a fact which I suppose all must allow: that farming has been pursued too much as a mere

mechanical operation, while the reasons of each operation have not been sufficiently understood, nor have those engaged in it been sufficiently inquisitive whether other and better ways might not be adopted. The mind being left unoccupied becomes restless, dissatisfied and hungry, consults new things, goes abroad for its enjoyments, and the whole man set afloat, ready, in fact willing, to be driven about by every trifling circumstance.

I know nothing which promises more effectually to remove this evil than to diffuse through society more agricultural science, enterprise and taste, to direct the mind to the reason upon which the operations of farming are founded, to induce men to commence plans of distant yet of certain ultimate advantage, to excite to inquiry and investigation, and thus turn farming into a business of the head as well as of the hands;—to induce men also to unite in their plans, what is beautiful and attracting with what is useful, and thus make their farms, houses, and other appendages pleasant and attracting to the owners;—and further, by prevailing with them to take a part in the public efforts which are going on for the general advantage, to accustom them to feel that their interest and comfort are nearly connected with those among whom they dwell, and that it cannot be of little concern whether they continue with them, or for a small or imaginary good break away from all the associations which time and the interchange of kindness and acquaintance have made dear to them. How well suited the plans of your Society are to bring about this desirable change need not be described, nor would it be easy to estimate the advantages which would arise from it could it produce that feeling of filial respect and piety exhibited in the following quotation. "The Lord forbid it me that I should give the inheritance of my fathers to thee."

[To be continued.]

PLANT MULBERRY TREES.

We wonder at the remissness of the inhabitants of New England in cultivating the mulberry tree. That it may, and eventually will, be made a source of considerable profit, there can be no doubt. In the course of years, silk will be generally cultivated in New England, and will add very considerably to the wealth of her citizens.

Mulberry trees should be planted by the town authorities in the public streets of every town and village, and thus, while they add to the beauty of a hamlet, they may add also to the wealth of its inhabitants. In the south of France, where silk is a staple commodity, the manufacture of it is more or less the employment of a portion of the family of every farmer. The great canal of Langue-doc is lined with Mulberry trees.—The traveller passes over highways overlying with the branches of this beautiful tree, the cultivation of which distributes wealth throughout that portion of Europe.

This climate is known to be favorable to the production of silk-worms; and every gentleman of taste, who wishes to combine ornament with usefulness—every landholder, who is desirous of increasing the value of his own property, and of adding a stimulus to industry, should have Mulberry trees surrounding their houses, planted by the road side, and scattered over their grounds. By pursuing this plan, the rearing of the silk-worm will in a few years become a profitable employment and fashionable amusement—certainly a

harmless one.—Our Yankee girls, by devoting a couple of hours daily for a few weeks to this interesting employment, may thus furnish their pockets plentifully with spending money, or find wherewithal to alleviate the wants of the poor. — *Exeter News Letter.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

GATES vs. BARS.

In times of defence *Bar* all Gates;
In times of peace *Gate* all Bars.

A FARMER must be rather an awkward man who cannot make a common farm gate, and a dull mathematician who cannot calculate the advantages of using them instead of bars, in all places where the business of the farm requires frequent passing and re-passing. Let us suppose the detention of a man and team, passing through a pair of bars, to be five minutes more than through a gate and that he only passes and re-passes once each day for one half of the year, (as bars are generally left down one half of the year,) this would amount to one hour each week or three and a quarter days in each year. Valuing the time of a man and team at one dollar and fifty cents per day, the detention would amount to four dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents each year, or at seven per cent, the interest upon sixty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents. From this sum deduct four dollars and sixty-five cents, which will build a first rate gate, and sixty-five dollars remains as the true value of it. It requires but little more time to make a good farm gate than to make a pair of posts and bars, either of which may be prepared during the winter. Gates may be hung upon posts set deep in the ground, or framed to a sill; in the latter case, they may have a brace on the outside of either post, which most effectually secures them to their places. Besides being economical, well built gates add much to the general appearance of a well conducted farming establishment. It is by strict attention to a thousand little nameless things, that a farmer acquires not only property but reputation.

BREAKING OF STEERS.

Yoke them carefully, and let them remain quiet until they will eat their food, which generally takes place in the course of one day. Yoke them again the next, and put them behind a pair of old steady cattle and let them stand till they become familiar with them. This generally takes but one day. The day following yoke them again, and put them behind the oxen as before, put them upon the tongue of a cart or sled. They being now accustomed to the oxen before, they will readily follow without whipping or beating. They will soon become kind and gentle.

COLT.

To break him never strike, but often lead him by the side of another horse, with a bridle. When he walks well bring him to a trot after him; then lead him often in the saddle. Then put on a small weight, and gradually increase it. Then let one hold and another mount him, and ride after another horse in a ploughed field, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop or go at your pleasure. By this easy method you will break your colt without breaking his spirit.

A DANDY with a cigar in his mouth, on board a steam-boat, once stepped up to a stranger, and said, "Pray sir, do gentlemen smoke in your country?" "Gentlemen don't smoke in any country," was the laconic answer.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1833.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK.

Mangel Wurtzel or Field Beet. The species of beet called Mangel Wurtzel is probably one of the best, if not absolutely the most valuable root for field cultivation which modern husbandry has applied to the feeding of cattle. Among its reputed excellences are numbered that of its being a very sure crop, as the plant will endure the driest weather with less injury than most plants, its affording not only a greater quantity of produce, but more nourishment in proportion to its weight than any known root, excepting the potato, and some other varieties of the beet, which do not grow so large nor yield so much to the acre.

The field beet is sometimes called the root of scarcity, but London says it is incorrect to give it that name. "It is supposed by Professor Thier to be a mongrel between the red and white beet. It has a much larger bulk than either, and that bulk, in some varieties, grows in great part above ground. It has been a good deal cultivated in Germany and Switzerland, both for its leaves and roots; the leaves are either used as spinach or given to cattle; and the roots are either given to cattle, used in distillation, or for extracting sugar. The variety preferred in Germany is one slightly tinged with red for cattle, and the pale yellow variety for the distillery and sugar manufacture. The seed must not exceed a year old, and great care should be taken that the seed of the common red and white beet are not mixed with it. The seed of every variety of beet is very apt to degenerate."

Soil. The soil in which this root thrives best is a deep, rich loam, inclining to clay. The more the land is manured and cultivated, the better the plants. The soil should be made fine to a good depth.

Quantity of seed, and its preparation for sowing. The quantity of seed, according to English writers, is four pounds to an acre. This is said to be rather a large allowance. Some cultivators recommend to prepare the seed for sowing by soaking it for six hours in soft water. This may not be necessary except the land is very dry, at the time of sowing.

Time and manner of sowing. For field crops the following methods and times have been adopted by successful cultivators. Mr. Gideon Foster in giving an account of his premium crop, raised 1830, says "Early in May there was spread on an acre of ground about eight cords of compost manure, and ploughed in to the depth of eight inches, and harrowed in the usual way. About the 12th of May, I sowed the seed in rows by hand twenty two inches apart."

A writer with the signature E. D. A. who dates

from Southbridge, Conn. in giving an account of a crop of Mangel Wurtzel, which he raised in 1829, says "the ground, one fourth of an acre, was ploughed three times last spring, once rather deeper than usual, harrowed and rolled, then furrowed three feet apart; but it ought to have been but two; and about ten loads of compost manure put in the furrow, which was composed of about equal parts of argillaceous [clayey] cleanings of ditches, barn yard and barn window dung, heaped and fermented together. The manure was then covered by ploughing back furrows on the same, leaving the land in high ridges. I then passed a heavy ox roller over the ridges cross-wise, which laid them in gentle swells, and compressed the soil and manure together. (The roller can hardly be dispensed with if you wish your soil reduced to fine tilth, and you cannot reasonably expect to succeed without.) About the 12th of May the land was planted in the following manner—first a wheel made to fit the place of a common wheelbarrow wheel, with pegs, in its circumference about 2½ inches long was run upon the ridges, making holes about four inches apart; and one capsule or berry was dropped in each, and the earth pressed upon them. At the second hoeing, the plants were thinned, and left about eight inches apart in the rows, and were hoed but once afterwards."

Sugar Beet. A writer for the New England Farmer, with the signature E. B. whose communication is dated Concord, Mass. Jan. 23, 1830, prefers the Sugar Beet to the genuine mangel wurtzel, and recommends it as "affording a bountiful crop of large sound roots, which, if not so large as the mangel wurtzel, I think are heavier, and will keep better. Their use as food by my cows has produced a decided improvement in the quality of their milk, which has been perceptible to all my family, in two days after I began to feed them out to my cows."

John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, has had much experience in cultivating both the mangel wurtzel and sugar beet, and we believe prefers the latter. Its crop is not so bulky, but is not only sweeter and more nutritive but may be preserved with more facility from decay or deterioration.

Dandelion. We believe that this well known vegetable might be ameliorated by cultivation, and be made a valuable product of our gardens. The Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, some years since, in May, set out two rows of dandelions, which were taken up when in bloom, for want of time to do it before, placed a foot apart, and the rows two feet asunder, and about one hundred feet in length. "The leaves all perished, but having hoed the earth upon the roots, others sprung up in a few days, and continued to grow luxuriantly until autumn, and covered all the space between the plants. Just before the ground froze, straw was

spread over them. In February they were opened, and my table has been supplied with abundance of greens and salads since. They have been cut four times [previous to May 7.] and some of them five. The rapidity with which the leaves shoot out after cutting, is greater than in any plant I have ever seen. Some of them were covered with flower pots, after the fourth cutting, to blanch the leaves for salad, and they are nearly or quite equal to endive. In five days after the pots were put over, the leaves, which had previously been cut close to the crown of the root, shot up five inches in height.

"I kept the ground, which is very rich, hoed and raked between the plants, during the last season and the present."

"Thus, at little trouble and expense, can a family be supplied with greens and salad from February until sea-kale and asparagus come in."

"They may be set out, at any time after the frost is out of the ground; but the present, [May 7.] answers perfectly well. I would recommend that the rows be three feet asunder, and the plants two feet apart in the rows; for I find mine are too crowded, as each plant, last autumn, covered an area of from fifteen to seventeen inches in diameter."

The culture of the dandelion is desirable on account of its medical as well as its esculent properties. A writer for the National Intelligencer, who appears to be a medical man, observes that "Dandelions have always been considered peculiarly useful in visceral obstructions, particularly those of the liver, when eaten either as greens, salads, or taken as ptisims.—They seem calculated from their stimulant deobstruent powers to promote bilious discharges, and from long experience have been found highly efficacious in all biliary affections of the liver. They are also good to keep the body open and are diuretic and attenuant. In the dropsy, the dandelion has been known for ages to be of great utility. The ancients, says Willich, were better acquainted with the properties of this excellent vegetable than those modern practitioners who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics, imported from distant countries, than to ascertain the qualities of those numerous medical plants, which grow in our own climate. I advise all who are troubled with bile, flatulencies, fulness of blood, and who are fearful of dropsy, vertigo, &c. to make free use of this precious gift of nature the dandelion."

RHODE ISLAND CLASSICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

Is another part of this day's paper we have given a Prospectus of the *Manual Labor School*, about to be established in Rhode Island. We here beg leave to express our high opinion of the system on which the proposed institution will be founded, and our best wishes as well as confident hopes of its success. A sound body, as well as a sound mind, is necessary to constitute that "worth

*See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. p. 224.

*See N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 139.

†Ibid. p. 222.

MISCELLANY.

A VOICE FROM THE WINE PRESS.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

"Twas for this they reared the vine,
Fostered every leaf and shoot,

Loved to see its tendrils twine,
And cherished it from branch and root!

"Twas for this, that from the blast
It was screened and taught to run,

That its fruit might ripen fast,
Over the trellis to the sun.

And for this they nixely tore
Every cluster from the stem;

"Twas to crush us till we pour
Out our very blood for them.

Well though we are tortured thus,
Still our essence shall endure,

Vengeance they shall find with us,
May be slow, but will be sure.

And the longer we are pent
From the air and cheering light,

Greater, when they give us vent,
For our rest shall be our might,

And our spirits, they shall see,
Can assume a thousand shapes;

These are words of verity,
Uttered by the dying grapes.

Many a stately form shall reel,
When our power is felt within,

Many a foolish tongue reveal
What the recent draught has been.

Many a thoughtless yielding youth,
With his promise all in bloom,

Go, from paths of peace and truth,
To an early shameful tomb.

We the purse will oft unclasp,
All its golden treasure take,

And, the husband in our grasp,
Leave the wife with heart to break.

While his babes are pinched with cold,
We will bid him to the bowl.

Till his features we behold
Glowing like a living coal.

We will bid the govtman put
To his lip a glass or two,

Then we'll stab him in the foot,
Till it oversteps the shoe.

And we'll swell the Doctor's bill,
While he pines us in vain;

He may cure, but we may kill
Till our thousands we have slain.

When we've drowned their peace and health,
Strength and hopes within the bowl,

More we'll ask than life or wealth,
We'll require the very soul!

Ye who from our blood are free,
Take the charge we give you now,

Taste not, till ye wait and see
If the grapes forget their vow.

SAYINGS FOR FARMERS.

BY DR. FRANKLIN.

1. Slown, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, whilst the use of key is always bright.
2. Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.
3. The sleeping fox catches no poultry.
4. He that riseth late must trot all day and may scarce overtake his business at night.
5. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man lily, and wealthy, and wise.

6. He that lives upon hope will die fainting—industry need not wish.

7. There are no gains without pains.

8. At the working man's house hunger looks in, but never enters.

9. Plough deep while the sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell or keep.

10. One *to-day* is worth two *to-morrows*.

11. Handle your tools without mittens—a cat in gloves catches no mice.

12. He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

13. The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.

14. A little neglect may breed a great mischief—for want of a nail the shoe was lost—for want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost.

15. A fat kitchen makes a lean will.

16. If you would be rich think of *saving* as well as getting.

17. What maintains one vice would train up two children.

18. Beware of *little* expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship.

19. If you would know the want of money, go and try to borrow some—for he that goes a borrowing goes sorrowing.

20. Pride is as loud a beggar as want and a great deal more saucy.

21. Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.

22. Lying rides on debt's back.

23. It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

24. Creditors have better memories than debtors.

25. For age and want save what you may,
No morning's sun lasts the whole day.

26. Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

27. If you do not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.

28. He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

EELS.

Some of the editorial wags of the Literary Em-porium are disposed to poke fun at the late law "to preserve the Eel Fishery" in our vicinity. These city-fed gentlemen never knew the luxury of a smoked blazer, or of that surpassingly savory dish, and nutritious, ordinary yeelp *Eel Chauder*—in comparison of which, the richest turtle soup ever purled through an Alderman's oesophagus is rank dish-water. They know not the impositions to which this fishery has been subjected—they know not that the dark and malignacious beds whither these luscious reptiles are prone to resort, in order to fatten themselves for the stomachs of omnivorous man, have been prematurely and unseasonably explored and disturbed by the murderous prongs of continental adventurers—that the poor starved wrigglers have been dragged from their comfortable recesses by thousands, unceremoniously flayed, thrown into a detestable pickle, barrelled up, and shipped off to the West Indies on speculation, by those marauders from Cape Cod and all along shore.

Was it not high time, then, that we should de-

mand the State's protection—we, who were suffering from this grievance to an extent that can only be realized by the gourmand, when he despairingly sees his neighbor at a turtle feast, grasp at, appropriate to himself, and incontinently gobble every particle of the favorite and gnawed callipee or callipash?

But, if the wits of the Boston press can find profitable exercise, and pleasant, upon a subject so slippery, it affords us high gratification, though partly done at our expense:

"Eels might be proud to lose their coats,

If skinned by Molly Dumping's hand."

Nantucket Enq.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable country seat and farm formerly owned by E. H. Derby and J. C. Mansfield, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Endicott, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a genteel family, and also for a farmer, with farms, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a luscious summer house. The farm is in high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 2000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Danvers, March 27, 1853.

GENUINE MORIS MULTICAULIS, or CHINESE MULBERRY.

MRS. PARMENTER, at the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, L. I., offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, and other Fruit Trees, Green Vines, Greenhouse Trees, and Shrubs. Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants at moderate prices.

Also the Genuine Moris Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity, not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished at reasonable prices.

Orders may be sent by mail directed to Mrs. P., or left at Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street Boston.

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M20

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM pleasantly situated in Dorchester, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, containing about 100 acres of excellent land well fenced with stone wall, with a Dwelling-house, Farm-house and a large Barn with a large cellar under the same, all in good repair. Has on it over 500 fruit trees of grafted and choice qualities—is abundantly supplied with water. It will be sold on accommodating terms or exchanged for real estate in Boston. For further particulars inquire at No. 12, South Market Street, Boston. April 8.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1833.

NO. 41.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

FURTHERMORE CONCERNING SWINE.

MR. EDITOR,—In answer to an inquiry from a correspondent as to the method of managing sows with pigs, various opinions have been given in your paper. I have in vain looked for an explanation which to my mind gives that information which will be satisfactory to the public. A writer in your paper of April 3d, over the signature of "A Subscriber," seems to be fully confident that he has unriddled the whole mystery and that no previous writer had hit the right nail on the head. I fully agree with the writer in this respect in part but do not come to the same conclusions as to the remedy. The nature of the swine is, to feed on almost any thing which comes in its way, but its natural food is vegetable rather than animal. Having for the last thirty years had an opportunity of making observations on this subject, I must say as Job did, that I also will express my opinions, and I submit them for the consideration of those interested. In cases where the pigs come late in the season, and the sow has had the opportunity of coming to the ground, and working among it, collecting grass, roots, &c., I have never known of the difficulties complained of by your correspondent, but where they are kept in a tight pen, (which is a common practice) from the ground which seems to be their natural element, and from green esculent roots, an unnatural appetite is produced which occasions the difficulties complained of. The remedy I propose is, that where from the season of the year or from other causes a person is under the necessity of keeping his sows in a tight pen from the ground, he should give them a suitable supply of potatoes, turnips, ruta baga, &c., in addition to their other food, and unless I am mistaken the difficulty is overcome.

BERKSHIRE.

For the New England Farmer.

POTATOES.

MR. FESSENDEN, Sir,—It will doubtless be remembered by some of your readers, that I, several years since, made an extensive experiment in raising seedling potatoes, and gave you an annual account of the result of several years crops* I had intended at an early period this year, to have furnished you with a detailed account of the last years crop, but have been hitherto prevented by various circumstances from so doing, and can only now inform our horticultural friends that I have preserved about twenty, out of my original fifteen hundred kinds. All of which are considered great yielders, yielding about twenty and some twenty five per cent on a fair trial over the long reds; some of them are early, some late, some good in the fall, others in the spring. I have placed an assortment of them in M. L. Newcomb's store, Nos. 5 & 6, Exchange street, where our friends can, if they wish, supply themselves.

Yours, &c.

J. TODD.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 258, and vol. ix. p. 210.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

[Concluded from page 314.]

REPORT OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ALBANY, FEBRUARY 14, 1833.

THE committee appointed at the first meeting of the Society, to report a plan for an Agricultural School, with an estimate of the expense necessary to establish and put the same into operation; together with their views of such an establishment, beg leave to submit the following REPORT:—

The main objects of the proposed school are, to impart to agriculture the efficient aid of the sciences, and to furnish it with the best models of practice; to teach simultaneously, in the period of youth devoted to academic studies, the practical operations of husbandry, and such branches of useful knowledge as may tend to elevate its character and increase its products. The plan, therefore, should embrace,

1. A FARM, of sufficient extent to afford room for the diversified operations of tillage, cattle and sheep husbandry, and of orcharding and gardening—on a scale that will admit a fair comparison being made of crops, of breeds of cattle and sheep, and of the varieties of hardy fruits: and sufficiently diversified in soil and surface as to admit of satisfactory experiments:

2. A FARM HOUSE and FARM BUILDINGS, which may serve as models of convenience, taste and economy, and accommodate the head farmer and his assistants:

3. A SCHOOL BUILDING, for the accommodation of teachers and scholars:

4. A LIBRARY and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS:

5. STOCK and IMPLEMENTS for the farm: and,

6. SHOPS for the construction of farm implements and machinery, for the use of the farm, for the illustration of mechanical science, and to afford practical instructions to the pupils in mechanics.

These items of expense, which may be considered preliminary and permanent, together with the cost of furniture required for the school building, are estimated at \$7,000.

1. The plan of education might embrace: Practical instructions in the various operations and labors of the farm, the garden, the orchards and the shops: and,

2. The study of the natural sciences generally, mathematics, mechanics, chemistry and drawing, so far as these may conduce or become subservient to agricultural improvement; together with such other branches of knowledge as will qualify the students for the higher duties of civil life—such as will fit them to become independent electors, discreet jurors, faithful magistrates, and wise legislators.

As prerequisites to admission to the school, the pupils might be required to possess a good common school education, to be at least fourteen years of age, and of good moral character. Four years might constitute a course of studies; and the internal regulations and police of the school might be conformed, in a measure to those of our military academy.

A department of the farm should be set apart for experiments in husbandry, and the details and results of these experiments accurately registered. The garden and the orchard should contain all the good hardy fruits, and specimens of all hardy plants, that may be useful on the farm, in the arts, in commerce, or that are ornamental—in order that the relative value of different species and varieties may be determined, and their mode of culture and process of curing taught to the pupils, and the approved kinds furnished for public distribution.

To put the school into operation there will be required—a principal, professors and teachers—a steward and servants, for the school:

A manager, laborers and assistants for the farm:

Machinists and assistants for the shops: and,

A practical and scientific manager for the garden and orchard.

The number of officers and assistants which will be required, must depend upon contingencies: and of course the committee do not pretend to state with precision, in their estimate, the amount of their salaries and pay.

The proceeds of the school and the farm may be expected to increase for some years, and will materially depend on the terms of tuition. The committee have assumed, as reasonable data, that the number of pupils would average 200, and the average produce of the farm amount to \$4,000 per annum, for the first four years. Upon the assumed data, then, the estimate would exhibit the following result.

Preliminary Expenses.

Farm of 300 acres, at \$30,	\$12,000
Farm buildings,	6,000
School buildings,	25,000
Library and apparatus,	7,500
Stock and implements,	3,150
Shops and tools,	1,250
Furniture for schools,	1,150
Incidental,	1,500
Total preliminary expense,	\$57,550

Annual Expense.

Salaries of officers and teachers of the school, \$5,100	
do. manager and laborers on farm, 1,000	
do. machinists,	600
do. gardeners,	300
Expense of boarding 200 pupils, at \$1.50 per week,	14,000
Servants for the establishment,	2,000
Estimated annual expense,	\$23,400
	<u>\$30,950</u>

The Annual Receipts are computed as follows:

Board and tuition of 200 pupils, at \$1.50 per annum, \$30,000	
Produce of farm,	4,000
	<u>\$34,000</u>

Thus the total expense of establishing the school, and of maintaining it the first year, is estimated at \$80,950, and the income, after the first year, it is believed, will be amply sufficient to defray all expenses. Yet to meet contingencies that may occur, and to make up for any deficiency in the estimate, the committee think that an appropriation of \$100,000, the surplus to be invested for the benefit of the institution, will ensure usefulness and permanency to the school, and prove amply sufficient to meet all its wants. This

sum, if equalized among the population of the State, would operate as a tax of about *five cents* to each inhabitant.

Your committee have thus complied with the requisitions of the society, in submitting the plan of an Agricultural School, and an estimate of the expense necessary to establish and put the same into successful and permanent operation. It only remains for them to state their opinion of its utility.

The agriculture of a country affords the best criterion of its prosperity. Whether we compare kingdoms, states, counties, districts or farms, the condition of this branch of labor, which they severally exhibit, is a sure index, not only of the pecuniary, but of its moral condition. It is no less an axiom founded in truth, that agriculture prospers or languishes in proportion to the science and skill of the men who manage its labors. It is not the natural fertility of the soil, so much as the intelligence and industry of those who till it, which gives to husbandry its interests and its rewards. The man who devotes the energies of a highly cultivated mind, to the improvement of this primitive and all-important branch of labor, is a public benefactor. Cincinnatus did more to immortalize his name, and to command our applause, by his love of rural labors, than by his military exploits. Washington, amid all the honors that irradiated his brow, sought his highest pleasures in the business and retirement of the farm. And it was the first remark of our present chief magistrate, to the writer, after introduction, that he would not forego the pleasures of the farm for all the honors and emoluments that this nation could confer upon him. Education enables man to appreciate the wonderful provisions which God has made for his happiness in rural life, and imparts to him the ability of diffusing instruction and happiness to multitudes around him.

It should be the policy of government, therefore, which watches over the interest of all, to infuse into the labors of husbandry, all the lights of science and knowledge—to take care to expand and elevate the minds of those who are to give it efficiency and character, and to call forth skill and industry by proffered rewards. With us these considerations possess peculiar force. Our population and business are emphatically agricultural, and every aid which is extended to this class, benefits, indirectly, every portion of the community. Agriculture constitutes the fountains of the thousand rills, which, swelling and traversing every part of the State, propel the spindle and the hammer of the artisan and the manufacturer, and finally by their union, make up the mighty stream of commerce which unceasingly flows into the Atlantic.

That our agriculture is susceptible of improvement—that the products of its labors may be doubled, nay quadrupled, must be apparent to those who have compared our husbandry with that of some European countries, or who have contrasted, at home, the well cultivated district, or farm, with those which are badly managed. How is the desired amelioration to be effected? How can a better husbandry be so well promoted as by teaching it to our youth?—by sowing our seed in the spring-time of life? Prejudice no where retains a stronger hold than among farmers who have approached or passed the meridian of life. While some retain old practices, for want of confidence in their knowledge to guide them in

better ones, others lack the first requisite to improvement—a consciousness that their system is not the most useful; while not a few are influenced, in their hostility to public means of improvement, by the desire to keep things to their own level. If we would efficiently improve this great branch of business, and elevate its character, as well as the character of those who are engaged in its operations, we must do what universal experience has shown to be the only sure method:—we must lay our foundation in the rising generation—we must teach the *young* idea how to shoot—we must instruct the hand to help the hands. Our physical and mental powers are twin sisters. They lighten each other's labor, and mutually impart a zest to each other's enjoyments. And as it is becoming common to introduce manual labor into literary schools, it is courteous that literature and science should requite the civility, by associating with the inmates of schools of labor.

Agricultural schools, although of modern date, have nevertheless been established in most of the States of Europe, and their utility has been fully demonstrated. Who has not heard of the school of Fellenburg, at Holfwy, or of Von Thayer, at Moergelin—to which young men are sent from every part of Europe, and even from America? In France and Prussia, agricultural schools have been founded and maintained by the governments. If they are found to be beneficial, and worthy of governmental support, in countries where power is vested in the few, how much more salutary must they prove here—where our institutions receive the impress of their character from the many, and where the perpetuity of these institutions depends emphatically upon the intelligence and virtue of the agricultural population. Despotism will never flourish in American soil, but through the ignorance, and we may say consequent depravity, of its cultivators.

Your committee recall to recollection, with feelings of pride, the innumerable benefactions of the Legislature, to advance the literary character of our State; and the fact, that comparatively nothing has been done, legislatively, to improve our agriculture, which employs five-sixths of our population, can only be ascribed to the fact, that nothing has been asked for—nothing thought of. Our public colleges and academies, for literary instruction, are numerous and respectable. They meet our eye in almost every village. But where are our public schools of labor? Where is the head taught to help the hands, in the business which creates wealth, and which is the grand source of individual and national prosperity and happiness? Our literary and professional schools have been reared up and sustained by the expenditure of more than two million of dollars from the public treasury, and they continue to share liberally of the public bounty. It will not, however, be denied, that the benefits which they dispense are altogether partial,—that the rank and file of society, destined by heaven to become the conservators of civil liberty, are virtually denied a participation in the science and knowledge,—in the means of improvement and of happiness which they are calculated to dispense. Is it not a mandate of duty, then, as well as of expediency, that the benefits of public instruction should be more generally dispensed? We hazard not the fear of contradiction in assuming, that if a moiety of public moneys, which have been appropriated to literary schools, had been judiciously applied, in render-

ing science subservient to the arts, and in diffusing the higher branches among the laboring classes, the public benefits from the appropriation would have been far greater than they are at the present day. How many hundreds may now be pointed out, of liberal education, who are mere cyphers in society, for want of the *early habits of application and labor*, which it is the object of the proposed school to form and infuse! And how many, for want of these habits, have been prematurely lost to their friends, and to a purpose of usefulness for which man seems wisely to have been created—that of doing good to his fellows.

From a full conviction that the interests of the State not only warrant, but require, an appropriation of public moneys to this object, your committee beg leave to recommend to the consideration of the Society the following resolution:

Resolved, That a respectful memorial be presented to the Legislature, in behalf of this Society, and of the great interest which it represents, praying that suitable provision may be made by law, for establishing a school of agriculture, on the plan recommended in the preceding report; and that the co-operation, in this application, of societies and individuals, friendly to the object of the petition, be respectfully solicited.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, after the passing of this act, to issue certificates of stock to the amount of \$100,000, bearing an interest of 5 per cent, and redeemable twenty years from and after their date; which stock shall be sold at public auction in the city of New York, to the highest bidder, and on which the interest shall be paid quarterly, in the manner now provided by law relative to the other stocks of this State.

§ 2. That three Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor, to purchase a farm, to contract for the erection of suitable buildings for a school adapted for the accommodation of two hundred pupils, officers, and servants, and for the farm. That they shall give bonds with competent sureties, to the satisfaction of the Comptroller, for the faithful expenditure of the money, receive a compensation for their daily services, and account to the Comptroller for such expenditures; and to whose order it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to pay, at the most, thousand
dollars, to be expended in the work.

§ 3. There shall be seven trustees, who shall be designated as "The Trustees of the New York Agricultural School," to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate; who shall be removable by the appointing body. They shall manage the concerns of the institution: one of the trustees shall be the treasurer of the board; and he shall give bonds for the faithful disbursement and payment of all moneys in his hands; and he shall receive such compensation as a majority of the trustees may direct, not exceeding thousand
dollars. The trustees shall have power to employ a principal and teachers, overseers, laborers, and assistants; to receive tuition and all other moneys, belonging to the institution, and to pay the persons by them employed, and to make all necessary expenditures; to prescribe,

(with the advice of the principal) the police and regulations of the school, the purchase of the library and apparatus, and all other things necessary to the institution. But the rate of charge against a student, in any one year, shall not exceed dollars.

§ 4. The trustees of this school are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with all powers necessary to carry the same into effect. They shall make an annual report to the Legislature and the Regents of the University, detailing the state of the institution, the quality and number of officers and assistants employed, their salaries and pay, and to prescribe the branches of study and labor to be taught the pupils, as visitors of said school to regulate the same, (and the Governor and Senate may at any time remove any professor or professors, officers or assistants, attached to said School,) and the trustees are to regulate the terms of tuition, for terms less than a year. But no person shall be admitted into said school until he has arrived at the age of fourteen years.

CATTLE SHOW.

EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES, PLOUGHING MATCH, AND PUBLIC SALE OF ANIMALS AND MANUFACTURES AT PAWTUCKET, R. I., ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1833.

The Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, offer the following premiums:—

For Stock. For the best Bull, to be kept in the State one year after the fair, not to exceed three years of age, \$10, for the next best, same conditions, 3. For the best Bull Calf, \$5, for the next best, 3, for the next best, 2, for the next best, 1. For the best cows, kept in the country, not less than three in number, which shall have yielded the greatest quantity of milk in any thirty days previous to the 25th of September, a certificate thereof, duly sworn to, will be required, and the cows must be exhibited at the fair, \$8, for the best cow, same conditions, 5. For the best two years old heifer, having had a calf, same conditions, \$6, for the next best, do. do. 4. For the best heifer yearling, \$4, for the next best, 2. For the best pair of working cattle, to have been owned in this State at least three months, not exceeding six years old, \$6, for the next best, 4, for the next best, 2. For the best pair three years old steers, \$6, for the next best, 4, for the next best, 2. For the best pair two years old steers, \$5, for the next best, 4, for the next best, 3. For the best Merino or Saxony Ram, to be kept in the State one year after the fair, \$4, for the next do. do. 2. For the best Ewes, not less than six in number, \$4, for the next best, do. do. 2. For the best Boar, to be kept in this State until 1st of April, 1834, \$6, next best do. do. 4, next best do. do. 2. For the best Pigs, not less than two in number, not less than four nor more than eight months old, to have been raised in the State, \$4, for the next best, 2. For the best stud horse, not less than three years old, owned in this State and having been wholly kept for mares in the State the season previous, and to be kept for mares the year succeeding the fair \$20. For the best brood mare, owned in this State, and colt by a horse that may be deemed of the best blood, \$8, for the next best, same conditions, 6.

No stock from distilleries or breweries will be entitled to any premium. No animal on which a premium has heretofore been awarded shall be entitled to a second premium, except it be for an entirely dis-

tinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

For Grain, Vegetable Crops, and Agricultural Experiments. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on not less than four acres in one piece of ground, and not less than seventy bushels to the acre, \$15. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of corn on not less than one acre of land, and not less than one hundred bushels, \$10. To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity, and not less than seventy bushels on one acre, \$6. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Rye on two acres, not less than thirty bushels per acre, \$5. Next greatest quantity of Rye on two acres, \$3. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions in proportion to the land cultivated, \$5, next greatest quantity, 3. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of potatoes, not less than three hundred and fifty bushels on an acre of land, \$8. To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity, not less than 300 bushels, \$4. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Beets on not less than a quarter of an acre of ground, \$3. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots on not less than one acre, \$5. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on not less than a quarter of an acre, \$5. To the person who shall introduce any Grass not before cultivated in this State and prove by actual experiment tested by satisfactory evidence, its superiority to any other Grass now cultivated, \$10. To the person who shall by actual experiment prove the best season and mode of laying down land to Grass, whether Spring, Summer or Fall-seeding be preferable and with or without grain on different soils, \$8. To the person who shall take up in the season on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good Honey, and shall at the same time exhibit superior skill in the management of Bees, \$5. For the best barrel of Cider, \$6.

Should the Society retain the barrel for which the premium is awarded, they will pay in addition to the premium four dollars.

Persons claiming a premium must state in writing the process of making and managing their cider and the kind of apples used.

Competitors for the above premiums must furnish the Secretary on or before the first of December, 1833, with written statements, certified by disinterested and respectable persons, as to the following particulars.

1st. The state and quality of the land in the spring of 1833.

2d. The product and general state of cultivation, and quantity of manure employed on it in the year preceding.

3d. The quantity of Manure used the present season.

4th. The quantity of seed used, and if potatoes, the sort.

5th. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

The statement of crops must also be accompanied by a certificate taken under oath of two respectable persons, who assisted in measuring them, as well as a certificate of a surveyor of the measurement of the land, together with a plat of the same.

For Shop Manufactures. For the best side of sole Leather, with a written statement duly certified of the mode and time of tanning, \$4. For the best Belt Leather, \$4. For the best white oak Hogshead, \$4, for the best do. barrel, 2. For the best woollen Hat, \$1. Three dollars for each of the following implements:—Best cast iron Plough, do. Corn Shelter, do. Straw Cutter, do. Ox Harrow, do. Vegetable Cutter, do. Horse Harrow. Three dollars also to each of the following, not less than twelve in number:—Hoes, Scythes, Iron Shovels, Axes, and Rakes.

Implements of Husbandry and articles of Shop Manufacture of superior excellence, not particularly enumerated, may receive premiums at the discretion of the examining Committee.

Butter and Cheese. For the best cheese, all from the same dairy, not less in quantity than 100 pounds, \$8, for the next do. 6, for the next do. 4. For the best butter, not less than 40 pounds, \$10, next best, 9, next best, 8, next best, 7, next best, 6, next best, 5, next best, 2.

Household Manufactures. For the best piece of carpeting 4-4 wide and not less than 15 yards, \$6, next best do. 4, next best do. 3. For the best lot of woollen knit hose, at least three pairs, \$2. For the best flax or hemp knit hose, \$2, for the best cotton do. 2, for the best worsted do. 2, for the best silk do. 3. For the best piece of woollen flannel, 7-8 wide 30 yards at least, \$5, next do. 3. For the best woollen blankets 8-4 \$5, next do. 3.

All to have been manufactured in this State, within the last two years, and a certificate thereof required.

Mulberry Trees and Raw Silk. To any person who may within the present season have raised on one piece of land the largest number of thrifty mulberry trees, not less than one thousand, a certificate thereof being required, \$5, for the next greatest quantity, not less than one thousand, 4, next do. do. do. 3. For the largest quantity of raw silk, \$5, next do. do. do. 4, next do. do. 3, next do. do. 2, next do. do. do. 1. For the best sample of sewing-silk, \$5, next do. 4.

Premium of ten dollars for the best barrel of starch made in this State \$10.

Ploughing Match. No Drivers allowed. First Plough, \$9, second do. 8, third do. 7, fourth do. 6, fifth do. 5, sixth do. 4, seventh do. 3, eighth do. 2.

The depth to be ploughed will not be less than five inches, and the breadth of the furrow not more than ten inches.

The strictest regulations will be adopted, to ensure the proper management of the cattle. They will not be permitted to be driven faster than their natural pace: and these premiums will be adjudged for the best work with the least expense of labor.

It must be understood, that in all cases, whether there be any competition or not, it is at the discretion of the Committees to withhold a premium, if in their opinion the object so offered, is not deserving of it.

Any attempts to obtain premiums by unfair practices will be punished by a forfeiture of the premium should it have been awarded before a discovery and will also preclude the offender from being permitted to apply for premiums in future. Premiums to be demanded within six months after they are awarded.

JAMES RHODES, *President.*

RICHARD W. GREENE, *Sec'y.*

AN ADDRESS

To the Essex County Agricultural Society, delivered at Newbury, September 27, 1832, at their Annual Cattle Show. By Rev. GARDNER B. PERRY.

[Continued from page 317.]

ANOTHER hindrance in the way of agricultural improvement is an impression entertained by many that farming is not so genteel and honorable as some other employment. How this feeling grew up, (a feeling in the extent to which it exists among us almost peculiar to New England,) I shall not attempt to decide: sure I am of its existence and of its baleful influence, though like the one just before mentioned operating with somewhat diminished force. It has dried up the spirit and held the mind of many a noble and virtuous youth in bondage, suffused many innocent cheeks with a blush, prevented many ingenious and stirring spirits from going into that employment, whose taste and interest would otherwise lead them to it, and induced those who were engaged in it to work with less vigor, to seek for improvement with less interest, and frequently to turn all their originating and inventive powers into other channels, even when farming was still their real occupation.

Who can look for a moment to the nature and operations of this Society and the men who compose it, and not perceive how powerfully its influence must tend to remove an impression so unfounded in principle, so hurtful in its tendency. The example of the rich, the learned and distinguished men who give life and interest to this Society, comes in upon the soul of many a laboring youth like a refreshing and gladdening shower upon the thirsty land and withering herb.

The story that PICKERING, the founder, and for many years the worthy and efficient President of this Society, held the plough, handled the spade, and looked well to the stall, has a thousand times been told, and whenever told has poured fresh courage and joy into the mind of many a toiling youth, who humbled under the impression of which I am speaking, was tempted to blame his fate which in his apprehension had cruelly chained him to a farmer's life.

Another obstacle in the way of agricultural improvement, is a too general impression entertained that learning is of little advantage in the business of a farmer's life. Were it not for observations on other subjects which I wish for special reasons to make, I should like to dwell a little time on this point. As it is, I must content myself by observing, that in my apprehension there is no other employment in which there is a constant demand for manual labor, where there is so loud a call for the aids of science, or where the suggestions of a well instructed mind would prove a more efficient help. For proof of the correctness of this opinion, I have no occasion to go beyond the limits of this county, or out of the catalogue of the members of this Society. Were I to train a child for the labors of the field, my first care would be to make him familiar not perhaps with either ancient or modern languages, though if possessed of common sense they would do him no hurt, yet with the physical sciences; in all which I would have him as carefully instructed as if he were to go into professional life. Knowledge is power, power in the field as well as in the senate-house, power over matter as well as over mind.

A further hindrance to improvement in husbandry is found in the fact, that whatever exertions a man may make to keep his own fields free

from insects, noxious plants and whatever is destructive to vegetation, it can be only of partial and temporary advantage, because in the neglected lands of his neighbor a new and unfailing recruit will be reared up every returning season. The field of the slothful will be grown over with thorns and the face of it covered with nettles. It would be well were there no sluggards in the land, and it would be happy if many who are not sluggards were sufficiently apprised of the advantages which would accrue to themselves and neighbors, did they suffer no noxious weed or devouring insect to find shelter about them. He who suffers his own fields to be filled with hurtful vegetation, or his trees to be devoured by destructive insects, does nothing for which the laws of the land can punish him, nothing for which he would be willing to have his neighbor complain, and yet he is instrumental of doing as great an injury, as if when his trees were filled with fruit or his fields white for harvest, he should by stealth or force appropriate a part to his own use, or knowingly permit his cattle to devour it. He who prevents my trees from bearing, leaves me as destitute as he who sequesters the ripened crop to himself. There is a moral obligation on this subject which I fear is not felt, responsibilities which are not regarded, injuries permitted for which no compensation is provided, discouragement induced by which the whole community suffers.

Somewhat of the same character is a wanton and shameless liberty which many persons take in respect to others' enclosures. I feel happy in bearing testimony to the general good morals of the people in this county, to their general correct views on the subject of property, and to the ease and safety which all feel in their persons and their possessions. Still, all things are not as they should be. The subject to which I have reverted is one in which the sentiments and habits of many of our citizens need reform. Our fields, our orchards, and our gardens are not safe from the intrusion of those who may think it a little nearer to make their way through them than to follow the road which the public have provided. Fields in every state of cultivation, ploughed, planted, sowed, and levelled, green with the tenderness of spring or crowned with the flowing harvest, are passed in every direction by young and old, male and female, learned and unwise. No one intends an injury, and the injury done by an individual is small, yet the amount of the whole is considerable. This licentiousness extends beyond mere travel. No one thinks of stealing, yet the trees of early and choice fruit are spoiled by little and little by those who wish just to know how it tastes, and the owner is often the only person in all the neighborhood who has not had his part. Melons are taken from the vines, and portions of almost all pleasant things are sequestered, by those who have a taste to gratify, but not energy enough to produce for themselves, nor spirit enough to pay for their own gratifications, nor even civility enough to ask (which in the large proportion of instances would be all that is required) for what they so intensely desire. I once knew a field owned by a person who possessed some taste for improvement, and who had been at some expense to introduce into it specimens of better fruits and choice vegetables, in relation to which I have heard the neighbors say that the injury sustained by the licentiousness of which I am now speaking, could not be less than eight or ten dollars a year

for a dozen years in succession. This makes a considerable sum and was a serious loss to the individual, whose means were small; great as it was, the perplexity, vexation and frequent disappointment in experiments upon certain articles, were still greater. The discouragement which is thus spread through the community is more serious still. From the loss and perplexity produced in this way, many persons (I think very erroneously) have been induced to cut down trees which they had cultivated with much pains and expense, and many more have been prevented from any attempt to raise them, from the little prospect that they would be permitted to enjoy the produce when brought to maturity.

It is certainly desirable that these evils and discouragements should be removed. And I think as your plans for improvement advance, the sentiments and habits of the community on this subject will improve. But I apprehend you should not remain satisfied with the slow reform which would thus be produced. The evil as it now exists is one of the greatest and most extensive hindrances with which the Society has to contend. I must suppose it both their duty and interest, to put forth a direct and powerful effort to stop this injurious and troublesome practice. The attention of the community, I think, should be called to the subject, by an able and special appeal, addressed to their understanding, their moral feelings, and their interest; and where the dictates of reason, a sense of justice, and the generous feelings, prove ineffectual, the restraint of law should be called in. And I know of no body of men, considering their high standing in the respect and confidence of the community, their situation scattered through the county, and the object of their association, by whom such an appeal could with greater propriety be made, and if made, promise better success, than by those of this association; and I firmly believe that the success of this institution, and the moral state of the county in the coming generations, depend much on the fact whether this effort be made, or things be suffered to go on in their present course.

You will permit me here to pass from a consideration of hindrances which present themselves to retard agricultural improvements, hindrances which will however certainly give way before your enlightened and well-directed efforts, to the notice of some increased if not new efforts which appear to me connected with a wider and more speedy accomplishment of the commendable designs of your institution. In this connexion I will suggest that a more general circulation of the Annual Reports and other publications of your Society is needed. Since called upon to give this address, I have looked over most of the printed documents of this Society anew,—I had read many of them before,—the result of which has been a deeper conviction of the wisdom and spirit with which its operations have been conducted. Information on subjects of general importance is there given in an intelligible manner. Information, too, which I know from my own experience, it would be for the general interest were it more commonly possessed and regarded. It may be asked what more can be done than to collect, embody, and send abroad the information contained in these publications. You will permit me to observe that your reports, (and the observation might with the same propriety be extended to almost all useful institutions,) are not made common enough. Compara-

tively few who need them most, ever see them; should you go through the county you would find many who have never seen any of them, and vast numbers more who had only seen incidentally a few, or parts of them. The fault may be their own: your object, however, is to enlighten the ignorant and rouse up the inactive, and call into exercise the dormant powers of society. Your success depends, in part at least, as does that of every desirable effort, in taking land yet uncultivated, exciting minds yet unaffected, sending light and improvement where there is yet darkness.

As a means of doing this, large and cheap editions of your reports or parts of them should be printed, and effectual means put in requisition to circulate them gratuitously or at the lowest possible price among those who remain yet unmoved.

2. The tract system might usefully be brought into operation here. This is an engine of immense power in the hands of whatever body of men and for whatever purpose employed, and as might be expected the enemies and the friends of truth have availed themselves of its influence; good or evil, according to the character of the effort, has, to an incalculable extent, always been the result. Those who have worthy objects and where this means can be brought in, should be forward to avail themselves of its help. It appears to me that this power is well suited to the object of this Society, and perfectly within your means. Short essays, plain, practical, and pertinent, on subjects of local and county interest, illustrated when necessary with lithographic or other cuts, printed in a cheap form, and circulated extensively through the county, particularly among those who have taken but little interest in the improvements that are going on, could not but be attended with the best effects. It is a mistake to suppose that because men have hitherto been inactive and without interest in a good cause, they can never be drawn in to countenance and to help it on. There are many men, strong in nerve, vigorous in mind, or rich in wealth, who ought, and may be induced to come in as active and efficient helpers.

3. I will suggest also the expediency of holding meetings in different parts of the county and at convenient seasons of the year, not for exhibition, but to communicate information: at which time *Lectures* should be given on subjects of general utility by persons appointed for the purpose, and on subjects assigned them. In this way a greater interest would be excited, better lectures ordinarily secured, and when judged expedient, particularly adapted to the wants and interest of that part of the county where the meeting is held. With the talent possessed by the members of the Board of Managers and the zeal felt by them, it would not be difficult to secure from their own body men enough to perform this service for some years: there are, too, many other public-spirited and able men, who if specially invited, would give an enlightened and encouraging assistance to an undertaking of this kind. Every such lecture would kindle up a new spirit in the neighborhood where it was delivered, keep up inquiry where an interest was already felt, preserve in remembrance the Society and its objects, new subscribers would be obtained, and thus new talents and new interest secured to your cause.

I will ask whether it would not be well to appoint local or town committees, who should be requested to collect and communicate to the Society information of any instances of good cultivation,

or new articles of produce or manufacture, and whatever case they may think of common interest within their respective towns. There are no doubt many instances of good husbandry and useful inventions and easy methods of accomplishing business in the county, of which there is no general information, and of which the public, under existing circumstances, are not likely to be made speedily acquainted. There are many truly worthy and skilful farmer and mechanics, who not being much accustomed to the pen, feel a reluctance, and indeed would meet with some difficulty in making out a written account of their operations, who at the same time would readily communicate in conversation all the information necessary to enable those used to writing to give a full and useful account of their improvement and successful experiment. Information relating to such customs and other useful and important subjects might reasonably be expected from the proposed committees; for not only their own public spirit, but the character and reputation of their towns, would excite them to activity and promptness in the business to which they were appointed.

A depository is needed, where models and specimens of agricultural inventions and other things of general interest may be placed. Many things which are brought to the public shows, would be readily left in such a place, while from various sources both within and out of the county, such an establishment would be filled faster than would at first be anticipated. It would serve also as a medium through which new or valuable varieties of seeds, plants and fruits might be spread abroad more extensively and readily than can under existing circumstances be effected. The advantages would certainly be great, and the facilities which it would afford to the designs of this Society very numerous. Some difficulties certainly present themselves to this object, the greatest of which are those which the local circumstances of the county present, and the rotatory mode of holding the annual exhibitions. These are certainly unfavorable circumstances so far as the subject proposed is concerned; yet I think not sufficiently so to prevent the carrying it into effect. A depository placed in the centre or in either of the large towns, could without great difficulty be visited from every part of the county; and though of greater advantage to those living nearest, would be of more advantage to the most remote than none; imperfect and unequal in many things, but better than *distinction*.

[To be continued.]

From the Penn. Advocate.

EXPANSION OF SOLIDS BY HEAT.

The general and comparative expansion of solids by heat is exemplified in the following cases:—

A cannon ball, when heated, cannot be made to enter an opening, through which, when cold, it passes readily.

A glass stopper sticking fast in the neck of a bottle often may be released by surrounding the neck with a cloth taken out of warm water—or by immersing the bottle in the water up to the neck: the binding ring is thus heated and expanded sooner than the stopper, and so becomes slack or loose upon it.

Pipes for conveying hot water, steam, hot air, &c., if of considerable length, must have joinings that allow a degree of shortening and lengthening,

otherwise a change of temperature may destroy them. An incompetent person undertook to warm a large manufactory by steam from one boiler. He laid a rigid main pipe along a passage, and opened lateral branches through holes into the several apartments, but on his first admitting the steam, the expansion of the main pipe tore it away from all its branches.

In an iron railing, a gate which during a cold day may be loose, and easily shut or opened, in a warm day may stick, owing to there being greater expansion of it and of the neighboring railing, than of the earth on which they are placed. Thus, also, the centre of the arch of an iron bridge is higher in warm than in cold weather; while, on the contrary, in a suspension or chain bridge, the centre is lowered.

The iron pillars now so much used to support the front walls of which the ground stories serve as shops, with spacious windows, in warm weather really lift up the wall which rests upon them, and in cold weather allow it again to sink or subside—in a degree considerably greater than if the wall were brick from top to bottom.

In some situations, (as lately was seen in the beautiful steeple of Bow church, in London,) where the stones of a building are held together by clamps or bars of iron, with their end bent into them, the expansion in summer of these clamps will force the stones apart sufficiently for dust or sandy particles to lodge between them: and then, on the return of winter, the stones not being at liberty to close as before, will cause the ends of the shortened clamps to be drawn out, and the effect increasing with each revolving year, the structure will at last be loosened and may fall.

The pitch of a piano-forte or harp is lowered in a warm day or in a warm room, owing to the expansions of the strings being greater than of the wooden frame-work; and in cold the reverse will happen. A harp or piano, which is well tuned in a morning drawing room, cannot be perfectly in tune when the crowded evening party has heated the room.

Bell-wires too slack in summer, may be of the proper length in winter.

From the Southern Planter.

Twigg's county, March 14, 1833.

MR. EDITOR—Sir, seeing in your valuable paper, the *Southern Planter*, a piece over the signature of George P. Cooper, for raising calves, I would beg leave, through your paper, to offer a substitute.—Instead of putting the milk in a pail, I would advise it to be put in a gourd and have a hole in the end, which the calf will suck as it did its mother's teat. This experiment has been made in this county, and found that the calf did well after losing its mother, and was raised to be a good beast. After a little while it will suck meat liquor as well as milk, which makes the food cheaper and very nourishing to the animal, and will save the trouble of sucking the finger as prescribed. If you think this worth putting in your valuable paper you are at liberty to do so.

TWIGGS FARMER.

Mammoth Ox. A beef Ox belonging to Col. John Spring, of Saco, Me. was weighed on the 23d ult. and his weight was found to be *nineteen hundred and fifteen pounds!*—*The Age.*

GREEN PEAS made their first appearance for the season in the Savannah market, on the 2d inst.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1833.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK.

Change of Seeds. We have heretofore published opinions on the subject of changing seeds which have been deemed erroneous, and to have been contradicted by the experience of Mr. Cooper, of New Jersey, and others. The paragraph said to be incorrect was taken from one of a series of "*Agricultural Essays*," written by the late Rev. NATHANIEL FISHER, of Salem, and republished in the N. E. Farmer, and was as follows:—"Seeds not natural to the climate degenerate—should be changed, annually, if only from one field to another. A considerable distance better. Flax, and most early seeds, carried one hundred miles north do well; late ones carried as far south do well also. Corn, barley, oats and seeds of all kinds should be changed every year; it will pay the farmer four-fold for his trouble in doing it."

These remarks, it is said in substance, are contradicted by the experiments of Mr. BENJAMIN COOPER, of Camden, (N. J.)† and it would, no doubt, have been better to have accompanied the extract with explanatory observations. I believe, however, the theories of the gentlemen quoted and referred to, are not in direct opposition to each other. The one directs farmers to improve their own sorts of vegetables by propagating from the best seeds, produced from the best plants, and the other to make frequent changes of seeds, &c. Perhaps both rules may be essentially combined.

We believe that the celebrated Bakewell's practice, relative to the improving of breeds of cattle, will apply equally well to all sorts of cultivated vegetables. "*Never quit one good breed till you can select from a better.*" And another by Mr. Cooper, is not less important. "*Choose those animals and vegetables to propagate from that possess the qualities you wish to propagate in the greatest perfection.*" By this process we may improve our stock, whether that of horses, horned cattle, sheep, or potatoes, Indian corn, strawberries, &c. &c.

The Hon. J. Lowell, in an article on "*Change of Seeds*," written for the last edition of *Dane's New-England Farmer*, observes—"While some pretend that changes of seeds are necessary, and proceed to assign certain philosophical reasons, which are much less satisfactory than a few examples would be; others, among whom might be mentioned the deservedly-celebrated Mr. Cooper, of New-Jersey, maintain that no such changes are either necessary or expedient; that seed may not only be sown on the same land indefinitely as to time, and without any deterioration of the quantity or quality of the crops, but that they will improve, provided a careful selection is made of the plants reserved for seed, and provided the earliest

ripe, and fairest, and in all particulars the best, are uniformly selected. It is probable that both these parties are partially right."

"We would observe, as the result of 20 years' experience, that it is highly inexpedient to transplant seeds or plants from a high northern to a southern climate, and the reverse. The potatoes of Great Britain and Ireland, and even of Nova-Scotia do not succeed with us. Some exceptions may be made to the rule, but they are rare. The potato taken from the south appears to do better transplanted to the north. The River Plate or long potato has done admirably well, though the fact that it originally came from South America, is by no means settled on good evidence. This, if it be settled, which we believe it to be, that the potato is not improved by transportation from a colder and more moist climate to a more southern and drier one, and, on the other hand, is improved by transplantation from a southern one to a more northern climate, may be accounted for from the fact, that its natural indigenous location, the one in which it was first found, and has recently been discovered in a natural state, is in the elevated lands of South America, at the foot of their highest mountains, and but little below the region of perpetual snows. It is certain that the potato loves moisture, and is rapidly checked by extreme heat and drought.

"On the other hand, the Indian corn will not bear transplantation from a southern to a northern climate. It is familiar to us all that the flat corn of Carolina, though it will grow to a great size with us, will never ripen its seed but with great precaution, and then but imperfectly. The flint corn of Cuba will not even form its ears in our climate. The same remark applies to wheat. It has been proved by experiments so numerous as to put the question at rest, that wheat from southern climates, though it will grow vigorously at first, will not come to perfection. The only exception we have yet heard of, is that of the wheat of Leghorn, used by the Italians in the manufacture of straw bonnets. This has succeeded in one or two instances, but these are not sufficient to enable us to pronounce it to be an exception from a general rule.

"It is confidently affirmed that flax-seed constitutes an exception, and that it uniformly is improved by change. It may be so; it is important that this should be tested by frequent trials—but we believe the best general rule is to select our best seeds and roots, or to buy them of our successful neighbors rather than to rely on foreign productions."

Mr. Tidd's new Varieties of Potatoes.—We beg leave to direct the attention of our readers to an article on the first page of this day's paper, on Mr. Tidd's new varieties of potatoes. We think Mr. T. has deserved well of the farming interest,

and are much pleased with the result of what we conceive to be one of the most important and well-conducted agricultural experiments, which has come within the reach of our observation. We have seen his samples, and finer and fairer potatoes we presume are not to be found. They are selected from no less than 1500 varieties, all obtained from seed. A detailed account of the processes, by which this improvement was effected, would be useful, and we hope Mr. Tidd will add to his favors by giving us further sketches of his proceedings in the premises.

For the New-England Farmer.

SWEET POTATOES.

MR. EDITOR, Sir,—In my Farmer, of the 17th, I was glad to see an article headed "Direction for the culture of sweet potatoes." After reading it, I must say that I felt disappointment in not finding more definite direction. There are many, sir, like myself, who have but recently commenced the life of an agriculturist, and to whom the details would be very acceptable. I have just immersed a peck of slips in a hot-bed, and should be glad to know if water is to be given them?—How long the sprouts should lie before transplanting?—If the slips ought to be divided before going into the hot-bed, or at the time of transplanting?—or not divided at all? If great care is requisite in removing them from the hot-bed? &c. &c.

Yours,

F.

Groton, April 19, 1833.

The following directions for the culture of the sweet potatoe are from the pen of the Hon. John Lowell:

"Those who wish to be perfectly assured of their success, will raise a small hot-bed, with or without glass, about the tenth of April, on the south side of a fence, wall, or building. On this, they will lay the slips or roots so close as to touch each other, so that a bed of six feet square will be sufficient for a bushel of them. They should then be covered with about an inch of earth. If the cultivator has no hot-bed frames, the bed at night may be covered with a mat or with straw.

"In 10 or 14 days some of the shoots will appear above ground: when about one half or even a third so appear, they are all to be taken up to be planted. The lightest soils are best adapted to them. As their roots almost universally strike downwards, like those of the carrot: they are always placed on hills raised about nine inches, or about the height of a potato hill, after its last faithful hoeing. These hills should be four feet and a half apart in every direction. The slips, two in each hill, one foot apart, are then put in, either with the fingers or a stick, or any instrument capable of making a sufficient hole—and the crown or top should be within an inch, or half an inch, of the surface. When thus started, or sprouted, it will be easy to distinguish the end which sends out roots from that which puts forth shoots for the open air. The slips should be put in perpendicularly, or nearly so, the root end downwards.—They would grow without the precaution, but would be delayed and injured in their growth."

If the hot-bed is under cover it will occasionally need watering, for the sake of obtaining heat as

* N. E. Farmer, vol. ix. p. 249. † N. E. Farmer, vol. xi. p. 273.

MISCELLANY.

From Brainerd's Poems.
SPRING.
TO MISS —

OTHER poets may muse on thy beauties, and sing
Of thy birds and thy flowers, and thy perfumes, sweet Spring!
They may wander enraptur'd by hills and by mountains,
Or pensively pore by thy fresh gushing fountains;
Or sleep in the moonlight by favorite streams,
Inspir'd by the whispering sylphs in their dreams,
And awake from their slumbers to hail the bright sun,
When shining in dew the fresh morning comes on.

But I've wet shoes and stockings, a cold in my throat,
The head-ache, and tooth-ache, and quinsy to boot;
No dew from the caps of the flow'rets I sip,—
'Tis nothing but *humors* that moistens my lip;
Not a cross from the spring or the brook can be had
At morn, noon, and night, I get nothing but shad;
My whispering sylph is a broad-shoulder'd lass,
And my bright sun—a warning pan made out of brass!

Then be *thou* my genius; for what can I do,
When I cannot see *nature*, but copy from *you*?
If *Spring* be the season of beauty and youth,
Of health and of loveliness, kindness and truth;
Of all that's inspiring, and all that is bright,
And all that is what we call *just about right*—
Why need I expose my sick nurse to the weather,
When by going to *you* she will find all together!

ANECDOTE OF SCHILLER.

A GENTLEMAN that was well acquainted with the poet Schiller, informs me (says Dr. Beattie, in his journal of a Residence in Germany) that in order to assist the imagination in some of the robber scenes, he would at times shut himself up and exclude every glimpse of day. At other times he would hang his chamber with dark drapery, and guiding his pen with a solitary taper, so stimulate the imagination and prosecute his work.

CHEAP RECKONING.

SOME time since, a gentleman drove up to a tavern in a gig, in one of our Ohio towns, and asked the landlord if he could be accommodated for the night; being answered in the affirmative, he took up his quarters, telling the landlord that he need not give his horse any thing as he had plenty of oats in his gig. In the morning he politely asked for his bill, when the landlord, (who had caught such larks in his trap before,) presented the following bill, to wit:—

Mr. ———	Dr. ———
To boot jack and shippers,	nothing at all.
To 3 glasses of water,	nothing at all.
To 3 hours fireside,	nothing at all.
To 5 anecdotes,	nothing at all.
To 60 hay,	nothing at all.
To lodging,	1 1/2 cts.

SO, 1 1/2
Rec'd payment in full—thank you, sir.

The gentleman went off in his gig, reading his bill; but what impression it made upon his nervous system, or his conduct at the next inn, I know—Nothing at all.

A SINGULARLY curious work, being an account of the British Island prior to the invasion by Julius Caesar, has lately been discovered in possession of the Brahmins. In this valuable treasure of antiquity, Britain was called by a name which signifies the Holy Land; the Thames, the Isis, and other rivers, are called by names similar to the present ones; and Stonehenge is described as a great Hindoo Temple. The Asiatic Society at Calcutta are said to be preparing for publication a translation of this interesting manuscript.

CURE FOR THE LAZY FEVER.

THE following amusing extract is taken from an old Book on Physic, entitled "The Breviary of Health, by Andrew Boorde, Physiche Doctoure, an Englishman, anno, 1557."

"The 151 chapitre doth shew of an evyll fever, the which doth combat young persons named the fever burden (lazy fever). Among all the fevers, I had almost forgotten the fever burden with which many yonge men, yonge women, maydens, and other yonge persons, bee sore infected now a dayes. The cause of this infirmite:—This fever doth come naturally, or else by evyll and slothful bringing up. If it to come by nature, then the fever is incurable; for it can never get out of the flesh that is bred in the bone. If it come by slothful bringing up, it may be helped by diligent labor. A remedy: There is nothing for the fever burden, as is *unguentum baeulinum*: that is to say take a stick or wand, of a yard of length and more, and let it be as great as a man's finger, and with it amoynt the back and shoulders well, morning and evening, and do this 21 days, and if this fever wyl not be helpn in that tyme, let them be aware of wagginge on the gallows: and whyles they do take their medicine, put in hallowwort in their potage.

THE Restoration of the Jews to the city of Jerusalem and to their long lost and lovely country that "flowed with milk and honey," it is said, is about becoming a very serious point of consideration among the cabinets of Europe. The complicated state of Turkish affairs, and the dread that Russia may acquire a footing on the Bosphorus and Asia Minor, have led the cabinets of Europe to inquire into the propriety of establishing an independent sovereignty in Palestine, as they have already done in Greece.

THE BENEVOLENT QUAKER.

DOCTOR P., a Quaker of Philadelphia, is very kind to the poor. In the times of sickness, produced by whatever cause, he is always ready and willing to assist them. His benevolence, in such cases, extends farther than his gratuitous services as a physician. Of course he is beloved.

Our streets are frequently somewhat crowded with building materials—so much so as often, at particular places, to prevent two vehicles from passing each other, if the driver of either is disposed to be obstinate.

As the doctor was one day proceeding to visit a patient, his progress was impeded by a dray—the driver of which had stopped his horse in one of those narrow passages. After waiting several minutes the doctor requested the drayman to allow him to pass. The latter who had heard of, but did not know the former, poured forth a volley of the vilest abuse upon the "straight coat," and swore he would not move till he thought proper.

"Well, friend," said the doctor, "all I have to observe is this: if thee should get sick, or if thy family should ever be in distress, send for Dr. P. and he will do all he can to assist thee."

I need scarcely say that the heart of the drayman was subdued by the kindness of the man he had abused. He was ashamed of his conduct—stammered an apology, and removed the obstruction as speedily as possible.

How true it is, that "a soft tongue breaketh the bone." If the doctor had cursed the drayman till

midnight, he would have received nought but cursing and blows in return. This may be thought a small matter, but it furnishes a useful lesson.—*Christian Mrs.*

LEAD.

SHEET LEAD, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT CLARKE & CO. No. 1, City Wharf.
Boston, March 13, 1832.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable country seat and farm formerly owned by E. H. Derby and J. Crowaunshill, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Endicott, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a genteel family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces, and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 5000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to
AMOS KING.
Danvers, March 27, 1833.

GENUINE MORIS MULTICAULIS, or CHINESE MULBERRY.

MRS. PARMENTER at the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, and other Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants at moderate prices.

As to the Genuine Moris Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished at reasonable prices.

Orders may be sent by mail directed to Mrs. P. or left at Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street Boston.

M20

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM pleasantly situated in Dorchester, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, containing about 100 acres of excellent land well fenced with stone wall, with a Dwelling-house, Farm-house and a large Barn with a large cellar under the same, all in good repair. Has on it over 5000 fruit trees of grape and choice quality, is abundantly supplied with water. It will be sold on accommodating terms or exchanged for real estate in Boston. For further particulars inquire at No. 12, South Market Street, Boston.
April 3.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

FOR SALE 5000 Large White Mulberry Trees, inquire at this Office.
April 3.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to secure the Imported Horse Namidia for the ensuing season at the Ten Hook farm.
April 3.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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[?] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1833.

NO. 42.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE following, from a correspondent, whose communications are very popular as well as useful, is a counterpart to an excellent production entitled "*Brother Jonathan's Advice to his Son*," published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. 10, p. 336.

For the New England Farmer.

BROTHER JONATHAN'S WIFE'S ADVICE TO HER DAUGHTER ON THE DAY OF HER MARRIAGE.

NOW, Mary, as you are about to leave us, a few words seem appropriate to the occasion. Although I regret the separation, yet I am pleased that your prospects are good. You must not think that all before you are Elysian Fields. Toil, care and trouble, are the companions of frail human nature. Old connexions will be dissolved by distance, time, and death. New ones will be formed. Every thing pertaining to this life is on the change.

A well cultivated mind, united with a pleasant, easy disposition, is the greatest accomplishment in a lady. I have endeavored, from the first to the present moment, to bring you up in such a manner, as to form you for usefulness in society. Woman was never made merely to see and be seen; but to fill an important space in the great chain of nature, planned and formed by the Almighty Parent of the universe. You have been educated in habits of industry, frugality, economy and neatness, and in these you have not disappointed me.

It is for the man to provide and for the wife to care and see that every thing, within her circle of movement, is done in order and season; therefore, let method and order be considered important. A place for every thing, and every thing in its place. A time for every thing and every thing in its time, are good family mottos.

A thorough knowledge of every kind of business appropriate to the kitchen, is indispensable, for without such knowledge, a lady is incapable of the management of her own business, and is liable to imposition by her servants, every day. But in these things you have been instructed.

You will be mistress of your own house, and observe the rules in which you have been educated. You will endeavor, above all things, to make your *fireside* the most agreeable place for the man of your choice. Pleasantry and a happy disposition will ever be considered as necessary to this important end; but a foolish fondness is disgusting to all. Let reason and common sense ever guide: these, aided by a pleasant, friendly disposition, render life happy; and without these, it is not desirable. Remember your cousin Eliza. She married with the brightest prospects; but, from her petulant, peevish, and complaining disposition, and negligence, every thing went wrong; and her home became a place of disquietude to her husband. To avoid this, he sought a place to pass away vacant time, where, associated with those more wicked than himself, he contracted the habit of intemperance, and all was lost—and poor Eliza was thrown on the charity of her friends.

Be pleasant and obliging to your neighbors—ready to grant assistance, when necessary. Be careful of their characters, and not readily believe an ill report. Throw the mantle of charity over their failings, knowing that we are all human and liable to err. Abhor a tattler, and give no place to the reports of such. However strong a provocation may be, never contend for the last word.

Let your bible show that it is used. Give no place to novels in your library. Let history, biography, and travels, be read, when time and opportunity admit—without interfering with the important duties of the family. Be not ignorant of the events of the time being, therefore read some journal of the day.

As to friends who may call on you—never be confused, nor in a hurry; treat them with hospitality and politeness; and endeavor to make them happy in their own way. Never tease them to do this, or that, which they do not prefer. True politeness consists in an easy and pleasant deportment, and making our friends easy, and permitting them to enjoy themselves in that way which is most pleasing to them.

Speak with deliberation. The other sex tell us that, "the female tongue is never tired;" be it so; let it be regulated by reason and common sense.

At the close of the week, if possible, let all your work, for the time, be done; so that on Sunday you may improve your time in such a manner, as will be appropriate to the day, and never, extraordinary exceptions excepted, let your seat be vacated at church.

As to dress: decency is becoming to all, but extravagance opens a door to want—follow the fashions of the day so far as decency and good sense will approve, but avoid singularity. Be not troubled for what you have not; but be thankful for, and take care of what you have. A Leghorn hat, loaded with flowers, will not cure the headache, nor a gold watch prevent the consumption.

Avoid night-meetings, at private houses, where every one is priest. These, I fear have a tendency to affect the passions more than mend the heart. Who knows the resting place of an enthusiastic and fanatic mind? Let your evenings generally be spent at home.

As you have attended to the study of Botany and discovered a taste for flowers, I would not by any means draw your attention from so innocent and pleasing an amusement. But let your garden be small, well laid out, and the plants selected to your taste. See to the management of it yourself. It is a pleasant exercise, productive of health of body and serenity of mind. Let the order, neatness, and the display of beauty in your garden be the index to what may be seen in your house.

One thing more: the management of domestics. See that all things go right in the kitchen. Let every thing be done according to order. Never dispute with a servant in what way a thing shall be done. Let your commands be promptly obeyed. Observe a mild dignity; but avoid all improper familiarity with those who may be placed under you. Be never hasty and impetuous; but calm and deliberate. Reprove when necessary, with mildness and determination; but

never make a long harangue about matters of minor importance. Too much reproof, especially if delivered in a passion, or high tone of voice, is apt to lose its desired effect, and produce reaction on the part of the dependent. Dignity, decision and condescension, must be assimilated in such a manner as to command respect. Undue severity will so operate on the mind of domestics, as to destroy respect, and create disaffection and hatred. Never charge a domestic with lying without irrefragable proof—then punish or dismiss him. To say frequently and upon all occasions to a domestic, "*you lie*," is perfectly ridiculous, and has an evil tendency. If he be a liar, you harden him; if otherwise, you injure his feelings and destroy his confidence.

I have done—you have my best wishes.

For the New England Farmer.

LEAVES FOR MANURE.

MR. EDITOR. Sir,—I agree with your correspondent, L. L., that leaves are very valuable in a dunghheap, but believe me, sir, and I speak from full experience of their effects, if the cattle were littered with them as profusely as he speaks of,—if "twenty substantial loads were used for the daily and thorough littering of eight or ten cattle, from the time they were housed in the fall until they were pastured in the spring,"—I should value the manure so mixed at less than half that of a heap in which the leaves were used in proportion to oth. litter, say straw and refuse hay, as one to four. Indeed, I think such a manure would be good for nothing. Used sparingly, leaves are one of the best ingredients in a dunghheap; used in profusion, they are one of the worst. My barnyard is so situated that I command any quantity I please. Wood-land commences within four rods of one corner of the barn, and extends, in two directions, eight and ten miles, yet the quantity of leaves I use does not exceed three or four loads annually. When I tell you that I make as many as eight loads apiece to all my neat cattle, and more than ten to my hogs; that I cart eelgrass a distance varying from one to two miles, to litter them with occasionally, and mix with the dung; that I shall be able, the present year, to dress eight acres, at the rate of twenty loads per acre; that I have the very place he recommends to receive the "washings of the sink"—you will not impute to indolence or apathy, that I use leaves so sparingly in my dunghheaps.

Yours, A LABORING FARMER.

By the Editor. There exists in most, if not in all leaves, a vegetable acid, which must have a tendency to make the soil sour to which they are applied. Besides, vegetables, of all sorts, generate and develop an acid, called the acetic acid, during the process of fermentation, which, perhaps, may be injurious. We would recommend to our correspondent the trial of a little quick-lime, applied to his leaves before they are mixed with stable or barnyard manure, to neutralize any acid, which might otherwise prove hurtful to the soil and crop.

For the New England Farmer.
THE SPANISH CHESTNUT.
(Castanea vesca.)

THE Spanish chestnut is one of the most magnificent of the European trees, exceeding the oak in height, and equalling it in bulk and extent. It has long been naturalized to the southern countries of Europe. It is said that Tiberius Caesar first brought it from Sardis in Lydia to Italy, whence it was introduced into France, Spain, and Britain. It is indigenous, also, in many parts of Asia, in China, Cochinchina, Japan, &c. It grows in the greatest abundance, at present, in the mountainous parts of Italy, in the south of France and Spain, in Switzerland, and many parts of the Alps towards Italy, in Corsica and Sicily, where it grows half way up Mount Etna.

This tree seems to be very long-lived, and grows to a very great size. The famous *Castagno del Cenio Caraldi*, on Mount Etna, as measured by M. Brydane, in 1770, is 204 feet in circumference, some, however, have doubted whether this be really one tree. Brydane says, it had the appearance of five distinct trees, but that he was assured the space was once filled with solid timber, and that there was no bark on the inside. Kircher, about a century before Brydane, affirms that an entire flock of sheep might be commodiously enclosed within it, as a fold. *Il Castagno del Gabaio*, of which there is no doubt, measured then seventy-six feet round, at two feet from the earth. But those trees grow on a deep, fertile soil, formed from the ashes of the volcano.

This tree deserves our care as much as any which are propagated in this country, either for use or beauty; being one of the best sorts of timber, and affording a goodly shade. The leaves continue late in the autumn, turning then to a golden hue; nor are they so liable to the depredations of insects. The fruit is a desirable nut for autumn or winter, and is eaten roasted, with salt, and sometimes raw. It is the usual, and in some places almost the only food of the common people in the Apennines of Italy, in Savoy, and some parts of France and Spain. They are not only boiled and roasted, but puddings, cakes and bread are made of them. "Chestnuts, stewed with cream," according to Phillips, "make a much admired dish, and many families prefer them to all other stuffings for turkeys. It is considered to be a flatulent diet, and hard of digestion; yet there are instances in Italy where men have lived to the age of 100 years, who have fed wholly on chestnuts. These nuts are used for bleaching linen, and for making starch; they are also reputed excellent food for deer, sheep, and other domestic animals. The wood is used by the cabinet-maker and cooper; makes an excellent coppice-tree, for poles and hoops; the bark is equal in astringency to that of the larch and mountain-ash for tanning; the wood is also esteemed for timber and fuel.

Propagation and Culture.—This tree is propagated by planting the nuts early in spring in beds of unmanured sandy loam with a dry bottom, but will grow in any soil, on a dry sub-soil. Before planting, it will be proper to put the nuts into water to try their goodness, which is known by their weight; those which swim are generally good for nothing; but such as sink to the bottom are sure to be good. In planting, a drill should be made about four inches deep, in which the nuts should be placed at about four or six inches apart, with the eye uppermost; then draw the

earth over them with a rake, or some other suitable instrument: then make a second drill at about the distance of a foot from the former, proceeding as before, allowing three or four rows in a bed, with an alley between, three feet wide, for the convenience of cleansing the beds, &c. In about three months the nuts will appear above ground, after which, they should be kept clear of weeds, especially when young. In these beds they may remain for two years, when they may be removed into a nursery at a wider distance. The best season for transplanting is late in autumn, or early in spring. The time generally allowed them in this nursery is three or four years, according to their growth; but the younger they are transplanted, if designed for timber, the better they will succeed. They should be kept clear of weeds, observing to prune off lateral branches, which would retard their upright growth; and when they are disposed to grow crooked, they may be cut down to the lowermost eye, next to the surface of the ground, the first year after planting, which will cause them to make one strong upright shoot, and afterwards may be trained into straight, good trees. After having remained three or four years in this nursery, they may be transplanted, either in rows to grow for timber, or in quarters to grow for wilderness plantations, avenues, clumps, or the orchard. If they are intended for timber, it is much better to transplant them and let them remain unmoved; for these trees are apt to have a downright tap-root, which, being bent by transplanting, is often a check to their upright growth. But when they are intended for fruit, permit the trees to branch out freely above, mostly in their natural order, to advance in large regular heads. Give occasional pruning only to very irregular and cross branches, and low stragglers. After they have attained some tolerably branchy growth, they will come into bearing in moderate plenty; and when they have expanded into large, full heads, they may be expected to yield in abundance.

The foregoing remarks will, I hope, have some tendency to encourage the growth of this invaluable tree in this country. There can be no doubt of its succeeding to perfection in the Middle and Western States; and a high probability in the Northern. Every patriot and friend to posterity can do no less than make the experiment. Let us hope, however, to see it rear its head among our forests and plantations, and, ere many years, be a source of health, ornament, and of profit. B.

NOTE. A quantity of the nuts have recently been imported by J. Thierndke, Esq., of this city, for gratuitous distribution to those who wish to make the experiment of cultivating them. Small parcels may be had gratis at the office of the New-England Farmer.

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

Vessels intended to contain liquid of a higher temperature than the surrounding medium, and to keep that liquid as long as possible at the highest temperature, should be constructed of materials which are the worst radiators of heat. Thus, tea-virus and tea-pots are best adapted for their purpose when constructed of polished metal, and worst when constructed of black porcelain. A black porcelain tea-pot is the worst conceivable material for that vessel, for both its material and color are good radiators of heat, and the liquid contained in it cools with the greatest possible rapidity.

* See London's Encyclopedia of Gardening, and Miller's Gardeners' and Botanists' Dictionary, by Marini.

On the other hand, a bright metal tea-pot is best adapted for the purpose, because it is the worst radiator of heat, and therefore cools as slowly as possible. A polished silver or brass tea-urn is better adapted to retain the heat of the water than one of a dull brown color, such as is most commonly used. A tin kettle retains the heat of water boiled in it more effectually, if it be kept clean and polished, than if it be allowed to collect the smoke and soot, to which it is exposed from the action of the fire. When coated with this, its surface becomes rough and black, and is a powerful radiator of heat. A set of polished fire-irons may remain for a long time in front of a hot fire, without receiving from it any increase of temperature beyond that of the chamber, because the heat radiated by the fire is all reflected by the polished surface of the irons, and none of it is absorbed; but if a set of rough, unpolished irons, were similarly placed, they would become speedily so hot, that they could not be used without inconvenience. The polish of fire-irons is, therefore, not merely a matter of ornament, but of use and convenience. The rough, unpolished poker, sometimes used in a kitchen, becomes speedily so hot that it cannot be held without pain. A close stove, intended to warm an apartment, should not have a polished surface, for in that case it is one of the worst radiators of heat, and nothing could be contrived less fit for the purpose to which it is applied. On the other hand, a rough, unpolished surface of cast iron is favorable to radiation, and a fire in such a stove will always produce a most powerful effect.—*Cabinet Cyclopadia*.—Dr. Lardner on Heat.

HORTICULTURE IN MARYLAND.

At the stated meeting of the Society for the present month, several members exhibited plants or other objects of horticultural interest. A notice of some of them is annexed:—

The finest plant exhibited was a really splendid specimen of *Azalia*, (the *Phenicea* of Loddiges) in full flower. The bush was upwards of three feet high, well branched from the earth upwards, and covered with a profusion of delicately tinted purple blossoms, each about two inches in diameter. It was certainly well calculated to furnish additional proof (were any such necessary) of the reward which a careful culture of the *Azalia* will afford the amateur. The species in question, is undoubtedly a very fine one, and when contrasted with the scarlet and white flowered kinds, the effect produced by the varied hues of their intermingled blossoms, whether in the parlor or the conservatory, is quite enchanting. Exhibited by Mr. Kurtz.

Two specimens from South America were sent by Dr. Cohen to the Society. One, the fruit of a palm tree, supposed a species of *Caryocarp*. The other, a most singular production, bristled on every side with enormous spines of most repulsive appearance. It is a dried portion of the stem of a *Cereus*, supposed to be true *Spinossissimus*. At all events, its claim to at least a similar appellation cannot be disputed. Both these were reserved for the Museum of the Society.

Zebulon Waters, Esq. presented a most charming production discovered by him last spring, in a wild state, in the neighborhood of this city—the double-flowered Wood Anemone, (*Anemone Thalictrifolia*). The single variety is quite plentiful in our woods, but the double one is very rare. It is well worthy of cultivation, and the delicate

beauty of its rose-tinted blossoms, will amply repay whatever trouble may be taken with it.

Two roses, exhibited by Mr. Samuel Feast, excited general interest. They are quite new varieties, raised by him from seeds of the common Tea rose, very probably with an admixture of some other variety. The appearance of the plant and its foliage, is particularly neat; it grows very freely, and flowers beautifully. Blossoms large, and well colored, borne on graceful stems, with a singular fragrance, like that of the common Tea rose and the China rose combined. It has been named, in compliment to an amateur of the city, *Kurtz's Rose*, or *Rosa Thea*, var: *Kurtzii*.

The other Rose, likewise obtained from seed by Mr. Feast, is the most curious Rose perhaps ever produced. It is a dwarf, and so completely does it vindicate its title to that appellation, that, although it has now reached the termination of its third year, the bush is not quite two inches in height! It is a sturdy little affair, well furnished with branches, and clothed with leaves of a surprising neatness. The blossoms are quite as extraordinary: they are double, of a beautiful color, and very well formed, of a little more than half the diameter of a five-cent piece! It is a real *bijou*, and has been named Master Burke, having flowered for the first time, during the period when the young Koscius was performing here on his first engagement.

TAR FOR SHEEP.

The following letter from Joseph Kersey, Esq. to the Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, we find in the "Memoirs" of that Society.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—I beg leave to submit to thee, a few remarks on the subject of some experience, which I have lately, and dearly bought, in regard to my sheep.

Until the last year, I had been in the practice of applying tar to their noses, several times in the course of the summer, with the view of promoting their health, as it is generally believed that pine or cedar shavings have that effect; and tar is the best substitute within our reach.

Two of my Dishley ewes have lately been destroyed by what is here termed the gadfly, and three others are now affected in a similar manner. Such a case never occurred while I used the tar; but before I commenced this practice, I lost a number of sheep, which were supposed, at that time, to have died of dropsy of the brain, but which I am now satisfied were killed by the above-mentioned insect, as the symptoms were similar throughout; and as the sheep were exempt from this disease while I pursued the tarring process, it is reasonable to conclude that the fly was thereby prevented from depositing its eggs in the nose.

It is not in my power, at present, to describe this insect with such precision that it might be known; nor, indeed, can I positively say, that the fly which I have noticed, is the same which does the injury; but I have observed one flying about the sheep from the seventh to the beginning of the ninth month, of which the animals were very much afraid. This fly resembles that which is so destructive to the peach tree, although it is not so large.

I have dissected the head of one sheep, and found the maggot stationed near the brain, so that the inflammation produced by it extended to the

brain; and thus the disease might readily be mistaken for the dropsy of the brain. I have one preserved in spirits, and I intend to exhibit it at the next quarterly meeting of the Society.

I have little doubt that these insects cause the sheep to discharge so much mucus from the nose; for which I have frequently blown snuff up their nostrils with a quill, occasioning violent sneezing; and I think it quite probable that the worm is thrown out by these powerful efforts.

With sentiments of respect,

I remain thy friend,

JOSEPH KERSEY.

From the American Sentinel

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO.

"A PLANT called the *oxalis crenata* has lately been introduced into England from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated, as decidedly preferable to the common potato."

This notice induced us to turn to Botanical works for information, and to find a description of the plant. In Persoon's Synopsis, there are 102 species of *oxalis* enumerated, and No. 80, there described, takes its name from the corolla being notched. There is also another species, No. 85, *oxalis tuberosa*, found in Chili, having a root similar to a potato.

Seventy-two species of *oxalis* are described in London's Cyclopaedia of Plants. Speaking of the genus *oxalis*, *wood sorrel*, this author says, "the root is commonly bulbous, in some species only thick and fleshy, in a few branched; the bulbs consist of fleshy scales, sometimes closely imbricate, sometimes loose and diverging, in a few the subterranean stipes, and the terminating fibre of the bulb produces little dog-toothed bulbs, in such abundance as to fill the whole pot, to the very bottom, as in *oxalis purpurea*, *crenata*, and *repens*."

And Professor Lindley, in his valuable Introduction to the natural system of Botany, on the *Oxalideae*, the *wood sorrel* tribe, CCXIII. page 187, says, "a species of *oxalis* found in Columbia, bears tubers like a potato, and is one of the plants called *Arracacha*."

From the same work we learn that there is a species of *Nasturtium*, the *Tropaeolum tuberosum*, which is eaten in Peru. This may also prove worthy of cultivation among us. It is therefore exceedingly desirable to obtain these new Plants, and give them a fair trial.

It will be recollected, that it is to South America we are indebted for that most invaluable gift, the potato, the *Solanum tuberosum*, introduced into Europe, 1586. The Jerusalem Artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*, is a native of Brazil, and was first cultivated in England, in 1617; and at one time stated to be in greater estimation on the continent of Europe, than the potato.

Since the preceding was written, we have seen a further notice of the *oxalis crenata*, from an English paper, of which the following is the substance: "This new plant was brought from South America, in 1830, by Mr. David Douglass, and was planted by Mr. Lambert. One tuber was planted by Mrs. Hurst, that weighed half an ounce, and it produced 90 roots in number, grown in a space of 9 inches diameter, and six inches deep, and weighing 4 pounds! Some were boiled and eaten, and found preferable, in point of flavor, to the potato. The plant flowers in August; the stem is large and diffuse; corolla slightly notched, from which it derives its specific name. B.

RICE MACHINE.

"Strong & Moody's Huller, smutter and polisher of rice" is now in perfect operation at the old Hemp Mill. They clean fifty bushels of rice, containing the outer hull and an inner, thin coating, ready for domestic uses, in twelve hours. The rice with the hull on it is worth seventy-five to eighty cents per bushel, and its value is increased about fifty cents by cleaning. The work is done well, and it will save a frugal house wife much labor and time, and perchance not a little of that discordant family music,—*Scolding*. A machine started last week for Charleston, S. C., and we predict its importance to the rice planters will be almost incalculable. We should like to learn the particular history of the machine after it arrives there—another "Yankee among the Nullifiers."—*From the Northampton Courier*.

A large ox was slaughtered last week in New-York, and met with ready sale, a portion of the best cuts having brought a dollar per pound. The animal was raised on Long Island, was six years old, had consumed about 700 bushels of Indian meal in the last three years, and weighed, when living, 2,874 pounds. Its height at the fore shoulders, was 5 feet 10 inches high—girth, 10 feet 3 inches—length, to the forehead, 9—and to the nose, 10 feet. The weight of the slaughtered carcass was 1,890 pounds.

ENGLISH OPINIONS.

No person, who is at all familiar with the English journals, can have failed to remark the change which has taken place within a few years, in their estimation of the institutions and character of our country. A similar change is observable in the high places; in Parliament particularly, where, fifteen years ago, the United States were rarely mentioned, except as the theme of censure or sarcasm. In connexion with this subject, the following extract from an article in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, on a surgical work published by Professor Smith, of the University of Maryland, may possess some interest for our readers. This review is republished in the United States, and we believe that it stands high in the estimation of gentlemen of the medical profession:

"It may be, that in the changes ominously impending over Europe, Britain, the modern nurse of freedom, science, and the arts, may fall a prey to despotism or anarchy, and her name be blotted from the list of nations. Should that day arrive, and such a fate has overtaken far mightier empires, we shall live in our offspring still, and America will show what Britain was.

"Americans may be assured, that the feeling entertained towards them by the mass of the liberal and enlightened here, is one of unmixed good will. We know how important it is, that kindly sentiments should take root and flourish in either land, and we look upon the attempts of fools or knaves to sow disunion with deep indignation and bitter contempt. This spirit pervades our scientific, as well as our political relations, and the paltry scribbler hardly exists, who would dare insult the public taste by such a tirade against American literature as was once penned in Scotland. The Review which contained that ill-advised criticism has since made ample and honorable amends to America, and few can read its notice of Mrs. Trollope's book, without applauding its manly and liberal tone."

AN ADDRESS

To the Essex County Agricultural Society, delivered at Newbury, September 27, 1832, at their Annual Cattle Show, By REV. GARDNER B. PERRY.

[Concluded from page 333.]

HORTICULTURE is so much associated with the general principles of the Society, and so interesting and profitable in itself, that I will not pass over this opportunity of suggesting the expediency of some efforts on your part to encourage a more general attention to it. Large portions of our citizens are professional men, merchants, and mechanics, we have or might easily have small enclosures, which it would be much to their advantage in point of property, health and morals, to cultivate. If this were done in a neat and skillful manner, it would add greatly to the appearance of their places, and spread over the county many new attractions. A garden is also a most lovely appendage to a great farm, and is sure to afford a double reward, in pleasure and comfort, for every hour's labor spent in it. Those who have never effectually tried the experiment, may profess to doubt this observation, and farmers who keep no particular account of their daily expenses, may say that they cannot afford time to cultivate one.—But experiment will produce the conclusion in most minds which I know it did in one intelligent citizen of the county, who said, 'before I tried, I thought I could not bear the expense of a garden, but now I can hardly conceive how I bore the expense of a family without one.'

A general and thorough survey of the agricultural and manufacturing interest in the county is much needed, and this by practical men. The object of a county society is to lay open and improve its own resources; to encourage attention to those things which promise best in that region, and to communicate such information as will there be useful. How can this be wisely and successfully executed without an intimate and extensive knowledge of what is doing, and the success which has attended individual and variously directed operations. Much of the information referred to is undoubtedly now possessed, and additional knowledge is acquired every year by the operations of the Society; yet I am sure, the most experienced will be the last to think that no further investigations are needed. I certainly have not knowledge enough to justify me in saying that patronage is unequally or unwisely extended to any article of produce or manufacture; from the character of those who have the direction of these things, we may confidently believe that such cannot be the case; yet I am certain that the best informed among them will be the most ready to receive with candor the suggestion that, after all, this may happen. I am more particular in reverting to this from a striking similarity of the articles encouraged by the County Associations through this Commonwealth, notwithstanding a considerable variety in the soil peculiar to each, and the different comparative worth of the same kind of produce arising from local circumstances and the occupations of the inhabitants.

An analysis of the soil of this country would be attended with great advantage. Every vegetable is a chemical formation, as strictly composed of the ingredients taken from the adjacent soil and the atmosphere, as a loaf of bread is from the contents of the flour-barrel and the yeast and liquid used to moisten it, and must be more or less perfect according as the elements of which it

is made up exist, or are present in a more or less just proportion where it is elaborated. A defect or over supply of either of the constituent parts which enter into the formation of a crop, must render the production less abundant in quantity or less excellent in quality, just as too much rye or Indian meal will render the noble New-England loaf less the glory of our tables. All vegetables, not being composed of the same elements, or if of the same, not exactly in the same proportion, it is quite obvious that they must require different soils to arrive to the greatest perfection in amount and quality. This principle is in a degree understood, and the practice of farmers, in many things, is in accordance with it; but it is by no means sufficiently understood or regarded. From a want of this knowledge, or disregard to the principle, fields are often laid down with a kind of grass, or planted with grain, or devoted to vegetables, ill-adapted to the soil, and manures used quite unsuited to the object for which they are employed; animal and vegetable additions made where these are already too abundant; mineral preparations spread on where the earth is already rendered comparatively sterile by their superabundance.—From causes which I should not have time to explain, such applications may have a temporary good effect, though in the end they must prove hurtful. Many manures operate on the earth as strong drink upon the human system, commence with excitement and end with exhaustion. Others encourage the growth of plants, but not in the parts most desired; they perhaps increase the top when the roots are looked for, or they nourish the stalks without filling the grain.

I am well aware that the wise and merciful Creator, in condescension to the necessities of our race and the numerous animal creation, has so generally diffused the elements of vegetation, that, allowing for the effect of climate and other obvious causes, there are but small portions of the earth which will not cause to grow whatever is committed to it. But there is a vast difference between a thing's growing and arriving to its greatest perfection, between an article's just paying for its culture and yielding a generous profit. It should be recollected that it is not the first fifteen or twenty bushels of corn, for instance, which constitutes the profit of cultivation, but the two or three bushels which remain after all expenses are met. The man who raises twenty-four bushels on the acre, may actually make twice as much as he who gets but twenty-two. What is needed is such a knowledge as will enable men to obtain these additional bushels, or teach the farmer where the land is not suitable for corn to be content to raise such things as it will produce. In another county in this state, Mr. N., a strong, resolute, working-man, used to say, 'I know that my farm is as good as my neighbor M's, and that I have as good a plough, can hold it with as firm a hand, and hoe as well, and I can therefore raise as good a crop of corn.' His ambition was a little moved on the subject; he spared neither pains nor labor, and generally got as large a crop as his neighbor. But it cost him so much more, that he was a loser, while the other received an encouraging profit, and truly *worked himself out* of an estate while his neighbor *worked himself into* one. Had he understood the principle of vegetation, he would have cultivated grass; for the produce of some of the more valuable kinds, his farm was peculiarly adapted, and the result would have

been as happy as, in consequence of his ill-judged practice, it was adverse. This is only a single instance among many, but it shows conclusively that a knowledge of the constituent parts of the soil in each field, and of their combinations, together with what each kind of grain, vegetable, and grass require, is indispensable, if men will manage their farming concerns to good advantage, and obtain the largest crops, with the least possible labor.

The want of fuller information on this subject, is attended with another evil. It renders the details of successful culture, as published in your reports, less useful. For of what advantage can the account of an agricultural experiment be, if the field taken for its reception be composed of different elements, or of the same elements differently proportioned, or held in different combination or solution. The want of discrimination here, has often brought such reports into discredit, and occasionally subjected the persons who made them to suspicions in respect to veracity,—and not in a few instances involved men in unproductive labor and expense, essentially injurious to them.

There are, indeed, so many reasons why such an analysis should be made, I am constrained to express it as my opinion that it should early engage the attention of this Society.

Something of this has been virtually done under the patronage of the state,—enough to show how intimately concerned the subject is with the best success of agriculture, enough to convince those who have looked at the result, of the enlightened wisdom of our government, in the provision which they made for the survey of the State, and enough to manifest the science and enterprise of those who were engaged in carrying this order into effect,—but not enough to answer the necessities of the community on those subjects which this Society is designed to promote. A careful analysis of the soil in every locality is wanted.—The chemical alterations required to render it most productive, and the medium by which these changes can be effected, should be explained.—And until this is effected, the farming interest will not flourish as it ought, nor will the noble purposes of this Society be crowned with full success. There are men in this county ably qualified for this business, and there are riches enough: if, therefore, the funds of this Society are not adequate to the expense of such an undertaking, I am persuaded that a special appeal, made to the public spirit of an enlightened and liberal community, would meet with the most encouraging success. I must therefore express my strong hope, that these suggestions will so commend themselves to the enterprising and enlightened Directors of this Society, that they will take measures to carry the plan into operation.

It is certainly desirable to have a more full and general exhibition of the various productions of agriculture and manufacture, than has hitherto been obtained. A desire to obtain the premium for an article offered, when fairly entitled to it, is by no means an improper motive for exhibiting what persons may suppose of peculiar merit; for thus a man only receives from the public, which is to be benefited by his improvement, a remuneration, always small enough, for what as a first experiment must have required special effort and expense.

This inducement to bring out the results of la-

bor and skill, should not therefore be withdrawn; yet experience has shown that it is not broad enough, nor elevated enough, nor powerful enough, to see the object in view. We never have, on these occasions, anything like a general and full specimen of the industry and skill of the citizens of this county. Other motives, of a higher and more influential character, must be called in. Men should be made more impressively to understand and feel that the object of this institution being public, it should receive the active and ready support and countenance of an enlightened community, and that as the design of the annual exhibition is public improvement, whoever has it in his power to promote this end and yet withhold his assistance, fails in some of the obligations of a good citizen. All should be forward to learn, and all according to their means to communicate information. Almost all persons have some skill or success in their efforts peculiar to themselves, and therefore have it in their power to do something for the general benefit. Every thing of a useful character adds something to the interest of the occasion, while the amount of good must depend greatly on the number and variety of the specimens brought forward. All who can, should be present on such occasions, and those who come should bring something with them; even should it not prove the best, its exhibition may still be useful. The man who brings the best he has, is entitled to praise, while he who has brought nothing, certainly has no right to complain if he find but little to interest or instruct him; and least of all should those complain who affect to be dissatisfied with the way in which things are conducted here, and yet do not devise and set in operation better ways.

I must take the liberty to address a few observations to the numerous and respectable assembly of ladies present on this occasion. I regard with peculiar interest the part they take in the object for which we are together, for a sentiment early embraced has been confirmed by observation in every succeeding year, that the enterprise, industry, the moral character, gentlemanly conduct, and love of home, in men, has a most intimate and close connexion with the order, taste, and skill, with which things are managed at home. I should not be at all apprehensive in bringing the correctness of this sentiment to the test, by carrying this assembly to the houses and showing them the husbands, the fathers, and brothers of those who have contributed, by their invention and industry, to the interest of this day, or now favor us by their presence.

I suppose the females in this county have contributed their full proportion to the interest and usefulness of these exhibitions, and very sure am I that they have derived their full share of advantage from them. I have, in several instances, been personally acquainted with the good which has by this means been effected. Increased industry, taste, refinement in manners, and order in the management of domestic concerns, in many families, have been the happy result. Many a man has found his table more genteelly spread, furnished with better butter and cheese, his floors covered with good and substantial, and, in some instances, quite elegant carpets, a handsome rug spread before the fire-place, ornaments upon the mantelpiece, his arm-chair furnished with a comfortable cushion, and many other neat and pleasant things, and has ever since loved his wife and

daughters and home better, worked with increased animation, felt a generous pride in exhibiting these things to his neighbors and friends when they called, and he is always careful to add that nothing was taken from the granary or stall, to foot an *alarming* merchant's bill. They have all sprung up like magic.

Industry, taste, and refinement, always easily communicated in the female sex, have been powerfully and extensively promoted here; and, as might be expected, contentment, virtue, love, and manliness, have followed in the train. If such have been the fruits, when as yet we have had but limited specimens of the taste, industry, and invention of the fair, I would ask what may not be expected should we be favored with a full exhibition of what taste and industry have in this county accomplished. I feel perfectly convinced that those females whose means of improvement have been good, could in no way, with as little sacrifice of time and labor, consult better the advancement of their sex in the above and other like excellencies, than by exhibiting on these anniversaries specimens of their own works. Knowledge would be thus communicated to those who have a desire but not the best opportunities to improve; a spirit of generous emulation be awakened; neatness, order, enterprise, and comfort would be introduced into many families of the less-instructed and uncultivated parts of society.

I was about to add a few remarks on another subject, but am admonished by the passing of time that I must close. Before I do this, however, I must be permitted to call to recollection the remark, in which, at the opening of this address, I spoke of the object of this Society as being of a worldly nature. This I did, not because I suppose it has no bearing upon moral and future concerns. I by no means wish to inculcate the sentiment which I fear has too often been inculcated, that the conduct of this world's concerns can ever be separated from the moral condition of the soul or its prospect in a higher or more perfect scene of action. The abstract and subtle discriminations of acute and fine-spun sophistry have left, and must leave, the connexion between the outward conduct and the inward feeling, the business of the present life, and the retributions of eternity, unaffected. Assuming, therefore, in the present case, that the motive is good, and the comparative worth of every part of life justly estimated, how certain it is that in proportion to the enterprise and diligence and attention to the duties of this world will be the actual advancement of man in the scale of moral attainments. How certain that institutions like yours, designed to encourage industry, economy, enterprise, and carefulness, and which indeed direct the attention to the works and ways of God, and develop the riches of his wisdom and goodness, must have a favorable bearing upon the understanding and the heart. When I commenced this address, it was my intention to have dwelt more particularly on this point than I have done. I think it would be both interesting and useful to show how certainly every real improvement in the condition and outward circumstances of men, tend to correctness of feeling, elevation of conduct, moral rectitude, benevolent action, and devotional dispositions.

If the proper and wise conduct of this world's concerns lead the mind and heart to God, how

naturally does the reflection come in, that all the wisdom and skill a man possesses, comes also from Him. Just and appropriate is the observation of one of the holy prophets, who says, in reference to the enterprising and successful yeomanry of his times, that *his* (that is, the farmer's) *God doth instruct him and direct him.* In no business of life is there greater need of that wisdom which cometh from above. You will therefore receive with interest the account which one of the wisest of men gave, concerning his own conduct, in relation to this matter—"When," he says, "I perceived I could not otherwise attain this wisdom except God gave it me, I prayed unto the Lord and besought him with my whole heart, and said, O God of my father, give me wisdom, for hardly do we guess aright of things that are upon the earth, and with labor do we find out the things that are before us." In regard to the wisdom which men have acquired, and the success which has, in consequence, attended their efforts, the wise and good will be ready to adopt the language originally uttered in a similar connexion, *This also cometh forth from the Lord of hosts, who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working.*

HOW TO CHEAT THE MOON.

Some farmers are very careful to sow their spring crops and gardens at a proper time of the moon, and thus frequently anticipate, or pass over the best season of the year. By attending to the following directions, they will escape all the inconvenience arising from the influence of the moon:—

Select some fair day, as near the usual time of sowing as possible—rise very early in the morning, and sow your seed boldly. Cover all up carefully, before night, making the land appear smooth and even. When the moon comes on next evening, she will be unable to determine whether the field has been sown or not, and will therefore bestow no influence upon it, either bad or good.

It is important that the land be thoroughly dried, so that it can be made to appear natural.

Whenever wheat turns to chess, it is done by the influence of the moon. By attending to the above directions, sowing clean seed, this evil may also be avoided.—*Genesee Farmer.*

NEW POTATO.

WE were shown last Saturday a quantity of *new potatoes* just taken from the ground. They were planted late last fall and by the assistance of a deep coat of manure and good, warm soil, they vegetated during the winter and grew so large as to be fit for eating on the last day of March. It seems to us there might be some expedient contrived by which vegetables can be had earlier in the season, if not a considerable portion of the year round.—*Northampton Courier.*

A servant being asked if his master was within, replied, "No." "When will he return?" "Oh, when master gives order to say he is not at home, we never know when he will come in."

LONGEVITY.

A friend informed us that, on visiting the almshouse in this town lately, he found four women, occupants of one room, whose united ages were three hundred and fifty-two!—*Exeter (N. H.) News Letter.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK FOR MAY.

Lucerne. Columella estimated this plant as the choicest of all fodder because it lasted many years, and bore being cut down four, five or six times a year. It enriches, he says, the land on which it grows, fattens the cattle fed with it, and is often a remedy for sick cattle. Columella's observations were adapted to the climate of Italy, and lucerne is not so productive in colder countries. London says, though lucerne was so much esteemed by the ancients, and has been long cultivated to advantage in France and Switzerland, it has yet found no great reception in England. If any good reason can be given for this, it is, that lucerne is a less hardy plant than red clover, requires three or four years before it comes to its full growth, and is for these and other reasons ill adapted to enter into general rotations.

The soil for lucerne must be dry, and inclining to sand with a subsoil not inferior to the surface; unless the subsoil be good and deep it is not fit for lucerne. The ploughing should be deep and thorough, and English writers advise to bury a coat of manure a foot below the surface. Such is the practice in Guernsey, where lucerne is highly estimated.

Capt. J. SWETT, of Roxbury, has cultivated this grass to good advantage. In September, 1831, this gentleman sent a sample to the Mass. Hor. Soc. and observed, "This grass is of the fourth crop this season, and according to my estimate has produced at the rate of about 3000 lbs. per acre each crop when cut and dried. I have raised this grass the last three years and find that my horses and cows like it much. I prepare my land in the following manner: have it ploughed twice, harrowed well, and all the weeds and rubbish taken from the land, then sow about 30 lbs. of seeds to the acre."

The quantity of seed made use of in Europe is from 15 to 20 lbs. to an acre, though Mr. Swett thinks more would be better. The Hon. Robert R. Livingstone has cultivated lucerne with much success. He advises, as the result of his experiments, 1. Never to sow on ground which is not perfectly pulverized. 2. Not to sow till the ground has acquired a degree of warmth friendly to vegetation, viz. in May. 3. To sow with no crop that will probably lodge. 4. If sown with buck wheat to apply no gypsum or other manure till the wheat is off. 5. If the quantity sown is small and the farmer can afford to lose a crop, to give the ground one turn in the autumn, another in April, harrowing fine, and a third the beginning of May, and then if the weather be mild and warm sow, if the ground be in perfect tilth; otherwise give it another ploughing.

When lucerne turns yellow it should be mowed, and the plants will come up free from disease.

For the New England Farmer.

NEW SORT OF GRASS SEEDS.

MR. FESSENDEN. Sir.—I send you the grass seed I spoke to you of. It came to me from France, under the name of "Spanish Grass." It is a clover, but the flower differs much in form from our red clover, though the color of it is the same as ours. Your obedient servant,

T. H. PERKINS.

We are much obliged by this favor, and are happy to perceive that the generous donor of an elegant Mansion House, for an Asylum for the Blind, does not overlook the interests of cultivators. The seeds are of a kind new to us, and of which we have not been able to find any account in books on agriculture. We should be glad to distribute them in small parcels to such farmers and gardeners as would undertake their culture.

Improved Potatoes. We have received a present of a Barrel of Potatoes, which were grown by Benjamin Cooper, of Camden, N. Jersey. These are much better, as seed potatoes, than those which are raised further north. Potatoes are improved by taking the seed from the south. Indian corn by taking the seed from the north. Mr. Cooper's potatoes are not only very good, but coming from the south, and from the best selections, are still better for seed, than use. We will give them in small parcels, to any persons who wish to cultivate them.

A Durham short horn Bull. A magnificent bull of the improved Short horned breed may be seen for a few days in a small building on Union Street, near the city scales. He is said to be "the most splendid animal of the kind ever exhibited," and we have never seen his superior. He was raised in Greenland, N. H. is owned by Mark Pearce, Esq. of Portsmouth, and is exhibited by Mr. Amos Sheldon, Inspector of Beef, for the State of New Hampshire. Call and look at him.

The Genesee Farmer states that "Mr. J. Bucl, of Albany, has, at our solicitation, consented to aid us in the Editorial department of the Farmer, far as his other avocations will permit."

For the New England Farmer.

HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

MR. FESSENDEN.—I feel it my duty to the public as well as just to the mechanic to bear testimony to the excellence of Howard's Ploughs. I fear their comparative value is not generally understood so much as it should be. I have followed the Plough for 14 years and have used those of almost every description. I began to use Howard's Ploughs nineteen years ago, and I have been struck not only with their superiority over every other plough, but with the improvements which he has made in his own invention. I have purchased two of these Ploughs this spring, and now state that by the use of them I have saved in labor, strength of team and time, one-third of what was formerly required to do a day's work. And I advise every farmer who has an old plough of other manufacture, to throw it aside and purchase a new one of Howard's latest improvement, and a few days labor will satisfy him that he has made no sacrifice—but a very considerable saving. A FARMER.

HORTICULTURE.

THERE is now in flower, in the garden of George Robertson, Esq. Ardgovan Square, a splendid specimen of the Crinum Amabile. The plant is a native of the East Indies, and measures one foot eight inches round the stem; leaves from three to four feet long and six inches broad; flowerstalk three feet long; the flower is one foot six inches in circumference; unblown flowers at the top one foot eight inches diameter; the flower changes from a crimson to a beautiful pink color, which surpasses that magnificent exotic, the Dorianthis Exelsia, which the late Mr. Henderson, gardener at Woodhall, was so successful in flowering.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

TO ALLAY THIRST.

MANY facts testify the action of cutaneous or external absorption. It is proved by direct experiment that the human hand is capable of imbibing, in a quarter of an hour, an ounce and a half of warm water, which, for the whole body, is at the rate of six or seven pounds per hour. An interesting narrative is on record, of a ship's crew, who were exposed for several days in an open boat; they had consumed all their water; they had no fluid of any kind which they could drink; they soon began to suffer from thirst; the feeling at length became intolerable, and the drinking of sea water was soon found to increase it to intensity. When nearly exhausted, they were exposed during several hours, to a heavy shower of rain. As soon as their clothes became thoroughly wet their thirst began to abate, and before the rain had ceased, their thirst was gone. They did not fail to profit by this experience. From this time, each man, as soon as he began to feel thirsty, dipped his shirt in the sea-water, and wore it next his skin, which had the invariable effect of removing his thirst, the absorbents taking up the particles of water, but rejecting the saline matter dissolved in it.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

An earthquake occurred in the island of St. Christopher on the night of the 8th of February, and frequent shocks occurred for eight subsequent days, during which time the inhabitants were kept in a state of constant terror. All the stores in St. Christopher's were closed, and many of the residents fled for protection on board the vessels in the harbor. Also, many dwelling-houses, stores, &c. were much injured in Basseterre.

Lighting a City. It is proposed to light the city of Philadelphia by the erection of a tower for burning tar and anthracite coal. It is believed by the projectors of the scheme, "that, with tar and coal, burnt at a proper elevation, aided by suitable reflectors, a light might be obtained at less than one half the present cost of lighting the city, which would equal the light occasioned several years since by the burning of Masonic Hall, which shone through the windows of Col. Powell's country-seat, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, to that degree that a person read a newspaper in the darkest part of the room," &c. Perhaps the time is coming in which a large city will be lighted by one blaze, and warmed by one fire.

Successful application of Anthracite Coal in generating Steam. It has for some time been understood in this city, that Dr. NORR had introduced important improvements into the furnace of Messrs. H. Nott & Co., in Washington Street, and that the boilers there made use of, were so constructed and adjusted, as not to be destroyed by the action of an anthracite coal fire.

Having examined for ourselves the reported improvements, we think it but justice to say that we are entirely convinced of their utility and importance, as we think every reasonable man will be who will take the trouble to examine them.

An opinion has somehow extensively prevailed, that anthracite coal was unfit for generating steam, on account of its not producing the requisite flame. But after having seen extensive

MISCELLANY.

MARCH OF INTELLECT IN IRELAND.

A PARENT asked a Priest his boy to bless.
Who forthwith charged him—he must first confess.
‘Well,’ said the boy, ‘suppose, sir, I am willing,
‘What is your charge?’ ‘To you, ‘tis but shilling!’
‘Must all men pay? and all men make confession?’
‘Yes, every man of Catholic profession.’
‘And who do you confess to?’ ‘Why—the Dean.’
‘And do the Deans confess?’ ‘Yes, they do, they do,
Confess to Bishops—and pay smartly too.’
‘Do Bishops, sir, confess? if so—to whom?’
‘Why they confess, and pay the church of Rome.’
‘Well,’ quoth the boy, ‘all this is mighty odd.
And does the Pope confess?’ ‘Oh yes, to God.’
‘And does God charge the Pope?’ ‘No,’ quoth the Priest.
‘God charges nothing?’ ‘Oh, then God is best;
God is able to bless, and always willing.
To him I shall confess—and save my shilling.’

A THOUGHT.

As we look back through life
In our moments of sadness,
How few and how brief
Are its gleamings of gladness;
Yet we find midst the gloom,
That our pathway o’ershadows,
A few spots of sunshine
Still lingering unclouded,
And memory still hoards,
As her richest treasures—
Some moments of rapture,
Some soul thrilling pleasures;
One hour of such bliss
Is a life, ere it closes;
‘Tis one drop of fragrance,
From thousands of roses.

GOOD ADVICE.

NEVER cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate.

NEVER put salt in your soup before you have tasted it. I have known gentlemen very much enraged by doing so.

NEVER burn your fingers if you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped it if they had been careful.

Let no gentleman ever quarrel with a woman. If you are in trouble with her, retreat. If she abuse you, be silent. If she box your ears, bow. If she tear your eyes out, *feel* your way to the door—but fly.

Don't put your feet on the table. True, the members of Congress do so, but you are not a member of Congress.

If you form one of a large mixed company, and a diffident stranger enter the room and take his seat among you, say something to him, for heaven's sake, even though it be only ‘Fine evening, sir?’ Do not let him sit bolt upright, suffering all the apprehensions and agonies of bashfulness, without any relief. Ask him how he has been—tell him you know his friend so and so—any thing will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes frozen on their debut before a new circle.

An English school mistress, who had obliquity in her vision, asked a child what S P E spelled. The child hesitated. What do I do when I look at you? said the mistress. *Squint*, replied the pupil.

SHOWER OF FIRE.

A singular phenomenon presented itself lately in some parts of France, particularly in the Department of Orne, in the neighborhood of Argentan. Several times, and during two whole hours, the atmosphere, which was calm, became filled with an innumerable quantity of vivid sparks, forming a sort of shower of fire. The appearance was most striking between four and five o'clock in the morning. The same phenomenon was witnessed about Caen, where, however, it excited less apprehension than at Argentan. It is said that, in some places, the sparks were seen to alight upon the ground, but no traces of them have any where been found; and it is probable that the phenomenon really took place in the upper regions, the appearance of having descended being most likely an optical illusion.—*Medical Gazette.*

AN OLD MANTEL-TREE.

A few days since, in taking down the chimney of a house in Hadley, these words and figures were found inscribed on the old-fashioned wooden mantel-tree: “John Scott, March 14, 1678.” This was probably the name of a carpenter who worked on the building. John Scott did not live in Hadley, but in Springfield. The building was on the home-plot, originally granted to Edward Church, who removed to Hatfield. It was next owned by Joseph Selden, who sold it to John Nash, in 1696.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

THE TRAITOR ARNOLD.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, Arnold, the traitor, accompanied the royal army to England. “The contempt that followed him through life,” says an elegant writer, is illustrated by the speech of Lord Lauderdale, who, perceiving Arnold on the right hand of the King, and near his person, as he addressed his parliament, declared on his return to the Commons, that however gracious the language he had heard from the throne, his indignation could not but be highly excited, at beholding, as he had done, *his majesty supported by a traitor.* “And on another occasion, Lord Surrey, rising to speak in the house of Commons, and perceiving Arnold in the gallery, sat down with precipitation, exclaiming, *I will not speak while that man, pointing to him, is in the house.*” This miserable outcast died in London, June 14, 1801.

THE MAGPIE.

Wherever it be, wild or tame, this is the monkey of birds, full of mischief and mimicry. A gentleman told Mr. Howitt, that one he kept, having stolen various articles, was watched by him narrowly, and was at length seen by him busy in gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and studied air, dropping them into a hole about 18 inches deep, made to receive a line post. After dropping each stone, it cried “carrack!” triumphantly, and set off for another. Making himself sure that he had found the objects of his search, the gentleman went to the place and found in the hole a poor toad, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement.—*Votes of a Naturalist.*

ITALY.

Discovery of the Port of Pompeii.—A most striking discovery has lately been made; no less than that of the long anticipated Port of Pompeii, with its vessels overthrown on their sides, and covered and preserved by the eruptive volcanic matter which has thus anchored them for so many ages. About 30 masts have been found.—*London Atlas.*

SAFE GUESSING.

A real Yankee, who never intended to err in guessing, being inquired of by his neighbor, as he was passing a farm-yard, how much a certain ox would weigh, that stood near, answered—“Well, I don't know entirely, I guess he'll weigh 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 hundred, somewhere along there, no great difference from that any way.”

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable *contingent spot and farm* formerly owned by E. H. Derby & J. Crowninshield, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Fiske, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a gentleman's family, and also for a farmer, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is in high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 3000 White Mulberryes. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Danvers, March 27, 1823.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

FOR SALE 3000 Large White Mulberry Trees, inquire at this Office. m27

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to secure the Imported Horse Nummids for the ensuing season at the Ten hill stock farm. April 3.

LEAD.

SHEET LEAD, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO. No. 1, City Wharf. Boston, March 13, 1822. if

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM pleasantly situated in Dorchester, 7½ miles from Boston, containing about 100 acres of excellent land well fenced with stone wall, with a Dwelling-house, Farm-house and a large Barn with a large cellar under the same, all in good repair. Has on it over 300 fruit trees of various and choice qualities—is abundantly supplied with water. It will be sold on accommodating terms for exchange for real estate in Boston. For further particulars inquire at No. 12, South Market Street, Boston. April 3.

GENUINE MORUS MULTICAULIS, or CHINESE MULBERRY.

MRS. PARMENTER at the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, and other Fruit Trees. Grape Vines. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Greencouse and Herbaceous Plants at moderate prices. Also the Genuine *Morus Multicaulis* or Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity, not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished at reasonable prices.

Orders may be sent by mail directed to Mrs. P. or left at Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street Boston. M20

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1833.

NO. 43.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT SORTS OF SALT, &c.

Jamaica Plain, April 29, 1833.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq. Sir,—In your N. E. Farmer, of 7th March, 1832, you published an article furnished by me, on the subject of salt, (in consequence of an article from the N. York Medical Repository by Dr. Mitchell on the destructive qualities of Liverpool Salt) in which paper I gave you an extract from Ure's Chemistry, 4th edition, 1832, an analysis of eleven sorts of salt. And my expectations of being enabled to furnish you an analysis, by an able chemist of our own country, of several foreign as well as American Salts.

I procured eight samples as per particulars below, and President Quincy was so obliging as to request Dr. Webster, Professor of Chemistry of Harvard University to analyse them. He has sent me the result which I now give you of 500 grains of each.

	Muriate of Soda.	Sulphate of Magnesia.	Sulphate of Lime.	Di-nitrate of Potash.	Muriate of Potash.	Muriate of Lime.	Insoluble earthy matter.
1. Sicily coarse salt,	473 1/2	23 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	63 1/2	500	
2. Eastport, Me.	491 00	34 00	23 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	500	
4. New York, fine.	423 5/8	10 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	500	
7. St. Ures, coarse.	479 1/2	10 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	500	
9. Quincy, Mass.	491 1/2	3 1/2	5 00	0 1/2	2 1/2	500	
3. Native Rock or Mineral salt } Cheshire, England. }	494 00	34 00	0 1/2	5 00	5 00	500	

No. 2. Liverpool coarse fine. The Muriate of Soda and other constituents agreed so nearly with the result from No. 5, as to give the results from No. 6 (Liverpool finest) that I had them noted on my book as the same, differing only in the state of mechanical division.

No. 5. Turks Island salt, very nearly the same results as No. 1. In the sample from Sicily, No. 1, I obtained an indication of a minute proportion of Iodine.

No. 3 was a specimen of salt manufactured at Eastport, in Maine, from the English Cheshire Rock or Mineral salt. Large quantities of it are there manufactured, and it appears to possess precisely the qualities of Liverpool salt all of which I believe is manufactured from the Mineral rock and springs of Cheshire.

No. 4 was from a basket of fine table salt manufactured at one of the salt establishments in the western part of New York. No. 9 was a specimen of salt from President Quincy's own salt works at Quincy, Mass., evaporated from sea water. His works have long been considered as producing it of superior quality.

After the examination, of the different salts usually for sale in our markets, I trust there need be no longer any fear in using them, on account of any bad properties they may have been supposed to possess. Only bearing in mind that their use should be by weight, not measure. If for butter I have no doubt the fine Liverpool (or Eastport) is as good as any other, provided the butter be thoroughly well made and worked.

I have for many years had no other used, till the past year I purchased the best Turks Island I could find, and had it well washed and ground fine. We do not perceive the least difference in the butter, having used precisely the same weight.

There is no doubt for packing meat and fish the coarsest salt should be used, as keeping the meat separate, and being longer in dissolving.

Yours truly, JOHN PRINCE.

You may modestly laugh at an ingenious witticism; but show me only a ghastly grin at a vulgar tale.

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. FESSENDEN, Sir,—If you think the following account of some experiments relative to planting Corn, worth a place in your Journal it is at your service.

For some years, I have planted my corn thicker or than has been thought a suitable distance, by farmers generally, in this section of the country; and to me it has appeared decidedly to increase the crop. But as that was a matter of opinion, I made a little experiment; rather however to remove the doubts of others, than any of my own on the subject.

I will promise by stating that the ground on which the first experiment was made, was a sandy loam, rather cold, and though naturally pretty good, was so run down by neglect and severe cropping, that in 1831 it gave probably less than half a ton to the acre, of poor sour hay, worth little else than to throw into the barn-yard for litter and manure. In May 1832 it was ploughed, and about 20 cart-buck loads per acre, of a compost, (which was made, one load of manure to two of meadow-mud or good soil, and piled up in layers the previous autumn,) were spread and harrowed in on the furrows.

The situation was one much subject to early frosts, and the crop probably suffered a diminution of about one fourth, by that which occurred in Sept. and by which nearly all the leaves were killed, while the stalks pretty generally remained fresh and green. The effect of this frost, was very similar to what I should have expected from topping the stalks at that time. The corn was full in the milk, and the process of filling out, ceased entirely where the leaves were all killed; and where nothing more than the leaves were killed, the corn dried or shrivelled up without rotting.

I believe the farmers here, usually, give fifteen to eighteen feet, and I have seen some lots where twenty feet of ground were given to a hill.

In 1831, I gave twelve feet to a hill, and in 1832, it was my intention to give generally about ten feet, or to plant the hills a little more than three feet distant each way. The ground being prepared as above stated, and all treated alike, there seemed to be very little difficulty in making an experiment that might prove satisfactory, in determining whether I was giving the hills room enough or not. Accordingly about half a dozen rows were planted, at about four and a half feet from hill to hill, and as many more rows next adjoining were planted at about two and a half feet from hill to hill in the rows. The rows all being 3 ft. apart.

All were alike until harvest, which was about the 10th Nov. when for the sake of making as little trouble as was consistent with a fair result, I fixed on two of the rows, which were standing side by side, and which I shall call No. 1 and No. 2; as being sufficient for my purpose.

In No. 1 there were 22 hills on 100 ft. in length, and the rows each side being 3 ft. distant; it gave an average of 13 1/2 square ft. of surface to a hill, or 3197 hills per acre.

In No. 2 there were 37 hills on 100 ft. in

length, and being the same width as No. 1, it gave an average of 8 1-9 square ft. of surface to a hill or 5372 hills per acre.

The corn was husked in the field, and carefully weighed, and 75 lbs. of ears (the usual quantity) allowed to produce a bushel of shelled corn. No. 1 contained 77 hills and gave 51 3/4 lbs. of ears, equal to 10 oz. 12 grs. per hill, or 28 bushels and 48 lbs. per acre. No. 2 contained 132 hills and gave 75 lbs. ears, equal to 9 oz. 1/2 grs. per hill, or 40 bushels and 44 lbs. per acre. Making (in this case) 11 bushels and 71 lbs. per acre in favor of the thick planting. It will be perceived that while the hills in No. 1 gained, individually, nearly 20 per ct., of those in No. 2; which by the way was very much calculated to mislead one as to the real result, if no other method than guessing has been adopted they collectively, by the acre, made an entire loss of about 30 per ct.

The difference was greater than I had anticipated, and perhaps much greater than it would have been on a different soil. Therefore, I have given you some particulars relative to the soil, and management in this case, in the hope, that some of your readers, will make comparative experiments, in other kinds of soil, and give the result through the columns of the N. E. Farmer; that thus by making common stock of our experience, we may be able to take at least one important step, in the cultivation of this most valuable crop, independent of the old method of guessing at it.

I have given the data from which the estimates were made, so that if any inaccuracy has been admitted, it may be detected.

I also made a small experiment, to test the method proposed by some one, (I believe in the N. E. Farmer) of planting the hills much thicker in the rows to prevent the corn sending up suckers, and at the same time giving the space between the rows a much greater width than is usual, for the purpose of freely admitting the rays of the sun. It was on a warm sandy soil, in somewhat better condition than the one above described. The corn suffered some from the drought, but not so much from the frost as the preceding. The items were as follows:—No. 1 had 36 hills on 100 ft. in length, and the average distance of the rows on either side was 3 ft. 3 in., giving each hill 9 4-14 square ft., or making 4825 hills per acre.

No. 2 (between which and No. 1 there was an intermediate row) had 53 hills on 100 ft. in length, and the average distance of the adjoining rows, was four feet three inches, giving 8 2-14 square ft. to a hill, or 5435 hills per acre.

In row No. 1 there were 97 hills, the produce of which was 66 1/2 lbs. ears, equal to 43 bushels and 73 lbs. per acre, allowing as before 75 lbs. for a bushel-shelled corn.

In No. 2 there were 146 hills, yielding 84 1/2 lbs. ears, equal to 43 bu. 69 lbs. per acre.

In this instance it will be seen that the advantage (if there be an advantage) obtained by planting thick in the row, was somewhat more than lost by leaving so large a space between the rows.

On another part of this lot where the ground was rather better, but otherwise all treated alike, (the manure having been spread on and harrowed in after ploughing,) I measured one row and found

the hills occupying 8-10 square ft. each, (rows 3 ft. apart) and yielding 56 bu. and 37 lbs. per acre.

These experiments would on the whole, seem to favor the opinion that an equal distance each way is the best method of planting corn; and that on soil similar to what I have described, about 9 square ft. of surface is sufficient ground for one hill. On a different soil it *might* want double this quantity—and then again on another soil it *might* not require as much; comparative experiment is wanted to determine this. It is a subject in which every New England Farmer is interested, and can be settled only by a careful comparison of the produce of ground planted at different distances; other things being equal.

We want facts.—Raising 50 bushels on an acre where the hills occupy 20 ft. of ground each, although we call it a large crop, does not prove that 60 bushels might not be raised on the same acre, if they occupied but 10 ft. each.

We want some facts, Mr. Editor, to guide us in raising corn; since the days of the Pilgrim, the whole subject in New England has been managed *by guessing*.—Yours, truly,

WILLIAM CLARK, JR.

Northampton, April, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

REMEDY AGAINST THE BEE MOTIL.

FRIEND FESSENDEN,—There has been much said concerning keeping the grub worm (so called) from the bee-hive. The mischief is done by flying insects, called millers, which infest bee-hives in the autumn. I have not marked the time particularly; but according to my observations, it is but a few days, in which they make their ravages. These millers deposit their eggs in the hive. The eggs hatch and become worms, which destroy honey and swarm. The millers come between sun-set and dark, or after it becomes somewhat dark, and the time in the evening in which they make their efforts, is not more than half an hour. This being the case, I took my small hearth furnace and placed it near the bee-hives, in order to attract the millers to the fire, which I made in it. But I found that it had the contrary effect. It dispelled them. I have done this two or three years with success, and have had none of the grub worms in my bee-hives since. More particularly—Set the furnace, say two yards from the hives, and make in it a fire of shavings or any light fuel, so that the light may shine on the hives. If the wind should blow the smoke on the hives too much, set the furnace further off; but previous to all this let the mouths or doors of the hives be stopped except on the front where the fire shines.

This is of considerable consequence in economy, and I wish those who keep bees to prove the experiment; and when I shall hear from them, I shall say more about bees, but one thing at a time.

LEWEL GROVER.

Mansfield, 6th of 4th month, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

INTRODUCTION OF POTATOES.

MR. FESSENDEN, I have been a subscriber for your very useful Journal, for about four years, and I highly prize it. Your Items of Intelligence contains more information of our governmental affairs, than a basket full of the political papers of the day. I soon get lost in the labyrinth of words, or tired of reading unmeaning sentences, therefore, I read none of them. I have gained much valuable infor-

mation from the practical and highly scientific correspondence of those gentlemen, who enrich your columns, and also by your notes, on the ancient and modern agriculture of foreign nations, as well as our own.

You seem inclined to enlarge the number of your correspondents. I approach the list with very great diffidence, knowing myself inadequate to the privilege. But, as some very useful discoveries have arisen from small means, I take courage and will tell you some things that I have noticed in the course of my life, being past the meridian.

Some time since I noticed the introduction of the potato, into one or two towns in the vicinity of Boston, and other information was solicited. Not seeing any from my native town, I will tell you, my Grandmother's story about their first coming into Wilmington, Massachusetts. I am the only grandson of Capt. Samuel Walker, and the only child of Timothy Walker, Esq. of the above town that is living; my grandfather having died before I was born, I know nothing of him, but my honored grandfather lived to the great age of ninety-two years, when I was sixteen years of age, and retained her mental powers to the last unimpaired. Allow me to digress a little, and speak a few words for the blessed cause of temperance. She never could be prevailed with to taste one drop of ardent spirit, or cider, or wine, (unless it was at the sacramental table, for she was a member of the church) upon any occasion whatever. Nor would she drink tea or coffee unless it was barley coffee.—She never had any pain or sickness, and was able to read her large Bible without glasses and knit stockings, till within about two weeks of her death. Cannot her health and comfort in her old age be attributed to her strict adherence to Temperance of which I am a sincere friend. But to return to her story of the potato. About one hundred years, now gone by, she said that grandfather was at Boston, and found an Irishman just landed from Ireland that wanted to work. They agreed, and the Irishman came to Wilmington and began work, and at meal times he saw no "potatoes cooked. He asked grandfather if he had no "potatoes?" He told him "no, he had heard of them but never had seen any." Patrick said "if they would be fitting him go back to the vessel he could get some for they had some on their passage."—Grandfather told him he might go, he should be very glad to get some; Patrick went to Boston, seventeen miles, and obtained two only. It being spring of the year he planted them and took good care of them, in the manner in which he was taught to cultivate them in Ireland, till they were grown, when he dug a few of them; and informed grandfather how to cook them; and the Irishman had a fine repast.—The family tasted but did not like them very well. When it was time to harvest them, he dug them, and grandmother had baked some large hard shelled pumpkins. They took one of the largest and put up their whole winter's store of this now very valuable article. The shell contained a plenty for their winter's use, and to plant in the spring, and some to spare to their neighbors. Grandfather liked Patrick so well that he hired him a second time; he planted the potatoes a second time when they raised so many they did not know how to dispose of them—My grandfather had not the convenience of the old lady at Lynn, they did not raise any gourds,

Yours Respectfully, JAMES WALKER.

Fryeburg, April 25th, 1833.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Standing Committee on ornamental trees, flowers, &c. submit the following list of premiums for the year 1833, viz:—

For the most successful cultivation of the American Holly; the number of plants not less than five which have been transplanted at least three years, \$5.

For the four best flowering plants of the Magnolia Glauca which have been transplanted at least three years, \$5.

For the most successful cultivation of the Rhododendron Maximum, the number of plants not less than four, which have been transplanted three years, \$3.

For the five best plants of the Kalmia Latifolia which have been transplanted not less than three years, \$3.

For the best seedling plants of either of the above, not less than ten in number, of three years growth and upwards, \$5.

For the five best varieties of Chinese Chrysanthemums, \$3.

For the best half dozen of Tulips, \$5.

" " " Hyacinths, 5.

" " " Ranunculus, 5.

" " " Auriculas, 3.

" " " Anemones, 5.

For the best specimens of Pinks, 3.

" " " of Prize Carnations, 5.

For the best cultivated Native flowers, 5.

For the best cultivated Foreign flowers of hardy kinds, 5.

For the finest collection of Roses, 10.

For the finest Daffodils, 5.

For the best show of Paeonies, 5.

For the best plant of Camellia Japonica, 5.

By order of the Committee,

J. WINSHIP, Chairman.

HORTICULTURAL HALL,—MAY 4, 1833.

Some beautiful specimens of yellow and white Tea Roses—Azalea Sinensis—Calcifolia integrifolia, together with Anemones, Tulips and Geraniums, from the Charlestown Vineyard were exhibited by Mr. Thomas Mason.

Per order, J. WINSHIP, Chairman.

For the New England Farmer.

SOWS AND THEIR PIGS. ANIMAL FOOD FOR SWINE, &c.

MR. FESSENDEN,—In your paper of April 3d. I observed an article by a "subscriber," the writer of which recommends animal food to be given to sows just before farrowing, believing it will prevent them from destroying their pigs. He recommends fresh meat; I will go further and say, that my experience tells me that salt meat, either raw or boiled, will produce the same beneficial effect.

I have since seen another article in your paper over the signature of "Berkshire" the writer of which does not agree with your "Subscriber" does not "come to the same conclusions," but takes other ground—recommends another mode of treatment, a mode that is not *indispensably* necessary, as I shall prove by and bye.

He says, "The nature of the swine is to feed on almost anything that comes in its way, but its natural food is vegetable rather than animal," &c. It may be so, but who is there that does not know that swine are extremely eager after animal food at all times, that they will *always* leave vegetable for animal food—and who can say but that

at, or near the time of farrowing some of them may have still stronger inclinations for animal food. Perhaps some sows would not destroy their pigs under any circumstances as to food or location, while others from some cause unknown to us, are induced to commit an unnatural act.—“Berkshire” says, “In cases where the pigs come late in the season and the sows have had the opportunity of coming to the ground and working in it, and collecting grass, roots, &c. I have never known any of the difficulties complained of by your correspondent.”—He then recommends, that when from necessity sows are kept in a close pen and from the ground, giving them a *suitable supply of potatoes, turnips, ruta baga, &c.* which he thinks will remove the difficulty complained of.

I will now inform Mr. “Berkshire” of a little of my experience, and leave him to make his own comments—I have seen more than twenty broods of as fine pigs as ever were seen in a farm yard, farrowed in a house the dimensions of which did not exceed eight feet by three and a half or four, and raised on the deck of a *whale ship at sea*, where there was no earth for the sows to work upon—no grass—no roots to be collected, and what was still worse, there were no *potatoes*—no *turnips*—nor *ruta baga*, not even for human, much less to furnish a “suitable supply” to feed swine upon—Yes, I have raised pigs that have lived to farrow pigs, that never sat a hoof on terra firma, that never had the pleasure of sticking their noses in the earth for the purpose of *collecting grass, roots, &c.* and I do not recollect of ever having a pig destroyed.—I don’t wish to be understood that I *always* give my sows animal food.—It was not the case; but I have frequently done, and believe in its salutary effects.

Now, Mr. Fessenden, if you are not surfeited with the subject, but intend “going the whole hog” please insert in your next paper, for the information of Berkshire and others concerned, the opinion—the experience—and the plain unvarnished tale of a New Bedford

WHALE.

New Bedford, May 1st, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.
HIGH CRANBERRY.

MR. FESSENDEN,—A short time since, I saw an inquiry, in one of the valuable numbers of your paper, in relation to the high cranberry. This shrub is found in abundance in some parts of the State of Maine. It is a lover of a moist, scurfy soil—and is frequently a near neighbour of the hamaetac. Like the Mountain Ash, its berries hang on, long after it is stripped of its foliage, and presents till Spring, a beautiful cluster of crimson fruit. Although fond of a moist locality, still it will flourish in our high, loamy gardens, where it is not unfrequently found. A supply can be obtained in nearly any town in the County of Oxford.

Oxford, May 1, 1833.

AGRICOLA.

For New England Farmer.
HIGH BUSHED CRANBERRIES.

MR. FESSENDEN,—The high bushed cranberry grows plentifully in the vicinity where I live, and can be obtained, I think, in considerable quantities. It is a handsome shrub, the bark of the bush is whitish; the tallest I have ever seen is about six feet. They flower, I think, in June, in clusters similar to the white elder. The berries of course are in clusters, of a beautiful blood red, and hang on the bush all winter. They are easily cultivated: I have them growing in my garden which have

berries on them now that have faded but little from the severity of the winter. What led me to the cultivation of them, I was riding by one of my neighbors, and I saw a bush in his garden. It was late in the fall, the leaves had all fallen off, the bush was loaded with fruit as red as blood, I thought it made a very handsome appearance. The next spring I went to where they grow wild, and took up some and set them in my garden. They have just begun to bear; I probably shall have half a bushel next fall. They are said to make good preserves. This is all I know of them—Your correspondent N. D. of Portland, speaks of their medical qualities; if he will inform the public of their value through the medium of your paper he will oblige at least one of your subscribers.

Very Respectfully, JAMES WALKER,
Fryeburg, April 25th, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

MR. EDITOR,—Information is wanted with regard to Zinc plates; an article used for roofing. What their durability, the manner of laying them, and the expense per square yard.

Your friend, B. OSGOOD.
Methuen, March 25, 1833.

AMERICAN NANKEEN.

We have heretofore taken occasion to mention the American Nankeen, and have recently examined some of Georgia cotton and manufactured at Patterson, New-Jersey. It is of excellent texture and quality, and is said to improve the color by wear. We are pleased to learn that the demand for this article is increasing, and that it is likely to become fashionable. It is by encouraging such manufactures, that we advance the real independence and prosperity of our country.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Dutchess County for ever. Mammoth child, Deborah Tripp, has returned to the city: she has increased to the enormous weight of 271 pounds, although but 6 years and ten months old.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

English Temperance Society. At a meeting of the friends of Temperance Societies, held in London, on the first Tuesday of March last, the report stated that there were 250 associations in England, comprehending 47,000 members; 350 in Scotland, 55,000 members; and 20,000 members in Ireland.

From the Northern Farmer.

MESSRS. NEWTONS,—In the New England Farmer of the seventeenth of April last, a correspondent inquires of the readers of that paper whether any of them “know of the high bushed cranberry; where any of it grows, and if so, whether it can be obtained in any considerable quantity?” Not having seen any answer to that inquiry in the New England Farmer, I have thought proper to communicate through your valuable paper, some particulars in relation to that shrub, which is said by the correspondent of the New England Farmer to be “an extensively valuable medicinal plant—although its virtues are very little known.”

The high bush cranberry is a beautiful shrub, grows from ten to fifteen feet high, and is exceedingly fruitful; producing great numbers of large clusters of berries, resembling the low cranberry in appearance and taste, though I think of a pleasant acid. The berries are not quite as large as those of the low species, and have a hard stoue or seed

in them of considerable size, like that of the cherry, though of different form, being thin and flat, instead of globular. This beautiful shrub is indigenous in New-Hampshire; is common in the western part of the State, and the dwellings found in the gardens, and about the dwellings of our citizens. Its favorite location is on the interval lands near brooks and rivers, where it grows luxuriantly; but is, I believe, never found on low meadows, or wet and swampy lands.

Z.
Newport, May 1833.

RUM CANAL.

In 43 years—from 1790 to 1833—214,434,342 gallons of rum have been imported into the United States. This, says the New York Journal of Commerce, would make 68 miles of canal, 20 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, and leave a remainder to provide against leakage and the draughts of the boatmen, of 45,278,168 gallons. All this has been drank in the United States. How many widows and orphans has it made! How much poverty—suffering—disease—crime—death!

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

CULTIVATED land in France, 27,440 square leagues; ditto in England, 13,369 ditto—yet the gross produce of England is one-seventh more than France, and nett produce double. Agricultural population in England, one-third of the whole population: in France they form two thirds. In England, 7,511,682 farmers, husbandmen and laborers, cultivate 21,000,000 acres, and produce annually a nett income of 107,247,000l.; while in France, 19,621,000 persons cultivating 41,009,009, can only produce an income of 57,778,120; hence the super-productiveness of the soil of England. Its superiority, however, may be attributed, in some degree to the manner in which property is divided in France. Number of proprietors in England and Scotland in 1816 was 559,385, add one third more for Ireland, which, at five members to one family give 4,000,000 of persons, or one-fifth of the whole population: but in France in 1818 there were 4,333,000 land-owners, which at 5 members to one family, gave 20,000,000 persons or four-fifths of the population. Number of proprietors of France under 42s. annual value is three millions and a half. Hence in England one half of the population is employed in commerce; in France only one-sixth, a superiority in England almost incalculable, when we take into calculation the extensive use of machinery.—*M. Ragney, from the Revue Encyclopedique.*

WHITEWASHING.

It is a very common practice to whitewash rooms, walls, and fences, with simple lime and water. The result is, that a touch brings it off upon the hands or clothes, and a few successive rains leave almost entirely bare the materials upon which it has been laid, and which are exposed to the weather. On in-door work a little glue will fix it so that it will not easily rub off, nor which the dress that happens to come in contact with it. Out of doors glue alone will not answer. Skimmed milk is probably the cheapest and best ingredient that can be easily procured. Those who put whitewash without anything of this kind to retain it, act on the same principle as if they should fill a sieve with water, or cover a house with boards without nailing them.—*Ontario Paper.*

From the *Kennebec Farmer*.

IMPROVEMENT IN SWINE.

PERHAPS there is no animal which varies so much, as it regards profit and loss as the Hog. If you get one made as he ought to be, you will derive fair profit on what you give him. If you have one made as nine tenths of the hogs in the State are—exactly as they ought not to be, you are lucky to get back your principal, even if it be nothing but swill. We have had some little experience in the short line—from your close built, broad backed, wide breasted, deep chested, short nosed, bright eyed grumpy,—that would lie still and fatten almost upon the smell of his dinner; to your long snouted, long legged, shad-sided, razor breasted, finbacks, squealing and squealing even with the corn between their teeth,—never at rest and never contented, save when working you up a bill of costs by breaking into your neighbor's enclosures. Such pork will cost you a shilling a pound, and then it will hardly lie still in the barrel.

It seems to us that there is unpardonable negligence in breeding swine. It must be owing to a want of care in selecting breeders from the several litters, that we often hear farmers complain that their breed of hogs has run out, as they call it, and they must get another kind. To those in this vicinity who are in that predicament, we would take the liberty of recommending their attention to an advertisement respecting swine, on the last page—and can assure them that they will find an excellent animal of the kind at Mr. Wood's who will be happy to show him to all who wish to examine.

From the *American Farmer*.

PEN YOUR HOGS.

Woodside, Del. March 15, 1833.

MR. SMITH.—I have often been astonished to find it is the general plan with farmers to allow their hogs to run at large the most of the year, placing their crops in a constant liability to be injured by them, as the best of fencing is but a poor defence; for a bar being left out or a gutter washed by rain, easily gives them the opportunity of destroying a deal of the farmer's hard earned crops. But without any of these accidents, their loss in another way is much more than they may imagine: I mean in the article of manure, which all certainly will allow ought to be the aim and principal object to amass as much as possible in every possible manner; the manure made by these animals is of the very best kind, and by proper care a large quantity may be made by a few of them. Some object to it by saying the litter given to them might as well be used in the barn yard; but they must remember it is made at a time when our barn yards are without stock; and the pig pen is a convenient repository for all the rubbish you can accumulate, weeds from your gardens and weeds or coarse grass you can cut from any part of your grounds during the summer; also the rakings of your stubble ground the spring succeeding a crop of wheat and many other sources unnecessary to mention. A little earth spread over each layer of litter will be found a great advantage, as it induces them to root about, and stir it up which soon produces fermentation.

It would astonish any one, unless they have given it a trial, how much manure may be made in this way of the very best description. For instance, the past year I kept eighteen hogs, the cost of their feed (exclusive of corn while fattening)

was \$2,00 per head, making a total of \$36,00. I have no doubt I shall be able this spring to draw out of their pens over one hundred large three horse cart loads. Manure is now selling in Wilmington at \$1,25 per load, which at one hundred loads leave a balance in favor of the hogs of \$89,00, without the expense of hauling it from Wilmington a distance of three miles; the hauling of which would much more than cover the additional expense of tending them when kept up. I have a strong rack fixed in the pen similar to a sheep rack in which they get fresh grass three times a day; having which, they require but little feed to keep them in good thriving order. As I am convenient to merchant mills, I get an article called sweepings which is sold for that purpose, consisting of corn meal, flour, and the offals of the grain, this we mix with milk and water and give them for wash.

Let any one give this plan a fair trial and I am convinced they will never again allow their hogs to roam about, which not only appears slovenly but must keep them in constant fear of their breaking into the grain or other crops. If by these plain matters of fact I can induce any one to give it a trial, and thereby cause a slight improvement in agriculture, the end is gained, of

Respectfully, Yours,

SILK—ITS MANUFACTURE IN VERMONT.

MR. SAMUEL MILLS, of Burlington, has given notice that he has a few thousand White Mulberry Trees, of two years growth; and that any individual who will transplant a number not less than 25, shall receive them and as many more as he will set, not exceeding 500, gratis. Mr. M. states that a tree of the size of a common apple-tree, will produce leaves enough, when rightly fed to the worms, to leave a profit of about \$20. The trees for transplanting must be called for within the present month, after which they will be in market at \$8 per hundred.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION OF THE RESOURCES OF NATURE.

Cincinnati, 1st Mo. 25th, 1833.

DEAR SIR:—One of my neighbors, in the fall and winter of 1831, was fattening a lot of hogs, when it happened, either from disease or indolence that one of them took a bed to himself during the coldest weather. The consequence was, that the skin and a stratum of fat beneath were frozen; and, in a certain length of time, disengaged from the animal, from the shoulders, leaving only a narrow strip along the belly and over the head and legs. This monstrous slough, if I may be allowed the expression, was detached with such rapidity as not to have time to undergo any process of putrefaction, and was as sound as if it had been taken off by the most skillful butcher. The farmer, perhaps through curiosity, took it to the tanner, where it was pronounced to be a sound and good hide, and the last I heard of it, was that it was nearly ready for the saddler to work into horse collars, saddle seats, &c.

The hog, as we would naturally suppose, if not complaining before the absorbents commenced their operations, would by this time find himself in a pitiful predicament. He however, survived the operation; healthy inflammation came on; granulations shot up on all parts, and the last time I saw him (for I saw him divers times) both of his sides were completely healed and nicely haired over, and there only remained a narrow strip from the hips to the shoulders, which was beauti-

fully bespangled with healthy granulations. I make no doubt that the hog before this time has had a complete skin.

That this may be relied on as a matter of fact, I may state that it took place in Clinton county, Chester township, where the most positive proof can be had on the subject.

With due respect, &c.

I subscribe myself thy friend,

JESSE BURGESS.

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

IMPROVED CATTLE.

ON the subject of cattle, I am decided in the opinion that the *Durham*, crossed with the *Devons*, is a very great improvement in the latter, giving them size and increasing their milking properties, which I have fully proved by actual experiment.

The improved short horned *Durham* cattle distinct need no crossing other than to obtain the fine mahogany color of the *Devon*. In every other respect they surpass any known breed, I am fully persuaded—for instance, in milking properties, the cow owned by John Hare Powl, Esq. that gave thirty-six quarts of rich milk daily, and made rising of twenty pounds of butter per week; also, the fine heifer, raised by Charles H. Hall, Esq. of Harlem, N. Y. which at four years old gave thirty-four quarts of milk daily; also, the cow Princess, imported by G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. that gave thirty-six quarts of milk daily; and several others that I could name, owned in Massachusetts and Connecticut, nearly equal. And for the stall, the fine bull imported by Charles H. Hall, Esq.; also, *Champion*, imported by the Patron of Albany; and *Admiral*, sent out from England by Sir Isaac Coffin. No finer animals could be found in England than the above. They were selected by the best judges in England without regard to trouble or expense. From such animals, with a little attention, great benefit may be derived and our present stock of cattle much improved.

CHEAP FODDER.

DURING the time we were engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, we witnessed the following experiment which we submit to farmers as a very cheap mode of raising fodder for fattening cattle. It answers the double purpose of hay and grain. It is to plough the ground and fit it in the same manner as for a crop of wheat, and then sow corn on it—say, about two bushels to the acre—ploughing or harrowing it in like manner as for wheat or rye. In selecting the ground, that should be preferred which is free from weeds. It will grow (provided the land is strong enough) so as to have short ears and the stalks so small that no feed can be given to cattle which will make them gain faster. We have seen some of the nicest beef we ever saw in any market, in fattening which no other grain was given than that which was raised on the fodder, in the above manner.—*Middlebury Ft. Paper*.

From the *Maine Farmer*.

MR. EDITOR:—One great and beneficial object of your useful paper, is to collect and spread abroad experiments, together with the profit and loss of Farmers in their several pursuits; I beg leave therefore to make known the following. Mr. John Gilmore, of Monmouth, ploughed a piece of sward land, being one half of an acre—a light loamy soil. In the spring of 1831 he sowed it with peas

and oats, and obtained a good crop without manure. In the Autumn of 1831, he ploughed it again turning in what grass, &c. had grown on the land. In the spring of 1832 he opened furrows not deep, about 2 feet asunder, and in those furrows he sowed peas of the kind called Marrow-fats. This was done as early as the frost had left the surface sufficiently deep to make his furrows; he covered the peas with a hoe. From this half-acre having put on no manure, he raised peas enough in the pod to bring him \$17, besides what he used in his family, and he afterwards collected two and a half bushels of dry peas. He therefore realized a profit of \$20, at least from his half-acre, without manure and without much labor. Might not some other farmers profit by this experiment by going and doing likewise. Peas are worth more by the bushel for fattening pork than Indian corn, and they are raised without hoeing. I suggest the idea, whether farmers had not better procure the most prolific kinds and raise more of them than they do. If there can be any objections I hope that some of your experienced correspondents will point them out and oblige a FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

OIL SOAP.

MR. FESSENDEN. Sir,—The following Receipt for making Oil Soap, will be found very useful, for removing grease, paint, &c. from cloth or silk, and also a very serviceable application in strains, swellings and rheumatic pains, &c.

Take of white Soap cut up fine two ounces; Alcohol one pint; Oil of Rosemary 1-4 ounce, mix and set the bottle in the sun until the soap is dissolved and it will be fit for use.

Procuring two Crops of the Ash-leaved Kidney Potato, in one year off the same ground. In each of the last two years I have grown two crops of the ash-leaved kidney potato on the same ground, and each of the crops has been a good one. I proceed thus:—In taking up the first crop, I bury the tops or herbage in the trench, by turning the earth between the rows upon them, and this done, the ground is ready to be planted again. My first crop this year was planted on the 30th of March, and my second on the 13th of July; the second has been as good as the first, and the potatoes are perfectly ripened: the joint produce of the two crops has been fully at the rate of 960 bushels an acre. I took some of the potatoes of the second crop, of nearly the full size, to market on September the 15th.—*London's Magazine.*

WHEAT.

LAST spring we published some suggestions on the late sowing of spring wheat, as a means of saving it from the ravages of a little yellow worm, which some incorrectly call the weevil. A number of our subscribers tried the experiment, and so far as we have heard, with entire success. A farmer in Orange County told us that he sowed one acre of spring wheat ten days later than the rest in the same field. The first sowed was seriously injured, the last not at all. Several in other towns, made similar statements.

It has been observed, from the first appearance of this insect, that the earliest winter wheat was less injured by its attacks than any other. It is evident, therefore, that the time of laying the eggs is short. It is, probably, soon after the heads make their appearance. Before they are defended by the leaf which encloses them; and when they

appear, most probably, the husk soon becomes so hard that the insect cannot pierce it to deposit her eggs upon the kernel. We have, then only to ascertain the time, as exactly as we can, in which the injury is done, and have our winter wheat too forward, and spring wheat not forward enough, for the operations of the insect, and the damage is avoided. At present sow your winter wheat as early as you can, and sow your spring wheat as late as you can and give it time to ripen.

Farmers, and all who find either pleasure or profit in any thing made from wheat would be greatly indebted to any entomologist who should make us better acquainted with the character and habits of this destructive insect.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

ROAD MAKING.

"LET roads be laid out straight, because it saves travel, saves labor, and when labor is performed on them it is not lost; for people in this country at least, do not desire to have the location of straight roads altered: but to straighten crooked ones: Let them be opened of good width, and dig up, instead of cutting down trees, which stand within the bounds of it, because it is less labor to remove a tree in this way than to remove a stump. Let Supervisors endeavor to make what they do permanent by throwing up, giving them a regular grade, and where necessary, opening ditches to carry off the water, in low marshy grounds, instead of logs or rails, convey gravel and raise it to the proper grade. By adopting these rules, time, labor, expense, and litigation are saved, you will increase travel, business, and enterprise of every description."

FIRE PROOF CEMENT.

THE French cement for the roofs of houses, to preserve the wood and protect it from fire, is made in the following manner:—

Take as much lime as is usual in making a potful of white wash, and let it be mixed in a pail full of water; in this put two and a half pounds of brown sugar and three pounds of fine salt; mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lampblack, yellow ochre, or other coloring commodity, may be introduced to change the color of the cement, to please the fancy of those who use it. It has been used with great success, and been recommended particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles. So cheap and valuable a precaution against the destructive element ought not to pass untried. Those who wish to be better satisfied of its utility can easily make the experiment by using it on a small temporary building—or it may be tried on shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

TREES.

If you have not already done so, strip the dry bark from your fruit trees immediately, to promote their growth whilst the sap is running up, and thus greatly increase their product; the old neglected orchards, with attention in this way, a little manure, &c. would produce double. White-wash your apple trees—wash the more favorite fruit trees with soap suds—it will save them from attacks by worms, &c. Put cinders, bones and stones, about the roots of pear trees, by which they will be saved from blight, and greatly increased in growth.

Time would be well spent in a more general

culture of the Currant and Gooseberry. A little labor, manure and attention, by farmers and gardeners, or even by female hands, would produce an abundance of these delicious fruits in every part of our country, which in their different varieties would continue a luxury for many weeks. The Gooseberry, especially, would sell in our market towns at a great profit.

PEDESTRIANISM.

SKIPPER, the pedestrian, has been matched to perform the astonishing feat of walking 720 miles in twelve days; being at the rate of 60 miles for each day, for ten sovereigns. The route chosen by Skipper is a fifteen mile space from the King's Arm, Manchester, through Bury, to his own house the sign of the pedestrian, in Deansgate, Bolton.

He will commence on Monday, the 13th of May, and walk 60 miles per day for 12 successive days (except Sunday) until the feat is accomplished. He goes into training early in April. Skipper is the same person that walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, a few years ago. He is forty nine years of age, stands five feet ten inches high, and has been in the army fifteen years.—*English Paper.*

PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN.

Never let a child be punished for an action which he does not know to be a fault. Never let the punishment be calculated to degrade him in the view of others, for it will then infallibly harden his heart. Never let a child be punished till he has offended in the same way the third time.—Never punish him without being sure he has committed the fault in question. And let the punishment you intend to inflict be well considered, and when the proper occasion comes rigorously inflicted.

AN ANECDOTE.

When the Caliph Omar, A. D. 640, sat upon the fate of 700,000 volumes, denominated the "Alexandrian Library," he pronounced judgment in the following manner: "If," said the sage Mahometan, "the contents of these books are in conformity with the Koran, there is no need of them, for the Koran contains all we should know; if, however they are opposed to the holy book, then they should be instantly destroyed, to prevent the pernicious effects of their impious doctrines."

THE town of Portsmouth, N. H. has appropriated \$6500 to purchase a farm on which to erect an Almshouse, and \$12,000 to defray the expense of erecting the necessary buildings. The appropriation for the support of the poor in 1833 is \$4200.

MUSTARD.

WHY buy this, when you can grow it in your garden? The stuff you buy is half drugs and is injurious to health. A yard square of ground sown with common Mustard, the crop of which you would grind for use, in a little mustard-mill, as you wanted it, would save you some money, and probably save your life. Your mustard would look brown instead of yellow; but the former color is as good as the latter: and, as to the taste, the real mustard has certainly a much better than that of the drugs and flour which go under the name of mustard. Let any one try it, and I am sure he will never use the drugs again. The drugs if you take them freely, leave a burning at the pit of your stomach, which the real mustard does not.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK FOR MAY.

Wash for Fruit Trees. Although we have heretofore published the following, we again insert it for the benefit of young farmers and recent subscribers. It was recommended by Mr. Benjamin Wheeler, of Framingham, Mass. and first published, we believe, in the *New England Farmer*, vol. iv. page 248.

"Dissolve 2 pounds of potash of the first quality, in 7 quarts of water for the bodies of the trees. If the limbs are covered with moss or lice, I take a painter's brush, and apply the solution to the moss, &c. with care not to touch the leaves or buds. It may be done at any time of the year when we are most at leisure. Once in two to four years is generally sufficient. I have no general rule, however, but wash them as often as they appear to need it—which is always when the bark is not smooth."

Mr. Wheeler observes that "No person need be afraid of this application's injuring fruit trees; but it may be applied with the utmost confidence. I have used it for nearly twenty years with great effect. I have recommended it to a great many gentlemen, but only a few have used it. Those who have tried it, are much pleased with its operation. The reason that it has not been more generally used is that it has been fashionable to daub the trees with lime, clay, manure and other compositions, which take two or three years to wash off before the tree will look natural. When this solution of potash is applied it has the desired effect immediately. It kills the moss and lice at once; and the first rain that comes washes the bark perfectly smooth; and gives it a fair, natural, healthy color."

It is said that this application was introduced by the late Governor Brooks, in Medford, Mass. the summer before his decease, who believed that it not only accelerated the growth of the trees, but was an *effectual preservative against the borer*. It was applied by that gentleman once every year, either the latter part of May, or the beginning of June. The opinion that the above described wash, is a remedy against the borer is corroborated by Messrs. Winships, proprietors of an extensive nursery, &c. at Brighton. In a letter to the Editor of N. E. F. they observe; "Five years ago, (preceding 1830) we were exceedingly troubled, having, at the same time several thousand trees infested with borers. We applied the wash as recommended by B. WHEELER, Esq. of Framingham, and have continued it ever since, the first week in June in pleasant weather on from five to ten thousand trees, annually. The admirable effect has been astonishing; not only effectually preventing the destructive effects of the borer, but killing immediately the moss, and destroying those other insects usually found impeding the good

health of the tree, also resuscitating and invigorating every kind of tree we have applied it to. We would recommend as a general wash, one pound of potash to six pints of water. And for promptness of execution the mariner's long handled tar brush, which may be had at the Agricultural Warehouse North Market Street, or the common paint brush will answer. Every other year will answer as a remedy against the borer, although the horticulturist will find himself richly rewarded by a more frequent application."

Remedy against Mildew in Grapes. The following was communicated by Mr. Samuel R. Johnson of Charlestown, Mass. to Mr. William Prince, proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic Garden, L. Island; and has been used and recommended by the last mentioned gentleman, as well as many in this vicinity.

"Take a pint and a half of sulphur, and a lump of the best unslacked lime of the size of the fist, put these in a vessel of about seven gallons measurement; let the sulphur be thrown in first, and the lime over it, then pour in a pail of boiling water, stir it well, and let it stand half an hour, then fill the vessel with cold water, and after stirring well again, allow the whole to settle—after it has become settled dip out the clear liquid into a barrel, and fill the barrel with cold water, and it is then fit for use. You next proceed with a syringe, holding about a pint and a half, and throw the liquid with it on the vines in every direction, so as to completely cover foliage, fruit and wood—this should be particularly done when the fruit is just forming, and about one-third the size of a pea, and may be continued twice or thrice a week, for two or three weeks,—the whole process for one or two hundred grape vines need not exceed half an hour."

"In order to fully test the above, the process has been pursued in some cases with only half of a vine, and omitted towards the other half; the result was perfect fruit on one, where absolute failure attended the other. Some persons use sulphur in a dry state, which is thrown on with a bellows suitable for the purpose, but the liquid preparation is far superior, and I think will prove that we are complete masters of the mildew."

Poison by Ivy. The poison of ivy is said to be of an acid nature, and alkalies are recommended as remedies for it. Lime water, lye obtained from wood ashes, or weak solutions of potash or pearlash, will therefore be good applications for poison by ivy. It has also been recommended to hold the part affected, as near the fire as can be well endured for twenty or thirty minutes. This remedy, however, should be applied during the first twenty-four hours after the poison has begun to operate. Soft soap and cold water is likewise said to be a good application.

Poison by Dogwood. The poison of dogwood, (*piscidia*) is said to be of an alkaline nature, and of

course its best remedy would seem to be something acid. A strong solution of copperas water has been recommended by several writers in the *New England Farmer*, as a wash for the parts affected by the poison of dogwood. The efficacy of this remedy we have lately been assured of by a medical friend, in whom we have the highest confidence. Another physician asserts that a decoction of hemlock bark will cure the poison of dogwood. Likewise, he affirms that bathing the part affected with new rum, is an efficacious remedy against this poison.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

EVERY friend of man, every well-wisher to the paramount interests of society, must view with approbation, the efforts of the present Editor of the *New England Galaxy*, to bring to light and to merited chastisement the gamblers, swindlers, cockfighters, and other adepts in the arts of iniquity, who infest the good city of Boston. Yet some deride, some censure, and some "damn with faint praise" the patriotic and perilous efforts of Mr. SNELLING to ferret out and hunt down the worse than wild beasts, who disgrace the form and garb of humanity.

If the city were plagued with gangs of ruffians, who made it their vocation to undermine our streets with pit falls, beset our paths with man traps, and to annoy mankind with other cunning devices, for deceiving, depraving, and robbing the wayward and unwary, should we not applaud the man, who, at the risk of life, would bring to light the deeds and their doers, the "devilish engineering" and satanic engines? Why then withhold support and approbation from an Editor of a paper, who at the imminent peril of life and limbs performs services of equal importance? A powerful pen, and an unbiased press, under the direction of a man of principle, are very efficient means of reformation, and may warn the heedless and punish the perverse in cases without the pale of legal sanctions, and beyond the reach of the sword of the magistrate.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Lotteries. It should seem from sundry paragraphs in divers papers that the State of New York, and the State of Maine, are determined to put an end to lottery-gambling.

Great Fire at N. York. Four blocks or squares of buildings containing from 130 to 150 houses have been recently destroyed by fire at New York. The fire originated about 11 o'clock at night in some stables at the corner of Hudson and Bank streets. Loss about \$150,000. The Daily Advertiser says "Language can scarcely describe the scene of consternation at this moment—hundreds of families who had removed their furniture to places supposed by them to be secure, were now seen flying in all directions before the fury of the all-absorbing element: in many instances, furniture, after being removed, was destroyed by the fire. Through the dense cloud of smoke and burning embers, children half naked were to be seen running to and fro, crying for their parents, and parents in despair shrieking the name of their children."

It is proposed, we hear, to call the asylum for the blind, Perkins Asylum, this would be highly appropriate. The asylum for the insane at Charlestown is called the *McLean* asy-

lum, on account of the liberal donation to that institution, by John McLean, Esq. late of Boston.

Hon. Thomas H. Perkins of Boston, has presented to the New England Institution for the education of the Blind, his mansion in Pearl street, valued at \$30,000, as an asylum, on condition that \$50,000 be raised for its support, before the end of May. Toward it the 50,000, Jonathan Phillips has given 10,000, Peter C. Brooks 5000, and Mr. Cushing 5000. This is benevolence worth talking about.

GREAT SALE OF WOOL.

On Thursday the 23rd inst. at 1 o'clock, at Quincy Hall, 600 bales of American Blooded Wool, comprising the various grades from quarter to full blooded Merino.

100 bales	"	Saxony	do.
30	"	superior Foreign	do.
30	"	No. 2, pulled Laines	do.
100	"	No. 1, "	do.
100	"	superfine	do.
50	"	Spanish Sheep	do.
50	"	" Laines	do.
75	"	Smyrna	do.
100	"	Buenos Ayres	do.
75	"	Russian	do.
20	"	Goats Hair	do.

Catalogues will be ready and the wool may be examined the day before the sale. As the above includes nearly all the wool in New England, which can come to market previous to the next clip, and as the sale will be positive, it will afford a desirable opportunity for manufacturers to supply themselves.

May 8 COOLIDGE & HASKELL, Auctioneers.

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE SPORTSMAN.

THE Subscriber informs the public that the above named horse will stand at his stable the ensuing season—terms \$30 the season, which may be settled for \$15 on or before the first of September next. Insurance as may be agreed between the parties. The stock of this horse are unusually promising and will not suffer (to say the least) by comparison with the get of any horse that has stood in this section for many years, and he is therefore recommended to the public with confidence by their obedient servant,
S. JACQUES.

10 Hills Stock Farm, Charlestown, 2½ miles from Boston.
Reference is made to Thomas Williams, Esq. of Chelsea, who has colts of Sportsman's get.

ABERDEEN OATS.

JUST Received at Geo. C. Barrett's Seed Store a small quantity of large Aberdeen Oats, imported from Aberdeen, in Scotland, a famous oat district.
Being the most extraordinary article of the kind, farmers and others are invited to call and examine. m 3

NOTICE.

The fast trotting colt Hauweell out of the Virginia mare by Barefoot will be shown May 9, in State Street, Boston. Gentlemen please to examine him closely as his equal is seldom to be seen.
J. PARKINSON.
m 8 Brighton.

GRAPE VINES.

The subscriber has for sale a few superior Isabella Vines, that have been laid by the beds for a few years, and can be planted out with perfect safety any time within ten days. Apply at 71-2, Congress Street.
ZEB. COOK, JR.
m 8

BUTTER SALT.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Pembroke Butter Salt, an article much approved of, and will constantly be kept for sale as above at the manufacturers price.
m 8

STUD HORSE NUMIDIAN.

The full blooded Arabian Horse Numidian will stand for mares the ensuing season at the Tea Hill Stock Farm, on the Medford turnpike, 2½ miles from Boston, at twenty dollars the season, or twenty-five dollars to insure with foal.

The history of Numidian is this—In the winter of 1823-4, the Dev of Algiers was at war with the Cabolls, a tribe of Numidian Arabs. The Aga, (or General) Ebnica, who commanded the Dev's Janissaries (or troops) returned to Algiers in the spring of 1824, having conquered the Arabs and brought with him as booty a number of their best horses, of which Numidian was one, a four year old colt at the time. He was obtained by the Aga by Mr. Shaler, then Consul in Algiers. He arrived in this country in December, 1825.

He is said to be a sure foot getter and the colts are considered very valuable. They are five years old and under. Since 1827 he has stood for mares at Mount Holly, Burlington co. N. J.

The Arabian horses from the Barbary coast are often called barbs.

Gentlemen who may wish to know more particularly about him are requested to inquire of the subscriber at the Tea Hills Stock Farm.
SAMUEL JACQUES.
m 1

WANTED

A GOOD Experienced Gardener, apply at this office.

31 m 1

HARDWARE.

100 dozen Ames Backstrap Shovels.
20 do. do. Large Shovels, from No. 4 to 12.
30 do. do. Cast Steel Polished Shovels.
30 do. do. Plympton Hoes.
50 do. do. Sieton do.
50 do. do. Pales Cast Steel Goose-necked Hoes.
Also, various other kinds of Hoes.
100 dozen Moore Forks, comprising an assortment of various makers and qualities.
150 dozen Farwell's Scythes.
150 do. Whipple & Hales half set Scythes, together with every description of HARDWARE GOODS, for sale by LANE & READ, at No. 6, Market Square, near Faneuil Hall. m 13

PAINT OIL.

The subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "prepared Paint Oil," which they offer for sale (with some further improvements, adapting it for use in cold weather as well as warm) with renewed assurance of its merit, having stood through the last summer and winter without change, and almost without a diminution of gloss. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper, will actually cover a quarter more surface than Linsed Oil, as has been repeatedly proved, and confirmed by statements of many painters. Upwards of fifty buildings in this city and vicinity, can be referred to painted last year with this Oil, and most of them (where painted with two coats) still retain their gloss, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The prepared Oil, is found to answer a good purpose to mix with Linsed Oil, giving it strength, and durability with a more permanent gloss. It is found also to paint a very clear white; being light colored, it does not give any coloring or yellow tinge to the lead in mixing. Oil factory, head of Foster's wharf.
D. W. B. The above Oil, and all other Oils, sold from the Oil Factory, which shall not prove as represented, can be returned, and the cartage will be paid. 3t m 27

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

THIS day received at Geo. C. Barrett's Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston, a good supply of Slips of the Carolina Potato, in good order, and of superior quality. Printed directions for their culture and management furnished gratis. ap 17

100 SAXONY AND MERINO EWES AND TWO BUCKS.

TO put out on lease for one or more years, one hundred toll blooded Saxony and Merino Ewes, and two full blood Bucks, in flocks of fifty Ewes and one Buck. Fifty of the Ewes have sucking lambs of last winter and this spring, the other Ewes yet to yearn, or only yearlings and not expected to bring lambs this season, the Bucks to be leased to different persons, and if they live at some distance from each other it will be preferable—in shape, size, fineness and evenness of fleece they are superior sheep—are now and have always been healthy and in good condition—the lessee to receive for uniform care, attention, and maintaining them, a part of the wool shorn yearly, and a part of the progeny as may be agreed. Settlement to be made yearly. For terms and particulars inquire of the Printer of this paper previous to first of May next, and it is requested that no person will make application who does not believe that to succeed with sheep, care and attention is absolutely necessary, and will act up to his belief, and to the letter and spirit of any contract he may make. ap 10

RUSSIA MATS.

500 dozen large sized Russia Mats.
300 do. small do. do. do.
For Sale by D. F. FAULKNER, No. 15 Central Street.
m 20

A FINE NEW SQUASH.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51, & 52, North Market Street.

A few seeds of the Early Lemon Squash, from the western part of this State, which is considered one of the finest varieties of summer Squash cultivated, being a week earlier than the Scollup or Warded Squashes, and of much superior flavor, dried, and somewhat resembling the Canada Squash in taste; producing abundantly till killed by frost. Price 12½ cents per paper. May 1

FLOWER SEEDS.

200 VARIETIES of very handsome annual, biennial and perennial FLOWER SEEDS, in packages of 20 varieties each. For sale at the New England Seed Store. Price \$1 per package. 64 cts. per paper. m 13

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

FOR SALE at the New England Farmer office, fine plants of the celebrated Morus Multicaulis, by the hundred, dozen, or single plant; these will be well packed for any part of the country or any country. 1t m 27

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

Boston and other glass suitable for Green Houses, of any size or quantity, may be had of
LORING & KUPPER,
No. 10, Merchants Row.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	2 50	3 00
" " " " " " "	"	2 50	3 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 40	1 50
BEEF, mutton,	barrel	11 50	12 00
" " " " " " "	"	6 75	7 00
" " " " " " "	"	8 50	8 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	10	12
" " " " " " "	"	6	6
" " " " " " "	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	38	43
" " " " " " "	"	35	43
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 25	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	5 25	5 30
" " " " " " "	"	5 30	5 37
" " " " " " "	"	5 30	5 37
" " " " " " "	"	5 62	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	77	79
" " " " " " "	"	73	75
" " " " " " "	"	25	30
" " " " " " "	"	64	70
" " " " " " "	"	15	22
HAY,	ton	12 00	14 00
HONEY,	gallon	40	50
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	30	32
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9	10
" " " " " " "	"	9	9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	18	20
" " " " " " "	"	24	25
" " " " " " "	"	16	19
" " " " " " "	"	20	22
" " " " " " "	"	24	26
" " " " " " "	"	23	25
LIME,	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton	3 25	3 75
POTATO, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	30	30
POKE, Maine, inspire, extra clear,	barrel	13 00	19 00
" " " " " " "	"	13 00	13 50
" " " " " " "	"	none	none
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
" " " " " " "	"	1 25	1 37
" " " " " " "	"	14	15
" " " " " " "	"	14	15
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	60	65
" " " " " " "	"	65	75
" " " " " " "	"	50	55
" " " " " " "	"	48	50
" " " " " " "	"	42	45
" " " " " " "	"	40	42
" " " " " " "	"	60	62
" " " " " " "	"	52	55
" " " " " " "	"	37	40
" " " " " " "	"	26	30
" " " " " " "	"	45	50

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	5½	10
" " " " " " "	"	9	9½
POKE, whole hogs,	"	7	8
POULTRY,	"	15	20
BUTTER, ke and tub,	"	19	22
" " " " " " "	"	13	14
EGGS,	dozen	18	14
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 6, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 231 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unsold last week,) 14 pairs Working Oxen, and 12 Cows and Calves.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Sales were quick, and prices advanced probably more than they were reduced last week. We noticed a remarkably fine yoke driven by Mr. Clapp of Northampton, and fed by Mr. H. Perry, weighing about 3600 lbs., purchased for \$3 & J. Hildreth, for \$200; also several very fine, taken for something more than \$7.00. We quote extra at \$6.75 & 3 good at \$6.25 & 6.50; thin at \$5.25 & a 6.

Working Oxen.—Sales were effected at \$60, \$62, \$67.50, \$70, \$76, and \$83.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at 13, 20, 23, 26, 23, and \$31.

Swine.—About 175 were sold for so much the lot—about 40 were retailed at 6c. for Sows and 7 for Barrows.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

FOR SALE 5000 Large White Mulberry Trees, inquire at this Office. 1t m 27

MISCELLANY.

STANZAS.

Written for the *Amaranth*.

Yes, all shall fade and all shall die,
Shall wither in a transient hour,
And hearts, and heads now too ring high,
Shall soon be like the stricken flower.

The gay the glittering coronet
Shall tarnish on the royal head;
The chieftain shall his arms forget;
And all shall seek earth's gloomy bed.

In common mass the rich and poor
Shall silent mingle, dust with dust;
Proud tyrants sceptres wield no more,
But low as others lie they must.

And earth, of every thing bereft,
Shall be one wide vast sepulchre,
And none of all her hosts be left,
To tell what man hath done with her.

Yet on the darkness shall a star
Arise to light the silent tomb,
And spread its radiant beams afar,
Dispersing all the gathering gloom.

And brighter still shall blaze the light,
Like beacons on a stormy sea,
And every glow as pure and bright,
The star of Immortality.

E. W. H. E.

Brookport, N. Y. 1833.

FISHING CATS.

MANY instances have been recorded of cats catching fish.—Mr. Moody, of Jesmond, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, had a cat in 1829, which had been in his possession for some years, that caught fish with great assiduity and frequently brought them home alive! Besides minnows and eels, she occasionally carried home pilchards, one of which six inches long, was found in her possession in August 1827. She also contrived to teach a neighbor's cat to fish; and the two have been seen together watching by the Usis for fish.—At other times they have been seen at opposite sides of the river, not far from each other, on the look out for their prey.

The following still more extraordinary circumstance of a cat fishing in the sea appeared in the *Plymouth Journal*, June, 1828:—

There is now at the battery on the Devil's Point, a cat, which is an expert catcher of the finny tribe, being in the constant habit of diving into the sea, and bringing up the fish alive in her mouth, and depositing them in the guard room, for the use of the soldiers. She is now seven years old, and has long been a useful enterer. It is supposed that her pursuit of the water-rats first taught her to venture into the water, to which it is well known puss has a natural aversion. She is as fond of water as a Newfoundland dog, and takes her regular peregrinations along the rocks at its edge, looking out for her prey, ready to dive at a moment's notice.

DYSENTERY.

A WRITER in the *Daily Advertiser* says:—"It is not so generally known or recollected as it should be, that boiled milk, thickened with a little wheat flour is an almost certain cure, in all common cases, for the dysentery. It may be taken with safety in any state of the disease, and repeated until a cure is effected. The writer has had a pretty numerous family for more than fifteen years, and recommends this simple convenient remedy, from known and long-trying experience."

ECONOMIC LIGHTING.

At the Tulloch Bleachfield, a young man, named A. Reed, has constructed an apparatus, by means of which he is able to procure from the wood, which they are in the practice of burning, in order to obtain acetic acid, gas sufficient to light the whole premises. By this ingenious device a most important saving is effected, since no more wood is necessary for both the gas and the acid, than was formerly used for the acid alone.—*London Mechan. Mag. J.*

FISH.

MR. CARTER being invited to dine, together with several other ministers, at the house of a respectable magistrate at Ipswich, a very vain person who sat at table boasted that he would dispute with any gentleman present upon any question that should be proposed, either in divinity or philosophy. A profound silence ensued, till Mr. Carter addressed him in these words: "I will go no further than my trencher to puzzle you. Here is a sole; now tell me the reason why this fish, which hath always lived in salt water, should come out fresh?" As the bold challenger did not so much as attempt any answer, the scorn and laughter of the company were presently turned on him.

SINGULAR DISCOVERIES IN POMPEII.

This ancient town, overwhelmed by an eruption from Vesuvius in the year 79, after having furnished employment to the antiquarians for a long number of years, is found to contain other curiosities until now unexplored. A mineral spring, having the character of the Seidlitz water, has been discovered by Col. Robinson, in boring for wells, and the locality of the port and harbor is now ascertained by the number of masts found in a particular place. The hulls will undoubtedly be got out; and if so, we shall have new light upon naval architecture.

Sad effects of protecting Manufactures.—A merchant left at our office last week, for the inspection of the curious, a piece of India Cotton, as a specimen of what was sold at auction in 1813, at 35 cents a yard by the bale. It would not now bring ten cents a yard.—*Boston Courier.*

A FLOCK of Swans, about twenty in number, were observed in the early part of last month, majestically floating in the atmosphere at Connewago township, Crawford county, Penn. So dense was the fog that these beautiful strangers in vain exerted themselves to discover their course. Exhausted by wearisome wandering and uncertainty, they descended to the fields, where their beauty soon attracted admirers and owners; and now, with the most degrading docility, associate and banquet with the vulgar geese in the barn-yard—but this humiliating contentment is a matter of sheer necessity. We would not be surprised if these aerial emigrants, when thus entrapped, were on their passage to Fairmount, there to share with their lovely relatives the beauty of that surpassing scenery, and the admiration of its delighted visitors.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

Two honest Hibernians conversing upon the subject of working evenings, one of them exclaimed, 'bad luck to men who first invented working by the dirty light of a lamp when the blessed light of heaven is enough for any man?' 'Musha bad luck,' rejoined the other, 'to the dirty soul of him who first invented working at all, at all!'

"The difference, indeed, between the movements of the mind with and without exercise, is as great as between the movements of a clock clogged and groaning with friction and dirt, and one newly oiled and cleaned, with every pivot wheel, pin, in place."—*Prof. H. Hitchcock.*

YELLOW LOCUST.

THIS day received at the New England Seed Store, 50½ North Market Street, from Covington, 100 pounds of Seed of the genuine Yellow Locust (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*)—all raised the past year in the State of Indiana, where the beauty and superiority of these trees have attracted general attention. May 1

SEED TEA WHEAT.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of Spring Wheat, for sale at the Seed Store No. 61, North Market Street, raised in the vicinity of Lake Erie.

One kernel of this Wheat was found in a chest of Tea, at St. John, N. B. in 1832, from which this variety was raised. (See N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, page 163, and vol. x, page 165.) Persons in want of it will please apply soon.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable country seat and farm formerly owned by E. H. Derby and J. C. Grosvenor, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Fiske, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a genteel family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 3000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Danvers, March 27, 1833.

GENCINE MORUS MULTICAULIS, or CHINESE MULBERRY.

MRS. PARMENTER, of the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, L. I., offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, and other Fruit Trees. Grape Vines. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Greenhouse and Herbarium Plants at moderate prices.

Also the Genuine Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity not exceeding ten thousand can be furnished at reasonable prices.

Orders may be sent by mail directed to Mrs. P. or left at Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street Boston.

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M20

LEAD.

SHEET LEAD, of all dimensions; Pig Lead; Lead Pipe of all sizes; Copper and Cast Iron Pumps, constantly for sale by ALBERT FEARING & CO. No. 1, City Wharf. Boston, March 13, 1833. if

FOR SALE.

At the Agricultural Warehouse, milk strainers, likewise few stone milk pans, a very superior article.

a10

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1833.

NO. 44.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

FLOURISHING ROSE BUSH.

MR. EDITOR,—In the month of October last I took up and set in a common flower-box a Monthly Rose, which had, during the season, been planted in a garden. It was in a feeble state, possessing in all not more than a foot of wood, with fewer roots than are requisite to sustain in vigor even that quantity. The leaves and some of the tender wood had been destroyed by frost. The box at top is about 9 inches square, and tapers in the usual way towards the bottom. This box with the rose in it, I placed near the window in our sitting room, where I usually shave. And from that time to the present I have watered it by turning the water I used for shaving upon it. This of course, has always been warm, frequently quite hot; and in a few instances near boiling. I have turned the water sometimes upon the earth and sometimes upon the plant, with the design of making a full and long experiment of the effect of hot water upon vegetation. The result I will now state:—

Various branches, strong and healthy have been thrown out so that the bush is now something more than 20 inches high, and 17 in diameter, exhibiting a dense body of fresh and green foliage. About a month or five weeks since, some of the buds, which had before exhibited themselves began to open, and from that time there have been usually as many upon the bush as any one with good taste could desire; and the prospect for the future is as favourable as the past has been. I counted this morning about thirty buds, in a good degree of forwardness, and there are evident preparations for an increasing number soon. We all agree, too, that in fullness and fragrance there has been a great improvement. And on this subject we ought to be able to judge, for the bush itself is the offspring of one nearly twenty years of age, and for special reasons, one of great interest to us. There is now a flower open, which, though a little faded, would not greatly differ, if brought into comparison, from the tea rose, either in fullness or flavor.

It should be observed that this bush has not had the advantages of a steady heat of a green house, for no fire has been kept in the room during the night and on two or three occasions it was slightly injured by frost. The small quantity of soap contained in the water, no doubt may have been favorable to the growth and vigor of the plant. How much is to be attributed to the use of hot water I will not pretend to say. One principle, I think, may be considered as settled by it, which is that warm, and even hot water will not destroy some kinds of vegetation.

It may be useless to observe that the mud worm, and some other living things usually found in rich mould have survived and apparently flourished, notwithstanding the heat they must have occasionally endured.

AMATEUR.

To Boil Peas or Beans. That dry peas or beans may readily boil soft in hard water, throw a small quantity of sub-carbonate of soda into the vessel in which the dry seeds are put to boil.—*Bull. des Sc. Agri.*

For the New England Farmer.

THE following analysis of different sorts of salt were made at the request of the gentleman to whom this communication is addressed.

Rochester Laboratory, May 10, 1833.

E. FOSTER, Esq. Sir,—I have completed the analytical experiments on the specimens of manufactured salt which were sent me by your request, and I communicate the following as the results which were obtained by accurate methods.

Specimen numbered 1, for reference, was from New York, it was marked "Double Refined Table Salt," and obtained by the evaporation of the water of salt springs. It was fine grained and perfectly white.

100,000 parts are composed of:—dry and pure salt, chloride of Sodium, - - - - - 97,600 parts
Gypsum, or Sulphate of lime, - - - - - 354 "
Insoluble matter oxide of Iron, Carb. of Lime, - - - - - 40 "
Water mechanically retained, - - - - - 1,160 "
Residue of Magnesia and less, - - - - - 9 "

No 2. This specimen presented a fine grain with more of a glistening appearance than No. 1; in masses its white color was slightly tinged by yellow. It was manufactured at Pembroke, Maine, by boiling native Rock Salt in water the sample was a fine mass.

50,000 parts of this specimen afforded of dry and pure salt, or chloride of Sodium, - - - - - 49,325 parts
Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, - - - - - 1,424 "
Insoluble matter, oxide of Iron, carb. of Lime, - - - - - 10 "
Water retained by crystals, - - - - - 560 "
Residue of Iron and magnesia and less, - - - - - 9 "

No 3. This was a specimen of Ashton's Liverpool Fine Salt. Its grains were larger than those of either No. 1, or 2, and its color had the same light yellow shade as the Pembroke salt is produced in the same way from native Rock Salt.

100,000 parts gave of Chloride of Sodium, - - - - - 97,596 parts
Sulphate of lime, - - - - - 1,105 "
Water, - - - - - 300 "
Insoluble matter, - - - - - 92 "
Traces of Iron and less, - - - - - 7 "

The pan scale is not as was at first supposed a foreign substance; in the operations of making the solution of crude salt, I should expect a part of it would fill and form a mass like this on the bottoms of the boilers. It contains in 100,000 parts not artificially dried.

Salt, - - - - - 96,565 parts
Sulph. Lime, - - - - - 1,313 "
Insoluble, silica, magnesia and iron, dried at the ordinary atmospheric temperature, - - - - - 115 "

If treated in the same way as the crude salt it will dissolve except a small portion, a longer time being required, no considerable deposition ought to take place, nor any scale to attach itself to the boilers, so long as native salt of usual purity is used.

I cannot close this without expressing my surprise, at finding our table salt so free from contamination of any kind; the quantity of water is many per cent. less, than that existing in coarse salt and far less considerable than is usually supposed. Very delicate examinations were made with the view of deducting some of the active and less obvious constituents of saline waters, there were none found in either sample. Respectfully yours,

A. A. HAYES.

SINGULAR MONUMENT.

THE monument erected by count Schimmelmann, near Copenhagen, is called the weeping eye. That nobleman's grief for the death of his wife was so excessive, that he caused a monument to be erected over a spring, and made the water spout from the eye, as a continual flood of tears—a symbol of his excessive grief.

For the New England Farmer.

RECIPE FOR PRESERVING THE AMERICAN CITRON MELON.

PAKE the dark green from the outside, and scrape the soft from the inside of the melon—cut in different forms, and boil it in alum water until clear; throw it into spring water where it may remain two or three hours.—Change the water frequently.

To one lb. of fruit take one and a half lbs. of sugar, some take two lbs, make a syrup of half the quantity of sugar, and boil in it all the citron until done, when it will be transparent. At the expiration of two or three days take the jelly from it—add the remaining half of the sugar, and pour it on the citron, when it will be ready for use. Season with (green) ginger or lemons.

DR. J. EATON.

The gentleman, who gave us the above would add to our obligation, by some account of the origin culture and use of the American Citron Melon.—EDITOR.

From the Gleaner Farmer.

MOURAT'S TREATISE ON POULTRY, &c.

WITH abridgments and additions by the Editor of the New England Farmer, may be had for about 75 cts, and ought to be read by every person who keeps poultry. It is such a book as every house-keeper can afford to purchase, because he may save the price of it many times over, by learning better how to manage his hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, &c. The following extracts relate to the production and preservation of eggs:—

"High feeding shows itself not only in the size and flesh of the fowls, but in the size, weight, and substantial goodness of their eggs, which in those particulars, will prove far superior to eggs of fowls fed upon ordinary corn or waxy potatoes; two eggs of the former going farther in domestic use than three of the latter.

"The eggs of a hen in a poor condition, and ill-fed, were small, light, and the yolk unsubstantial. The same hen after good feeding, laid plenty of eggs of a larger size, and nearly double the weight.

"Eggs when packed for long keeping if laid upon the side, the yolk will adhere to the shell.—At any rate they ought not to be deposited upon their sides. A few years ago, the following successful experiment was made at Paris. A large number of eggs were placed in a vessel, in which was some water saturated with lime and a little salt. They were kept in that state several years, and being opened in the month of January, were found in excellent preservation without a single failure.

"For the following process for preserving eggs perfectly sound, a patent was granted to Mr. Jayne, of Yorkshire, in England.

"Put into a tub or vessel one bushel of quick-lime, thirty-two ounces of salt, eight ounces of cream or tartar, and mix the same together with as much water as will reduce the composition to that consistence that will cause an egg put into it to swim with its top just above the liquid; then put and keep the eggs therein, which will preserve them perfectly sound for the space of two years at least."

For the New England Farmer.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRIES.

MR. FESSENDEN, In the N. E. Farmer, of the 17 instant, I noticed the communication of N. D. soliciting information relative to a *locality* of this shrub. Several years ago, sometime in the fall of the year, while in the garden of a neighbor, I observed a small tree or shrub, which was new to me. On making inquiries respecting it, I was told that it was the Cranberry Tree. It was then bearing a fruit which very much resembled in taste, and appearance, the common cranberry, although rather smaller in size and contained a small stone instead of seeds. I was also told that it grew in great abundance in several parts of the town. I soon caused a number to be transplanted to my own garden, where they are now growing. These have for several years blossomed but as yet none of the fruit has become matured. I am told, by the person who brought them to me, that they are yet abundant in the neighborhood and your correspondent can be informed of the locality, &c. on application to almost any person in this town.

C. WHITMAN.

Waterford, Maine, April 29, 1833.

For the New England Farmer.

SIR, A correspondent in the N. E. Farmer, of the 17th of April, inquires for the "High Bushed Cranberry." Please to inform him through your paper, or otherwise, that it grows in this vicinity, but whether it can be procured in any considerable quantity, I am not certain. I have two or three of the bushes in my garden for ornament; not knowing of any medical qualities it may have as mentioned by your correspondent. It bears beautiful red berries, in clusters, which hang on into winter, and when ripe have an agreeable, acid taste. It is in every respect a clean handsome shrub, and should have a place among the cultivated ornamental trees of our country.

Apple Trees here are now in full bloom on the banks of Conn. river, Lat. 42 degrees 23 minutes, there is a prospect of an unusual supply of fruit.

The season has been uncommonly dry, having had no rain for several weeks till yesterday and day before, when we had plentiful showers; this has changed the face of nature; our grass and grain fields before were suffering severely from drought.

Indian corn is not much up, and planting is not yet finished. To prevent the depredation of crows and other birds on corn, is pretty extensively used here, and perhaps in other parts of the country: this is the only certain preventative, among the many I have tried or known. The manner of using it is, to mix as much tar with the seed as will give every kernel a thin coating, then stir in as much gypsum or ashes as will adhere to it; this will separate the kernels and prevent their sticking to the fingers in planting. Shad have not been taken here yet, though they are always in our waters when apple trees are in blossom, if the river is of suitable height; this rule probably holds good in all streams running to the south; requested by this delicious fish. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN WILSON.

Deerfield, Mass. May 9 1833.

BRITAIN COOPER, Esq. the Treasurer of the Girard Trust, in a letter addressed on the 1st inst. to the Philadelphia City Councils, acknowledged the receipt of two millions of Dollars, from the Trustees of Girard Bank, to be appropriated to the erection of the new Girard College.

For the New England Farmer.

SOWS DESTROYING THEIR PIGS.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I have noticed recently an extensive investigation into the causes of, and remedy against, sows destroying their pigs. From my experience, and from a long standing custom in this vicinity, I am sanguine in the opinion that if sows are so placed as to be able to come to the ground a few days before pigging, no disappointment would ever happen in the loss of pigs. It is not convenient to let them ramble at large, a temporary pen upon ground is equally good.

A SUBSCRIBER.

KNITTING MACHINE.

NILES' Register contains an account of a recently invented Knitting machine. It is about one foot square, only weighs ten pounds, and costs but \$5. It is worked by turning a crank. One girl of 12 might tend three machines, if arranged to work together, each machine making from one to two pair of men's long woollen stockings per day.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held on Saturday, May 11th 1832,

The following letters from Dr. JAMES MEASE, of Philadelphia, and ALEXANDER WALSH, Esq. of New York, were read.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1833.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure to send you a few Beans direct from China. They may be useful by renewing the seed from the place in which the delicious vegetable is said to have originated.

I also send a corrected copy of my paper on the influence of the stock on the graft, and beg it may be used, in case the Society should ever publish a volume. With my best wishes, I am Gentlemen,

JAMES MEASE.

To the Presidents and a Member of the Hort. Soc. Boston.

Leansburgh, March 16th, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I regret business requiring immediate attention at New York, I hastily procured from my garden a small parcel apple cuttings as a friendly offering to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the quantity and variety would have been greater, if time and an unusual depth of snow had permitted their selection.

It will at all times afford me pleasure in uniting with the community in rendering tribute to the laudable exertions of your association.

With sentiments of great respect, I remain yours sincerely,

ALEX. WALSH.

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn.

Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

The bundle marked E. Devonshire Quondam, ripe last July.

" " " W. Hawthorn—August to January.

" " " P. Golden Harvey—Sept. to February.

" " " O. Ribstone Pippin.

" " " S. Dwarf Apple, on Paradise stock.

" " " I. Nottingham Wonder.

" " " N. Brabant.

" " " B. Bucks Codlin.

New York, March 26, 1833.

SIR,—In addition to what was put up for your society before leaving home, have the pleasure to add a small parcel of the Golden Leaf Tobacco, and some cuttings from the Columbia Gage, a seedling plum raised by Mr. Laurance, of Hudson,

N. Y. And also through Mr. Fleet, from Mr. Jacob Gaubler, Columbia, Penn.

Summer sweet Paradise, a seedling Apple; Zank, ditto, ditto; winter sweet Paradise ditto, ditto; Fallow water, ditto, ditto, Shank's seedling pear.

Yours very sincerely,

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn.

Ornithogalum, arabicum (very beautiful,) cactus speciosus, anemones, several varieties of geraniums, tulips, tea roses, purple rocket, from Mr. Mass, Charlestown Vineyard.

Per order, J. WINSHIP, Chairman.

Noted. That the thanks of this Society be given to Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, and Alexander Walsh, Esq. of New York, for their acceptable donations.

Adjourned to Saturday, May 18, 11 o'clock.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society will be held on Saturday May 18, by adjournment at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Hall of the Society.

Per order, R. L. ENMONS Sec'y.

For the New England Farmer.

Charlestown, (N. H.) May 9, 1833.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I saw in the Centinel of yesterday, a note from you, making inquiry concerning the "Bush Cranberry." The botanical name of the shrub is the Viburnum Oxyococcus, or Cranberry Viburnum, belonging to the same genus with the Guelder Rose or Snow-ball bush, which it very much resembles in general appearance. It is a native of several parts of New England, and grows in this vicinity. I for several years had a bush in my garden, but rooted it out a short time since on account of its unsightly appearance. Like those of the snow-ball its leaves are very much subject to the attack of insects, in consequence of which they roll and curl up to a great degree, giving the plant an appearance of deformity and want of thriftiness. The fruit is small, red and oval, much resembling externally a small cranberry a little flattened; in taste it also resembles the cranberry, with a mixture, however, of an astringent disagreeable flavor like that of the root of the Rhubarb. Its produce is small in quantity, and two large stoney seeds greatly diminish the amount of eatable matter in a berry. I am not aware of its possessing any valuable medical properties. I have many times eaten as much of the fruit as my palate would permit without disgust, and without perceiving any effect more than would be produced by the same quantity of any sour astringent fruit, or choke-cherry, haw thorn black currants and the like. To judge from its sensible properties it may possess somewhat such medicinal qualities as belong to the fruit last mentioned, perhaps in a little greater degree. It seems to me in no degree deserving of cultivation, and not worth the land it occupies. You will find the plant described in Bigelow's "Flora of New England" and various other works on American Botany. With much regard, yours truly,

SAMUEL WEBBER.

Hawks to frighten Birds.—A hawk confined in a cage and placed in the garden or field is found to be of more service to frighten away birds than other scare-crows, including a sleepy boy.

* From one of these Trees a fine Apple is sent.

USEFUL IMPROVEMENT.

A PATENT has been procured at Paris, a gold medal granted, and other honorary distinctions conferred, for the discovery and practice, on a large scale, of preparing from potatoes a fine flour or sago, equal to ground rice, and a *semolina* or paste, of which one pound is equal to one and a half pound of rice, one pound and three quarters of vermicelli, or, as it is asserted, to eight pounds raw potatoes. Large engagements have been made for the French marine, and for the military and general hospitals, where it is found serviceable as a nutritious aid with wheaten flour, for biscuits, pastry, soups, gruel and *pavada*.—Count de Chabrol states that 40,000 tons of potatoes are annually manufactured into flour, in a circle of eight leagues round Paris. The manner of preparation is not known. But Mr. M'Innes states in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, his method of preparing tapioca, which is presumed to be somewhat similar to the French mode. The potatoes are grated into water, and the mass is passed through different strainers and waters, until it is perfectly purified from the fibrous matter, and the starch becomes pure and clean. It is then exposed to dry, after which it is dried over a heat of the temperature of 150 degrees, and made into cakes fit for use. It is used in bread, puddings, &c., generally with a portion of wheaten flour.—See *Qr. Jour. Ag.* vol. II, p. 68.

From the Portland Advertiser.

SINCE we published the communication from the New England Farmer in reference to the HIGH BUSHED CRANBERRY, a gentleman has called at our office, and informed us that this bush grows in great abundance in some parts of Penobscot county, and that no inconsiderable quantity of it is to be found in Dover, the town in which he resides; and that he has used it more or less as a medicine for several years. It has proved a very effectual remedy in cases of spasmodic contractions, and is found to be excellent in all cases of weakness or general debility, when taken in strong decoctions of the bark, or as a syrup made of the decoction, which is preserved by adding brandy and loaf sugar in quantities sufficient for the purpose. Our informant states that he has made a great number of gallons of it during the past year, which has been used not only by himself, but by others, and that its good effect never failed to be realized. It has also proved beneficial to those who are troubled with dyspepsia. The gentleman alluded to left his name with us, so that if any one should wish to obtain the bark or syrup, it can be done on application to him. He is, we believe, actuated by no other motive than a desire to assist those who are afflicted with the ills that flesh is heir to.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

The Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society have awarded the following premiums for the cultivation of the White Mulberry.

Premiums on White Mulberry. For the year 1831, awarded 1833 to Philomont Rice of Charlemont, having over an acre set with 2000 pfts. to acre, \$20; Roswell Rice, do. one acre with 1500 do. \$15; Joseph Field, do. best 3-4 acre with 1000 plants, \$10; Eugene Field, do. 1-2 acre 750 do. \$6; Wm. Clark Jr. Northampton, 1-8 acre 300 do. \$4.

For the year 1832, premiums offered for the greatest number of white mulberry trees over 1

foot high on Sept. 1, awarded to Mason Shaw of Belchertown, having almost 115 trees, \$15; Charles Hooker of Northampton, \$10; George Dickinson of Deerfield, \$5. For the greatest length of white mulberry hedge set for division fence, to Charles Hooker of Northampton \$6; Theodore Lyman of Amherst \$4.

Per. order of executive committee,

D. STEERINS, Cor. Sec'y.

SALT.

THERE are many countries on the habitable globe where salt has never yet been found, and whose commercial facilities being extremely limited, the inhabitants can only occasionally indulge themselves with it as a luxury. This is particularly the case in the interior of Africa. "It would," says Mr. Parke in his Travels into the Interior of Africa, "appear strange to an European to see a child suck a piece of rock-salt as if it were sugar. This, however, I have frequently seen; although the poorer class of inhabitants are so very rarely indulged with this precious article, that to say a man eats salt with his provisions, is the same as saying he is a rich man. I have suffered great inconvenience myself from the scarcity of this article. The long use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt, that no words can sufficiently describe it."

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

SPEAKING of gymnastics as adopted in our college, the Newburyport Herald says; "It may occasionally re-invigorate muscles, which have been relaxed by indolence and sloth; but this it does at the expense sometimes of a broken neck or other convenient member, and at the expense too of much good time, which might be otherwise improved. The true Gymnastics are the Schools for Mental and Manual Labor. These unite in their perfection all that is promised, but can never be performed by well meaning teachers in their talk of Gymnastics, Calisthenics, and other Greek derivatives. Besides, labor, however humble should be made honorable, by being participated in from principle, by those who do not work from necessity."

COW TREE.

We know of no example of the power and fecundity of nature, stronger than that mentioned by Humboldt in his description of the Cow tree.—The fluid flows most freely at sunrise, and the blacks and natives assemble from all quarters with large bowls to receive the milk like a company of shepherds.

The Cow tree occurs most plentifully between Barbula and the lake of Marycabo. It grows on a rocky soil and its foliage is parched and leathery. On exposure to the air, this juice presents a yellowish cheesy substance. It is perfectly free from smell, and is devoid of acrimony.

Preserving Bees in Winter.—Mr. Etheridge, of Montrose, Penn. who keeps a considerable quantity of bees, buried seven hives in the ground last fall by placing them on the ground, covering them first with straw, and then burying them in the earth to the depth of about ten inches. About the first of this month he took them out, and found them to be in excellent condition. Some of the hives when buried were poorly provided with honey, and Mr. E. is of opinion that they could not have been preserved through the winter in the ordinary way.

REFINEMENT.

This is the age of improvement. You hear of a man's having been 'buried in the watery deep' instead of being simply drowned—of a house having been 'consumed by the all-devouring element,' in lieu of being burnt down.—This refinement of language is increasing upon the New York journalists. We have an instance before us.—A criminal who was sent to the Penitentiary, by the New York authorities, is represented as having been 'sent to the country seat of the corporation.'

A WARNING TO SMOKERS.

It said,—but for its correctness we do not touch,—that a vender of wooden ware, &c. stopped at a house in a neighboring town, last week, to obtain some refreshment for himself and horse; and having sufficiently satiated his longing appetite, he drew out his pipe, and with no unbecoming dignity, pulled away while he exhibited his Yankee notions to the eager multitude; but as all luck would have it, a spark from his pipe concealed itself in the rags he had received for his valuables. The cart was safely locked up, and he returned to the house. When he next observed it, 'twas all in flames, and only one wheel, which he succeeded in detaching from the carriage, was preserved. His pocket book, too, containing some \$30, which was snugly locked up, was likewise consumed.—*Yankee Laborer's Journal.*

LETTERS from Washington, state that Mr. Livingston will soon leave the State department for the Mission to France—that Mr. McLane is to be transferred to the department thus vacated, and that W. J. Duane of Philadelphia, is to preside over the Treasury. Another rumour is that Mr. Speaker Stevenson has been tendered the Mission to England.

We learn from Washington that President Jackson will leave that city on the first of June, on his tour to the East, and will proceed as far as Portland. He intends to be in Washington again previous to the 4th of July, not wishing to mingle in the bustle and parade which his presence would occasion on that day in one of our large cities.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

THE proprietor of the Arlington estate, near Washington, (G. W. P. Curtis) has published in the National Intelligencer a very good humoured advertisement addressed to "gentlemen sheep-stealers," advising and requesting them hereafter to steal only the male lambs, as, otherwise the flock now reduced from a large one to 46, may be entirely destroyed.

Early Cucumbers.—Cut from the garden of John T. Norton, Esq. in this city, on the 6th May inst., one brace of full grown cucumbers.—*Albany Argus.*

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT LOST.

THE steamer Guiandot, whilst ascending the Ohio last evening struck a snag a few miles above this city, and sunk almost immediately. No lives lost. She was the U. States mail packet from this place to Guiandot. We have heard no further particulars.—*Cincinnati Herald, April 30.*

Interesting to Editors. A case has been decided in New York Daily Sentinel against Lee, Powell & Co. wherein the principle was confirmed, that persons receiving a Newspaper, without ordering it to be discontinued, are liable in all costs for the payment of the same.

From the Genesee Farmer.
COMPOST.

Messrs. Editors,—To make a compost heap, select a soil beside the road or in a field, plough the length intended for the heap about ten feet wide—lay the sods and mould to the depth of twelve inches in the middle of the ploughed ground: in this lay a covering of barn-yard manure twelve inches thick; then if any weeds, such as thistles, burdocks, or any other green weeds are handy, put on a layer of four or six inches. On this put a covering an inch thick of leached ashes, then put on another layer of sods and mould, barn-yard manure, and weeds and ashes as before, and so on until the heap is raised five feet high. Then cover the whole with sods and mould. If very dry some water may be scattered over the layers, as it is made up.

In about five or six weeks it should be ploughed, turning the furrow outward until this is all thoroughly mixed, then with a scraper it should be put in a snug heap again. A new fermentation will take place, and all the materials be thoroughly impregnated with the fertilizing qualities of the manure. When wanted to be applied, let it be ploughed again, and with a scraper it may be readily moved up in heaps, spread and ploughed in. Thus five or six loads of good manure are made with one of leached ashes. The ashes attract much fertility from the atmosphere, dissolve the coarser materials of the heap, and if duly covered with mould little or none of its virtues will be carried off by the fermentation, but the fermentation will go on in the heap, and its virtue be absorbed by the sods and mould. If intended for a sandy soil a layer of clay may be laid over the ashes, if for a clay soil a layer of sand will be better. In this way our manures may be greatly increased with little trouble or expense.

Yours,
R. M. W.
Potter, 15th April, 1833.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.
[From our Correspondent.]

New York, Saturday, May 4.

HAPPENING to be this morning among those who attended the session of the American Lyceum, I heard one of the most interesting debates which ever have come under my notice, on the subject of the connection of MANUAL LABOR with education. A great mass of information was given by gentlemen from different seminaries in all parts of the country, and by others who have travelled in Europe—particularly Prof. Dewey, Mr. Brace (Principal of the Institution recently conducted by Miss Beecher) Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Wells (of the Boston Farm school,) and Mr. Weld, (General Agent of a highly respectable and useful association, called the "Society for the promoting Manual Labor in Literary Institutions") among whose leading officers are President Day, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Milnor, Mr. Jay, and others.

Mr. Frost, a Trustee of the Oneida Institute, perhaps the most successful experiment on this plan in the country, stated that that seminary commenced its operations only six years since, under numerous disadvantages. It now contains one hundred students which is the maximum number; and this is so far from satisfying the demands of the public, that five hundred applications for admittance have been rejected within about twelve months last past. The farm used by the students, who are required to labor three hours a day, contains fifteen acres. The proceeds of the labor thus

far have been about \$10,000, between 3 and 1,000 of which have been raised during the last year. The effects of this system on the mind, manners, morals, and especially the physical and intellectual capacity of the young men to endure study, and to profit by it, are spoken of in strong terms of admiration. This matter deserves the most serious consideration throughout the country. There are now about thirty institutions in which these principles are adopted; but they ought to be in universal and constant application.

Half of our literary, scientific and professional men are dragged out of life by insanity, dyspepsia, consumption, and numberless other diseases by neglect of seasonable and reasonable recreation, in the very prime of their days, while half the residue survive only to lament vainly the loss of those inestimable and indispensable means of usefulness and happiness both, which are prized only by those who possess them no longer. No doubt the Lyceum will take some efficient order for recommending this subject to public attention.

From the reports presented by gentlemen from N. Hampshire, I am disposed to give that State credit over all others for the efficiency of its system of primary education. It appears that \$90,000 are raised for this purpose, yearly, by tax, besides \$10,000 by a specific impost on banking institutions; and that the schools are attended, during the season of summer or winter, by at least one out of four—and some gentlemen believed by one out of 3 7-10 of the whole population.

The votes for Connecticut were unanimous in condemning the system of public appropriation for schools adopted in that State. The effect of it seems to be really a serious evil, for it prevents exertion and emulation on the part of the individual districts and towns. The conditions of the law, intended to obviate these effects, are themselves very generally overlooked or evaded. The interest of this fund I believe, is about \$76,000. Changes, it is said, will soon be made for the better in regard to its management.

FRESH GRAPES.

ABOUT the 1st of March, the Editor of the Long Island Farmer was presented with several clusters of Isabella Grapes of fine flavor and quality, which had been preserved perfectly fresh, and appeared as plump, and tasted as delicious as if just taken from the vines. They were preserved in the following manner:—when ripe they were carefully gathered in clusters, and the ends of the stems sealed with common sealing-wax, to prevent the escape of the vinous fluid through the fractured pores; they were then placed in a jar, gently bedded in saw dust which had been kiln dried, and the pot itself then covered and sealed.

From the Genesee Farmer.
CATERPILLARS.

Messrs. Editors,—A friend of mine (and a subscriber to the Farmer) wishes to inform the public of his method of destroying the Caterpillar on fruit trees. Wherever he discovers a nest of them, he, with a swab of tow on the end of a pole, applies brine to them: he says that it is certain death to all that the brine touches. If this is so, I should think a more expeditious way would be, to apply the brine to the worms through the medium of a common syringe, or "squirt gun;" I am inclined to think that the brine would be injurious to the

young fruit, if there should happen to be any on the trees.

My method of destroying the Caterpillar is to shoot them!! I examine my trees once in three or four days, (during the season of their depredations) early in the morning, while the worms are still in their nest, and, if I discover any, I put a light charge of powder only, into my gun, and blow away worms, nest and all. I do not use a lead, because it would be in danger of bruising the limbs of the tree.

W. H.

From the Genesee Farmer.

UNDER DRAINING

Is particularly beneficial in collecting the waters of springs, and those which settle upon a tenacious subsoil, and in conducting them to open drains, without their prejudicing the crops. Earths are deposited in strata, generally in an inclining position. Many of these which underlay the proper soil are tenacious or compact, and obstruct the free passage of water which settles upon them from the surface, or presses for vent from beneath. Many of the strata have been worn through by the passage of water, and caused depressions of surface, turned valleys, swales, swamps, &c. which in process of time have naturally acquired a new soil and were covered with vegetation. The waters falling upon the surface of the earth, settle through the porous soil until they reach an impervious stratum, then follow the inclination of this stratum, until forced, by the laws of hydrostatics, to the surface, where they saturate the soil, and render it cold, and uncongenial to cultivated crops. These waters often find their way to the surface upon the upper portions of extensive slopes, and extend their influence to their base, but are most frequently met with near the margin of swamps and in ravines. Hence drains through the centre of ravines and swamps are often found inadequate to render them dry and tillable. If a drain is cut above where those waters first appear, down to or into the impervious stratum, they are of course arrested in their passage to the surface, and produce no injury. Sometimes by boring through the compact stratum, water will flow through the aperture from below it in quantities, which might prove injurious to a lower level. These perforations should be made at right angles with the slope of the stratum. As no benefit, but an actual loss in labor and in land, results from having these drains open, they should invariably be covered, and hence are denominated under drains. Their site and extent can only be determined by observation of the ground; but their benefit is sure at every point where water runs through the soil.

Under drains are constructed in various ways. They should always be so deep that a plough may pass freely over them, without disturbing the materials of which they are made, and if practicable penetrate somewhat the compact stratum. They are less liable to get out of repair where there is a constant flow of water than where there is none. The most common way is to construct them of stone or of brush wood, though in Europe, tile, and sometimes sod, is used. Stone is preferable where it can be conveniently had. The sides of an under drain may be perpendicular, and the width only sufficient to work in with convenience. There should be twelve inches of stone in the bottom, if they are round and laid without order; though it is better, when the material will admit

of it, to lay them so as to have a sufficient aperture, with stones at the sides and top, for the water to pass freely. Brush, straw, or the inverted soil, may be thrown upon the stones, to prevent the earth from getting among the stones, and obstructing the free passage of the water. When brush is to be used, such as is three to six inches in diameter at the butt is to be preferred, and evergreens are better than deciduous kinds. They should be used when green, and while in foliage cut them in lengths somewhat longer than the depth of the drain; then begin at the upper end, and lay them in diagonally, the butts down, and the tops near the surface, taking care to adjust the larger sticks so that when they are pressed down the water will find a passage between them, and putting the spray on the top. One man stands upon the brush, treading it down as he progresses in placing it, while another, or a boy, passes it to him. When finished, the ditch is apparently full, but the weight of the earth, when thrown on, presses it into a small space. Another method is practised where the subsoil is hard. The main ditch is made somewhat broader, and a spit taken from the centre of the bottom, with a narrow tapering spade, so as to leave a shoulder at the bottom of the main ditch, of six inches or more upon each side, upon which sticks, cut to a proper length, are laid cross wise, and the brush placed horizontally upon those. Another method is to make the drain of three straight sticks of timber, two laid in the bottom of the ditch so far apart that the third shall serve as a cover to the space between them.

As to the utility of under draining I can speak from observation and experience. That excellent farmer, H. W. Delavan, whose improvements at Ballston, afford an example of good husbandry, has given it an efficient trial, both on wet slopes and level surface. His materials are stone, with which his lands abound. And he has happily contrived to supply watering troughs for his cattle, upon the lower sides of his fields, with the water which flows in these drains. Such has been their ameliorating influence upon the soil, that, under judicious management, his crops, in the fields under drained, have been quadrupled in a few years. My own experience has been alike satisfactory. I have from a mile and a half to two miles of under draining upon my farm. In every case it has converted useless poachy land into kind fertile soils, adapted either to tillage or the fine grasses. Brush is the principal material I have employed. The asking price of the man who made a considerable portion of my drain, was five shillings for twenty-eight yards, the materials being furnished on the spot. The drains were made in sand, generally terminating in clay, and of an average depth of three feet. B.

From the Kennebec Farmer.
FATTENING BEEF.
Monmouth, Feb. 15, 1833.

MR. HOLMES,—I wish to communicate a few observations through the columns of your useful paper, in regard to fattening beef. Much of the beef made in this vicinity, is from cows, which through age have become unfit for the dairy, and from oxen which are worn out with hard labor. It is customary to milk the cows until August or September, and as soon as they can be dried of their milk, begin to feed them, first with green corn stalks, small corn, potatoes and meal; and

the feed given them is generally much more than the value of the beef when slaughtered.—The oxen intended for beef are generally worked in the spring as long as they are able to drag the plough, because it is the last spring's work they will do, for the owner intends to fatten them.

Now all this appears to me wrong. If those who have old cows which they intend to fatten would dry them of their milk before they go to pasture in the spring, and let them have a good pasture and plenty of salt, they will find that they will have much better beef than that which is made from vegetables in the fall, and much cheaper; and a cow thus fattened will have double the quantity of tallow, of those which are milked through the summer. The old worn out oxen intended for beef should be well kept through the winter and spring; one bushel of corn or meal given them in the spring is worth two in the fall. Let them have a good pasture and bleed them once a month or oftener, take but a small quantity of blood at a time. In this way the farmer will find he is amply compensated for the loss of milk from his old cow and for the labor of his worn out oxen.

A FARMER.

BUTTER.

A FRIEND waited on us, yesterday, to communicate the result of a process, which had been recommended to him, of restoring butter to its original sweetness. Incredulous as he was, he made the experiment, and he authorises us to say it was entirely satisfactory. It consists simply of churning the butter with sweet fresh milk, in the proportion of about 3 lbs. of the former to half a gallon of the latter. Butter, thoroughly rancid, by this simple process, was rendered sweet and good. Our citizens, in view of the present scarcity and dearth of butter of even tolerable quality, will not fail to appreciate this discovery.—*Federicksburg Arena.*

From the Southern Agriculturist.

WOOD COLLARS FOR HORSES AND IRON BOWS FOR OXEN. BY JOSEPH F. O'HEAR.

Charleston, Nov. 5, 1832.

MR. EDITOR,—As many of your readers have not heard of wooden collars for oxen, mules and horses, I would suggest the great economy and advantage in the use of them. I have experienced their utility for ten or twelve years; they are superior to leather, corn husk, or flag-collars in wet weather, because they do not gall the animal by holding to the hair. The simple mode adopted to make them is this; about four inches in diameter of dogwood, sweet-gum, tupelo, or sassafras-wood is procured, with a bend to fit the animal's neck, and just the length wanted, it is slit in half with a saw and forms the pair. Holes are then bored top and bottom for the strings, and a pair of books and staples are driven in about an inch below the middle, as in common wooden haims. Observe to take off the bark and remove any knots or unevenness in the wood, and turn the round part of the pole to the shoulder. The same collar can be used for the plough or cart, by attaching a piece of chain fifteen or sixteen inches long to the cart-shaft at the back-band-staple.

I have also used an iron-bow for oxen with which I am pleased. It is made from five-eighth rod iron. The advantage in its use is this, that a well shaped bow can be made to fit the animal's neck, which will not gall, and is never out of order. It is a common thing to see oxen galled much by the vile shaped wood bow in com-

mon use, from the difficulty of bending wood regularly; consequently the power of the ox is measurably lost. A pattern of the collar and of the bow may be seen at the blacksmith's shop of Mr. Jacob Martin, in Wentworth Street, one door west of Meeting Street, or at the *Cattle Farm*, at the forks of the road, near the city.

JOSEPH F. O'HEAR.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—We have in our office a spear of *Asparagus*, raised in the Market Garden of George Wilson, Esq. near Lambert's Point, which measures three inches in circumference, and six inches and a half in length.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

STATISTICS.

DEFIN states, that in Great Britain the animal power is eleven times as great as the manual power, while in France it is only four times as great. Also, that Britain consumes three times as much meat, milk, and cheese as France. In Hanover there are 193 horses to every 1000 inhabitants, 145 in Sweden, 100 in Great Britain, 95 in Prussia, 79 in France.—*Bull. des Sc. Agri.*

THE *Dahlia*, which now competes with the finest flowers of the garden, was first introduced into Spain from Mexico, in 1787. In 1802, three specimens reached Paris, and were cultivated in the house, and only propagated by seed. It was subsequently introduced into England. Its flower was originally single. The double and inconceivable variety which now grace our borders, are principally the result of the gardener's skill. The finest new varieties now sell in England as high as 7s. and 10s. sterling a plant or root, in such high estimation are they held by florists.—*Id.*

From the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES,—I wish to communicate to the public through your paper a new and very expeditious method of 'harrowing in' the English flat turnip seed. Sow the seed in the usual manner—then turn your flock of sheep into your yard and drive them round for a few minutes, just enough to give them a little exercise and the work of harrowing is done.

Yours, &c.

FLAT TURNIP.

WHITE-WASHING.

MAY is emphatically a white-washing month. All store keepers who regard the health, and domestic appearance of their customers, should be well provided with good lime, and a large supply of *white-washing Brushes*—especially the latter; as it would save many of our good dames the trouble of borrowing brushes from their neighbors at a time when it is about as vexatious to lend them as it is to loan your umbrella in a rainy day.—*Hunterdon Gaz.*

WE have had occasion to refer to manufactures of useful and ornamental articles from anthracite coal, by Messrs. J. W. & G. KIRK, whose taste and ingenuity in this way are unrivalled. Among the uses to which they have recently applied the grand staple of our mountains, are urns and fountains for mineral water, ale, &c. adding greatly to the embellishment of these temperance promoters; stands for astral lamps, large and small inkstands, and diverse other articles of utility and beauty, are made by the Messrs. Kirks, from this coal; and the polish and color are so perfect, that we are not surprised at the good demand in which they are at present.—*U. S. Gaz.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK FOR MAY.

Pasture. To make the most of pasture land, especially if it be fertile, it should be well fenced in small lots of four, eight, or twelve acres, according to the size of the farm, and the number and size of stock. There should be trees, for shade, thinly scattered over the pasture land, but not too many in a place. Cattle should not be turned into any pasture till the grass is so much grown that they can satisfy their hunger without rambling over the whole lot. Dr. Deane observed that the 20th of May is early enough to turn cattle into almost any of our pastures. Out of some they should be kept later. The driest pastures should be used first, though in them the grass is shortest, that the cutting and punching of the surface of the ground by the cattle's feet may be avoided.

It is not right to turn all sorts of cattle into pastures, promiscuously. Milch Cows, working oxen, and beasts, which it is intended to fatten, should have the first feeding. Afterwards, sheep and horses will find good picking. When a lot has been fed till the grass has become short, shut it up, and the manure which has been dropped, should be beaten to pieces, and spread over the surface. Let the next lot be managed by the same method.

Dr. Deane observed, "Let the stock of a farmer be greater or less, he should have at least four inclosures of pasture land. One inclosure may be fed two weeks, and then shut up to grow. Then another. Each one will recruit well, in six weeks; and each will have this space of time to recruit. But in the latter part of October, the cattle may range through all the lots, unless some one may become too wet and scit. In this case, it ought to be shut up, and kept till feeding time the next year.

Pastures which are too wet, should always, if possible, be drained. A low, miry pasture is particularly injurious to sheep, as it is apt to cause the rot. Cattle or sheep fatted in dry pastures, have better tasted and more wholesome flesh than those which are fatted principally on the coarse produce of wet pastures.

There are greater advantages in feeding pastures in rotation than many farmers are aware of.—"One acre," said Dr. Deane, "managed according to the above directions, will turn to better account than three acres in the common way."

Sheep require no water in their pastures; it is also thought by some, that calves and horses are best without water, unless the latter are worked. If these animals have no water, it is said they will feed in the night and lie down in the heat of the day. Milch cows, however, require water.

The bottom of an old hay-stack is recommended as an excellent manure for pasture land, as, besides the nourishment which it affords, it contains a quantity of grass seed, which furnishes a new set of plants. It should never be suffered to mix with manure for grain or corn lands, as it will cause them to be overrun with grass or other plants, which, though useful in a pasture, are weeds in arable lands.

Soiling. This is a term applied to the feeding of domestic animals on new mown grass, or other green crops, in racks, yards, stables, &c. If a farmer possesses more stock than land, and can obtain labor without paying too dear to make it expedient to attempt the niceties of cultivation,

soiling may prove beneficial. "Every farmer," says Lorain, "should soil his working cattle and horses, whether he may or may not enter into the general practice of soiling. A very small extent of ground will be sufficient for that purpose. This may be so near the barn that the trouble will be but little more if so much as going to the pastures after them. The gross and rich dung, saved by this practice, will be very valuable."

GARDENER'S WORK FOR MAY.

Bush Beans. Any time in this month will answer for planting bush beans. Select a warm, dry, and favorably situated spot, and having manured it properly, draw drills an inch deep, and two feet or thirty inches asunder: drop the beans therein two inches apart, and draw the earth equally over them; do not cover them more than an inch deep. The bush bean does not require a very rich soil, and if too highly manured is apt to run too much to vine. The dwarf kinds of bean may be planted in rows from 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows.

Lima Beans. The following directions relative to this valuable product are from J. Cucl, Esq., of Albany.

"*The Lima Bean.* *Phaseolus limensis*, is unquestionably the best bean, if not the best of the legumes, that is grown in our gardens, with the further recommendation that it may be kept for the table, in tolerable perfection, during the whole year. As it is rather tender for our climate, considerable care is requisite to grow it with success.

"The soil should be rich, mellow, warm, and rather dry. The situation open and fully exposed to the sun. The time of planting, May,—when the ground and weather are sufficiently warm to ensure a quick germination of the seed, as this is very liable to rot in a cold or moist temperature. The manner of planting may be either that of ordinary pole beans, in hills two and a half to three feet deep, or as follows: dig holes three feet in circumference and eighteen inches deep, and put into each the best part of a barrow load of dung or compost; cover this with six or eight inches of mould, plant the beans near the rim, and insert four or five poles, retaining the branches, round the hill. In either way, it is best to set the poles when the seed is planted. Cover the seed half an inch with mould, and if the weather is dry when you plant, an occasional watering will be beneficial. The seed may be soaked a few hours, with advantage, in tepid water, or milk and water, previous to planting.

"The product is very abundant; though the entire crop seldom comes to maturity in ordinary situations. To make the most of it, however, it has been my practice, on the first indications of frost, to pick off all that have acquired a mature size, and to have them shelled and dried. I generally reserve this bean for winter use, and sixty hills have yielded me four or five pecks of shelled beans. Those that are ripe are separated for seed, and to be used last. They lose but very little of their flavor: and both the ripe and unripe may be cooked in the same way that they are when taken from the vines, taking the precaution to put them in cold water over night, previous to cooking. They are particularly fine with dried green corn, in the Indian dish, which we denominate *succolash*.

"There are two varieties of this bean, which differ in size nearly one half, of like habits, and both very abundant beans."

The Farmer's Guide gives the following directions for raising beans, whose vines need support: "Let poles of a proper height be fitted in the ground, about 2 feet apart, in rows 3 or 4 feet distant from each other—around each pole let 4 or 5 beans be planted: the poles should have small knots left on them, or pins put through to support the vines. This way of planting gives an opportunity of keeping the soil loose around the roots, and prevents injuries arising from driving poles into the hills. Of the various sorts of pole beans one planting is enough; for if you gather as the beans become fit for use, they continue bearing through the summer, especially the Lima bean, which delights in heat, and which should not be planted till the ground is quite warm."

Cockroaches. We have been requested by a correspondent to republish "a recipe for destroying that mischievous visitor to most of our houses, the Cockroach." We presume the following was meant, and therefore insert it again.

"Take a deep plate or dish, and nearly fill the bottom part of it with molasses and water; set it near their haunts, with some chips from the shelf to the edge of the plate or dish, for a *railway bridge*, for these nimble-footed beauties to travel on to this sweet bath, and the next morning a very goodly number of the *last generation* will be found up to their backs, indolently revelling in this charming liquid—now they are not dead, and if thrown out of doors, I will bet my 'Cremona to a Jewsharp,' that the chance is equal for their reviving and appearing in all their hideous deformity. 'Kolobolia and all,'—but another death will stop their swift race, viz. the fire. Whatever number may be caught, scoop them out of the plate and lodge them safely in the fire, and you make good their retreat, and nothing short of that will do it. EXPERIENCE."

A FINE BED OF TULIPS.

We have been much pleased with a parterre of these splendid flowers, owned and cultivated by Mr. Samuel Walker, of Roxbury. The Tulip-bed is about 36 feet long, and 11 1-2 wide. The flowers are of many various shapes and colors, and make a display, which might almost justify the Tulip-mania, which was once epidemic in Holland. The parterre is enclosed by a frame, on which is stretched a linen awning to protect the plants from the rough visitations of the elements, and at the same time admit as much light and air as is necessary for healthy and vigorous vegetation.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Assault on the President. An assault was lately made on the President of the United States by Mr. Randolph, late of the Navy. The President was on board of the Steamboat Sydney, at Alexandria, when the assailant struck him, but was immediately arrested by the hystauders. Randolph, however, made his escape, and we have not heard of his being taken.

The Weather. For a few days past, we have been favored by occasional, intermittent, but not very copious rains, together with warm southerly breezes, which have put a new face on vegetation, and very much brightened the prospects of the season. Fruit trees have blossomed most abundantly, mowing lands and pastures are clothed in the brightest verdure, and the aspect of the country promises our cultivators a most ample reward for their labors.

Porcelain China. There is a Porcelain Manufactory in Philadelphia, owned and conducted by Judge Hemphill. A writer in *Ponson's Daily Advertiser* recommends the articles manufactured at this establishment as being vastly superior in strength and equal in beauty to any imported—and they are richly de-

serving the encouragement and patronage of every citizen who prides himself in being an American. It is the only manufactory of the kind in the United States, and the workmen employed therein are equal to any in Europe. He says he can speak of the good qualities and durability of the ware, from actual trial of five years, having at this time purchased a tea set, with other pieces, from this manufactory, which have been in constant use ever since, and although they have received many hard knocks, yet not a piece has been broken, and they are as handsome now as when they were first purchased.

Secretary of the Treasury. The Philadelphia National Gazette says, it is understood so certain that William J. Duane, Esq. of that City, has been appointed by the Secretary of the United States, to succeed Mr. McLane, who will go into the Department of State.

William Rotch, Jr. Esq. of New Bedford, has added one thousand dollars to the fifty thousand fund, for the benefit of the institution for the blind.

The ladies of Bennington, Vt. to the number of six hundred, united in petitioning the Board of Excise of that town to license no persons to vend strong drink. The Board accordingly refused to grant any licenses.

The Washington Globe states that in South Carolina, medals are in circulation bearing on them the following inscription:—"John C. Calhoun, first President of the Southern Confederacy."

A recent pamphlet states that the American invented machinery is so superior to the British, that many large manufacturers in England have put aside their machinery, but little worn, and replaced it by the American.

Fire on the Mountains! The weather has been remarkably dry for some time past, and we hear of fires in the woods in almost every direction around us. The atmosphere is so completely filled with smoke, that the stars are obscured from view, the light of the moon scarcely perceptible, and even the rays of the sun will hardly penetrate it. We fear that much damage may be done if we do not have rain soon, as the fire seems to be approaching near us.—*March Chant, (Penn.) May 3.*

End news from Matanzas. Letters as late as the 13th of April, state that the cholera was making awful ravages at Matanzas. Deaths stated at one hundred and fifty per day, which makes the mortality greater than it was at Havana, at the most sickly period. The population of Matanzas is about twelve thousand.

NOTICE.

FOR Sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Willis's Improved Brass Syring for using wash as a remedy against mildew on grapes.

Just received a further supply of Gaul's patent churns. Likewise a few of Sanborn's Improved self regulating cheese presses, milk strainers, stone and zinc milk pans, cheese cloths, &c. m15

MANURE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold on the premises, formerly owned by Mr. William White, in Roxbury, on Tuesday next, at 5 o'clock, about one hundred cords of manure. It m15

ESSEX PRIZE POTATOES.

A few bushels of the famous Essex Prize Potatoes for sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 51 & 52, North Market Street. It m15

SEED TEA WHEAT.

A few bushels of this very valuable variety of Spring Wheat, for sale at the Seed Store No. 51, North Market Street, raised in the vicinity of Lake Erie.

One kernel of this Wheat was found in a chest of Tea, at St. John, N. H. in 1823, from which this variety was raised. (See N. E. Farmer, vol. 8, page 105, and vol. 9, page 105.) Persons in want of it will please apply soon.

FLOWER SEEDS.

200 VARIETIES of very handsome annual, biennial and perennial FLOWER SEEDS, in packages of 20 varieties each. For sale at the New England Seed Store. Price \$1 per package. 64 cts. per paper. m13

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

FOR SALE 3000 Large White Mulberry Trees, inquire at this Office. It m27

WANTED

A GOOD Experienced Gardener, apply at this office. It m1

NOTICE.

The fast trotting colt *Hamwell* out of the Virginia mare by *Barclot* will be shown May 9, in State Street, Boston. Gentlemen please to examine him closely as his equal is seldom to be seen. J. PARKINSON, Brighton.

GRAPES VINES.

The subscriber has for sale a few superior Isabella Vines, that have been laid by the beds for a few weeks, and can be planted out with perfect safety any time within ten days. Apply at 74-2, Congress Street. ZEE COOK, JR. m8

BUTTER SALT.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Pendrooke Butter Salt, an article much approved of, and will constantly be kept for sale as above at the manufacturers price. m8

GREAT SALE OF WOOL.

On Thursday the 2nd inst. at 9 o'clock, at Quincy Hall, 600 bales of American Fleeced Wool, comprising the various grades from quarter to full blooded Merino. 100 bales Saxony do. 30 " superior Foreign do. 60 " No. 2, pulled Lambs do. 200 " No. 1, do. do. 100 " superfine do. 50 " Spanish Sheep do. 50 " " Lambs do. 75 " Smyrna do. 100 " Buenos Ayres do. 75 " Russian do. 20 " Goats Hair.

Catalogues will be ready and the wool may be examined the day before the sale. As the above includes nearly all the wool in New England which can come to market previous to the next clip, and as the sale will be positive, it will afford a desirable opportunity for manufacturers to supply themselves. May 3 COOLIDGE & HASKELL, Auctions.

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE SPORTSMAN.

THE Subscriber informs the public that the above named horse will stand at his stable the ensuing season,—terms \$30 the season, which may be settled for \$10 on or before the first of September next. Insurance as may be agreed between the parties. The stock of this horse are unusually promising and will not suffer (to say the least) by comparison with the get of any horse that has stood in this section for many years, and he is therefore recommended to the public with confidence by the entire stable servant. S. J. AQUER.

10 Hilds Stock Farm, Charleston, 2 1/2 miles from Boston. Reference is made to Thomas Williams, Esq. of Chelsea, who has colts of Sportsman's get. m8

ABERDEEN OATS.

JUST Received at Glen, C. Parrott's Seed Store a small quantity of large Aberdeen Oats, imported from Aberdeen, in Scotland, a famous oat district.

Being the most extraordinary article of the kind, farmers and others are invited to call and examine. m8

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable country seat and farm formerly owned by E. H. Ferby and J. Crowman, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Endicott, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a graced family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 3000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 100 to 1000 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Danvers, March 27, 1833.

HARDWARE.

100 dozen Ames Backstrap Shovels. 20 do. do. Large Shovels, from No. 1 to 12. 20 do. do. Cast Steel Polished Shovels. 100 do. Plympton Hoes. 100 do. Sietson do. 50 do. Pikes Cast Steel Goose-necked Hoes. Also, various other kinds of Hoes. 100 dozen Manure Forks, comprising an assortment of various makers and qualities. 150 dozen Farwell's Scythes. 150 do. Whipple & Hales half set Scythes, together with every description of HARDWARE GOODS, for sale by LANE & READ, at No. 6, Market Square, near Faneuil Hall. m13

RUSSIA MATS.

500 dozen large sized Russia Mats. 300 do. small do. do. For Sale by D. F. FAULKNER, No. 15 Central Street. m20

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russetts,	barrel	3 00	3 25
do.	do.	3 00	3 25
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 00	1 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 50	12 00
prime,	"	7 50	7 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	3 50	6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	11	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	3	10
four med.,	"	5	6
skinned milk,	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, goose,	"	53	43
do.	"	53	43
southern, goose,	"	53	43
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FLAX-SEED,	bushel	1 25	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	5 75	5 87
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 30	5 87
Baltimore, wharf,	"	5 30	5 87
Alexander,	"	5 62	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	73	76
do.	"	72	74
southern yellow,	"	72	74
Rye,	"	82	85
Barley,	"	60	70
Oats,	"	43	52
HAY,	ton	12 30	11 00
Hops,	gallon	10	50
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	25	30
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	9	9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	15	20
do.	"	14	25
upper,	lb.	24	25
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	16	19
do.	lb.	20	28
upper,	"	24	25
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	24	25
Baltimore, sole,	"	23	25
LIME,	cask	1 20	1 25
PLASTER PARIS, retails at,	ton	3 25	3 75
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo piece,	bushel	25	30
PORK, Mass, inspect, extra clear,	barrel	18 00	19 00
do.	"	13 00	13 00
Dress, mess,	"	none	25
Done, middlings,	"	25	25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	1 00	1 12
Red Top, northern,	"	1 00	1 12
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
do.	"	12	13
southern,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00	11 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	60	65
do.	"	60	65
southern,	"	50	55
Merino, mix'd blood, unwashed,	"	50	55
Merino, full blood,	"	48	50
Merino, half blood,	"	42	45
Merino, quarter,	"	42	45
Native washed,	"	40	42
(Pulled superfine,	"	60	62
1st Lumber,	"	62	65
3d "	"	32	40
3d "	"	25	30
1st Spinning,	"	45	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9 1/2	10
do.	"	2	3 1/2
PORK, whole hogs,	"	7	8
PORK,	"	10	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	15	20
do.	"	19	22
EGGS,	dozen	13	14
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality),	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 13, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Pilot.
At Market this day 232 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 17 Cows and Calves, and 98 Sheep. About 30 Eeet Cattle remain on hand.

Prices. *Beef Cattle*.—Last week's prices were fully supported; we noticed a few early week's fine taken at \$7.25. We quote prime at \$6.75 a 7; good at \$6.25 a 6.50; thin at \$5.50 a 6.

Working Oxen.—Sales were noticed at \$55, \$58, \$65, \$70, \$75, and \$80.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at 16, 22, 24, 28, 31, 33, and two at \$40.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot taken at about \$4; a lot sheared at about \$3.

Swine.—None at market; a few are wanted.

PICKERING'S TREE OR CATERPILLAR BRUSHES.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50 1/2 North Market Street, Pickering's Improved Tree Brushes.—This article, (which is likely to be in greater demand this season, than for many previous years,) will be constantly for sale as above, made of the best materials and workmanship; and no doubt is the best article for the purpose of any now in use. May 1

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 55, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1833.

NO. 46.

From the Genesee Farmer.

HINTS TO FARMERS—NO. VIII.

OFFICERS are created for the public, not for the incumbents. They nevertheless constitute fruitful rewards to merit; and, when spontaneously conferred, are among the highest honors that a free people can bestow. To *deserve* them is worthy of your ambition; but to *depend* upon them, as a means of livelihood, would be unwise and unwary, if not dangerous. A thirst for office is almost as bad as a thirst for rum. The more either are indulged the more craving they become.—Every repetition of the potion but begets new desires, until finally, the passion, in one case, terminates in *delirium tremens*, and, in the other, in *delirium cordulatum*. I have known many a worthy man ruined in his usefulness and in his fortune, by this latter disease, and ultimately terminate his career under the complicated horrors of both maladies.

In selecting your public agents, adopt the same caution that prudence would suggest in your private affairs; choose those who are acquainted with the business in which you mean to employ them,—who know your wishes and your interests,—who have an established reputation for integrity, and who have shown an ability to manage a public trust, by having conducted creditably and successfully their private affairs. Such men possess civil virtues, and merit civil rewards. But distrust the man who reiterates his importunities for a vote or your influence, as wanting either good habits or good principles. The first should render him independent of public aid, and the last should make him ashamed to ask for it.

Are we then to reject, as the bane of our happiness, the honors and emoluments of office? No; accept them, when proffered, as a mandate of duty not as a source of wealth; as a compliment to your merit, and as the requital of an obligation which you owe to society. Accepted in this spirit the duties will not seem onerous, nor the emoluments worthy your exclusive regard. And when you have enjoyed the honors, and fulfilled the duties abandon neither your politics nor your religion because your fellow citizens happen to discover in your neighbor qualities and merits equal or superior to your own. The spirit of a free government forbids monopoly. Whether they impose a duty, or confer honor or profit, offices should be shared by those who are capable and worthy; and I do not know of a more salutary provision which would be engrafted on our constitution, than that which has been twice forcibly recommended by our illustrious President, to limit the tenure of office to some definite period of time.

I will close this number with the history of a schoolmate:—*Job Allerton* commenced life under the most flattering auspices. His farm was a pattern of neatness—fields well cultivated, cattle in fine order, and fences and buildings in good repair. Job owed no man, and had accumulated a fine sum at interest. His children were growing up under their parent's example in habits of industry, and promised to become respectable in society. Every thing thrived under his care, and he was pointed to by all as the best farmer in the town of S. His good qualities, and the influence which

these procured him, at length brought him into political notice, and he became a successful candidate very much against his will, for the Assembly. He returned from Albany in the spring with some new notions, but the habits of the farmer still predominated. To a second nomination Job had less objection, nay, he secretly intrigued for it, for he thought, as he remarked, he was *then* qualified to do some good. The second triumph, and the consequence it gave him at the dinners and parties in the renowned capital turned his head, and he came home quite an altered man. It was no longer "*Come boys,*" with him. Politics engrossed his whole attention. He became a standing candidate for every office that presented; and was in succession—sheriff, senator, and member of congress.

In the mean time the farm began to show the absence of the master; the fences were prostrate, the cattle neglected, and the buildings verging to ruin. The boys too, as boys ever will, aped the father, began to strut the gentleman, and to look up for office and dignities. As industry departed prodigality entered, and soon wasted the frugal earnings of former years. At length the illusion vanished. Allerton found himself deeply in debt, without means *and without office*, with an indolent, extravagant family to support. Offices had ruined him. In his distress he mustered resolution to do what hundreds have failed to do, and who have done worse. With the wreck of a former competence, he pulled up stakes, and leaving behind him his official habits and official pride, fled to the wilds of Indiana, where I am happy to say, he has resumed again the habiliments of the farmer, and is profiting by the lessons of experience.

Who is there that among his acquaintance does not recognize a Job Allerton? B.

From the Kennebec Farmer.

ON TRAINING OXEN.

MR. HOLMES:—I have observed that very little, if any attention is paid, by our farmers, to learn their steers to back; but as they become able to draw a very considerable load forward, they are often unmercifully beaten on the head and face, because they will not back a cart or sled, with as large a load on as they can draw forward, forgetting that much pains have been taken to learn them to draw well forward, and none to learn them to push backward. To remedy the occasion of this thumping, and the delay which is always disagreeable, as soon as I have learned my steers to be handy, as it is called, and to draw forward, I place them on a cart, where the land is descending in a small degree. In this situation they will soon learn with ease to back it; then I place them on level land and exercise them there; then I learn them to back the cart up land a little rising. The cart having no load in it thus far. When I have learned them to stand up to the tongue as they ought, and back an empty cart I next either put a small weight in the cart or take them where the land rises faster, which answers the same purpose. Thus in a few days they can be learned to back well, and know how to do it, which by a little use afterwards they will never forget. This may appear of little consequence

to some, but when it is remembered how frequently we want to back a load when we are at work with our cattle, and how commodious it is often to have our cattle back well, why should we not learn them, for the time when we want them thus to try out their strength. Besides it saves the blows, and vexation often encountered, which is considerable, when one is in haste. It is a merciful course towards our brutes. I never consider a pair of oxen well broke until they will back with ease any reasonable load, and I would give a very considerable sum more for a yoke of oxen thus tutored, than for a yoke not thus trained.

A TEAMSTER.

TREATMENT OF THE HORN DISTEMPER.

The Horn Distemper is a disorder by which the farmer's cattle are often affected. Its cure is very simple and speedy. On examining the horn it will be found cold, the eyes dull, and the animal in apparent pain. On examining the end of the tail, the hair will be found curled, and the tail soft and spongy from one to three inches. As far as it is spongy it should be cut off, and the head rubbed with a rag wet with spirits of turpentine. This should be applied sparingly, between the horns, and about the forehead near them, before and behind. I have seldom found any other treatment necessary. The boring of the horn and the injection of salt, vinegar or other medicine, I deem useless if not injurious. Such is my experience on this subject.—A. T. Farmer.

The following are extracts from a pamphlet entitled, "The Cause of Farmers, and the University in Tennessee." By PHILIP LINDSLEY, D. D.

DEMOCRATIC and republican as we are, our citizens are strangely partial to great names. Esquiro, Honourable, Excellency, Major, Colonel, General, Doctor, are as much coveted and as eagerly sought after in this country, as are titles of nobility in Europe. And foreign titled gentry, when they condescend to visit us, are regarded and treated as a superior race. The wealthiest and proudest man in the United States would feel himself and family wondrously honoured and *romanced*, could he be so fortunate as to marry his daughter to an English earl or even baronet! This spirit, so utterly at variance with our constitution and avowed political doctrines, is sufficiently contemptible to be left, without serious comment, to the ridicule which it merits, were it not for some of its deleterious practical effects on society. And among these is the evil in question. Our people, at first, oppose all distinctions whatever as odious and aristocratical; and then, presently, seek with avidity such as remain accessible. At first, they denounce colleges; and then choose to have a college in every district or county, or for every sect and party—and to boast of a college education, and to sport with high sounding literary titles; as if these imparted sense, or wisdom, or knowledge. How long this puerile vanity will continue in vogue, it is not easy to foresee.

Our farmers ought, beyond all question, to be liberally educated; that is, they ought to have the best education that is attainable. I do not say that

every farmer ought to go to college, or to become a proficient in Greek and Latin. I speak of them as a class; and by a liberal education, I mean such a course of intellectual discipline as will fit them to sustain the rank which they ought to hold in this republic. They are by right the sovereigns of the land, because they constitute an overwhelming majority. Why do they not then, in fact, rule the land? Because, and only because, they are too ignorant. And thus they sink into comparative insignificance: and suffer themselves to be used as the mere instruments of creating their own masters, who care as little for their real welfare as if they were born to be beasts of burden. Were it possible, I would visit every farmer in Tennessee, who is not already awake, and endeavor to arouse him from his fatal lethargy, by every consideration which can render life and liberty desirable; and urge him to reclaim his abandoned rights and his lost dignity, by giving to his sons that measure of instruction which will qualify them to assert and to maintain their just superiority in the councils of the State and of the Nation, like men proudly conscious of their intellectual as well as physical power.

The same general remarks apply to mechanics and to all the laboring classes, in proportion to their numbers. An education, even of the highest order, may be as valuable to them as to others. In our free country, a farmer or mechanic, with equal talents and intelligence, would be more likely to become a popular favorite, than either a lawyer or the well-bred heir of an opulent patrician family. Suppose a farmer could speak as well, write as well, appear as well versed in history, geography, statistics, jurisprudence, politics, and other matters of general and local interest, as the lawyer—would he not stand a better chance of being elevated to the highest, most honorable, and most lucrative offices?

The grand heresy on the subject of education seems to have arisen from the usage which obtained at an early period in modern European society, and which many centuries have sanctioned and confirmed, namely:—that a learned or liberal education was and is deemed important only for a liberal profession, or for gentlemen of wealth and leisure. Hence the church, the bar, and the medical art, have nearly monopolized the learning of the world. Our people reason and act in accordance with the same absurd and aristocratic system. The *cui bono* is upon every tongue. 'What good, it is asked, will college learning do my son? He is to be a farmer, a mechanic, a merchant? Now, I would answer such a question, in the first place, directly, thus:—A college education, or the best, most thorough and most extensive education that can be acquired, will be of immense benefit to your son, simply as a farmer, mechanic, merchant, manufacturer, sailor or soldier? And I would patiently endeavor to show him how, and in what respects: but I will not attempt to illustrate such truisms at present. But, in the second place, I would reply to my plain friend's interrogatory, thus:—'Educate your son in the best manner possible, because you expect him to be a MAN, and not a horse or an ox. You cannot tell what good he may achieve, or what important offices he may discharge in his day. For aught you know, he may, if you do your duty by him, become the President of the United States. At any rate he has reason and understanding, which ought to be cultivated for their own sake. Should he eventually live in the most humble retirement, and sub-

sist by the hardest manual labor, still he may enjoy an occasional intellectual feast of the purest and most exhilarating kind.' If all our laboring fellow citizens could read books, and should have access to them, what a boundless field of innocent recreation and profitable entertainment would always be at hand and within their reach! What a flood of cheering light and happiness would be shed upon the dark path, and poured into the bitter cup of millions of rational, immortal beings: who, at present, rank but little above the brute in their pursuits, habits and enjoyments!

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held in the Hall of the Institution, on Saturday the 18th of May, 1833.

H. A. S. Dearborn, the President of the Society, made the following REPORT:—

It will be recollected, that during the last season, a communication was received from DAVID PORTER, Esq., Charge D'Affairs of the United States, at the Ottoman Porte, in which he kindly proffered his services, in procuring and transmitting such seeds and plants as the society might be desirous of possessing. Having so favorable an opportunity to increase the varieties of our fruit, timber, and ornamental trees, and culinary vegetables, I wrote him last autumn, that it would be considered a great favor, if he could obtain and forward seeds of the Gul Ibrischim,—samples of the grape vines, cherries and other fruits of the Crimea,—seeds of such forest trees as were considered valuable for economical purposes, and of such other plants as would flourish in our climate. Within a few days the following letters have been received, with the seeds therein named.

Pera, Jan. 3, 1833.

SIR,—I have received your favor of the 25th Sept. 1832, accompanied by a Diploma, with which the society over which you preside, has honored me as corresponding member. Also a number of the New England Farmer, noticing my communication respecting the beautiful Gul Aghadj.

As the name of H. E. the Baron Ottenfels is mentioned in that communication, I took the liberty of sending it to him, and he did me the honor to call on me the next day, bringing with him a quantity of the seeds of the Tree to which the communication alludes, as growing in his garden; he had collected them for the purpose of taking with him to Vienna, for which place he takes his departure from here in a few days.

These seeds which are fresh from the Tree, he desired me to present in his name to the society. They are not exactly the kind which I sent to Mr. Skinner, but a variety of the same family, and I am in hopes may prove still more beautiful. The Baron calls the Tree the Gul (Gul) Ibrischim, the seeds are larger and blacker than those of the Gul Aghadj. The pod is nearly double the size. Gul as I mentioned in my former communication is the Turkish for Rose. Ibrischim as nearly as I can ascertain means Silk Tassel. The *Silk Tassel* Rose is certainly a most appropriate name for it. Yet I should be sorry that it should lose the name which it bears in Turkish.

A few of the seeds I shall put up in this letter, the remainder I shall put in a clean Tin Box, and

let it take its chance with the hope of its reaching you.

The North will be able to exchange with the south; and it is worth making the exchange, for there cannot be a doubt that they are varieties. If one of each comes to maturity, I shall feel myself well rewarded in the satisfaction of having introduced so beautiful an object into our gardens. It is a hardy plant, it flourishes here in 41 deg. but it is not so cold as in the same latitude in America, yet I have no doubt it will thrive in Massachusetts.

I have endeavored in vain to find the Plana you mention, or to get some intelligence respecting it. Mr. Eckford, could give me no information about it, nor could Mr. Rhoades, his farmer, who is something of a Botanist. Both, however, assured me that they had the live oak here equal to that in the United States, and they have shown me several fine trees of it, growing. The Turks are ignorant of the treasure they possess. Their timber for ship building is, take it altogether, the finest in the world. I have never seen such fine lots of wood for the frames of ships as I have seen delivered from vessels at the Navy Yard, not cut exactly to mould, but nearly so. It is brought chiefly from the Black Sea. Immense Rafts of Pines puns are annually brought down from thence to Constantinople.

A long spell of sickness, the prevalence of the Plague, and various other causes, have prevented my being as active as I should have otherwise been, but the prospect of a return of health encourages the hope, that next spring and summer, I shall be able to accomplish all the wishes of the society as expressed in your letter. With great respect, your most obedient servant.

DAVID PORTER.

To the President of the
Mass. Hor. Soc. Boston.

Pera, Jan. 30, 1833.

SIR,—As the seeds of the Oriental Cypress have arrived to maturity, I have had some collected, and inclose them to you under the impression that his stately and magnificent evergreen has never been introduced into our country.

Every body has read or heard of the Cemetaries of Scutara, of Constantinople and of Pera. They would be nothing without this tree; to it they owe all their beauty. Trees of this kind grow to the largest size, and of an enormous height, so thick together that a bird cannot penetrate their branches, offering an eternal shade.

The Cypress grows well from the cutting. Branches when planted with care, of the size of the leg or arm, never fail to take root.

By the Turks it is considered a sacred tree, and is never allowed to be cut down, except under an absolute necessity.

From the ground to the first branches of a well grown tree, is from fifteen to twenty feet; the base of a beautiful cone is then formed, which elongates itself, terminating in a single point at top, of a dark green, which continues throughout the year.

The male and female Cypresses are very dissimilar in their appearance, the former resembling our snagged pine, while the other is tall taper and graceful—more beautifully shaped than it would possibly be cut by the hands of man.

I have seen some attempts in our country of giving to the cedar, by means of the shears, the shape of the Cypress, but no art can give to the cedar its height and magnificence.

I have noticed lately in some of our papers that the question has been agitated as to the tree most proper to decorate, or to conceal the gloomy aspect of our neglected Grave Yards. In Turkey death is divested of half his terrors, by the cheerful aspect which their cemeteries present. They are places of resort during the festivals, and are visited by Christians as the most pleasant places for recreation, of a fine summer's evening. The gayest place in the world, is the *Champ des morts* of Pera. No one scarcely can pass our grave yards without shuddering at the thought of being sooner or later deposited there; no such gloomy thoughts enter the mind on approaching a Turkish Cemetery, where all is society; it is better then to live fearless and reconciled to death, or in constant terrors of him? Our grave yards once decorated and planted with the Cypress—death will be deprived of his sting, the grave of its victory.

These seeds being fresh I should think the time for sowing them would be the time of their arrival at Boston; say the latter part of March or the middle of April. With the greatest respect your very obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.

H. A. S. Dearborn, Esq., Pres.
of the Mass. Hor. Soc.

P. S. I send these seeds under the impression that the tree has never been introduced into our country; if it has been, I have done no harm in sending them.

Mr. J. Fay, gardener of the public grounds of the Capitol and President's house, placed in my hands a package of seeds, of the *Ptelea Trifoliata* with the subjoined note.

Washington City, Jan. 11, 1833.

SIR,—The small parcel I send you, are seeds collected by me, from plants introduced into the Capitol square, from the banks of the Potomac. I found it growing between the two falls, that is as they are called, the little and big falls. It will grow on reasonable vegetable soil, but I believe it delights in rich earth. It will grow from the seed the first year, its common name is Shrubby-tree-foil.

If in your opinion it would be received by the M. H. Society, or any of that respectable body, be so kind as to present it in my name; and if the President of that society should wish for more seed, now or hereafter, he will be so good as to let me know by token or otherwise. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
J. FAY.

Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn.

Jacob Porter, Esq. of New Haven, has presented two pamphlets, which he translated from the French, on the use of Chlorides of Soda and Lime; by A. G. Labarraque.

Alexander Walsh, Esq. of New York, has transmitted seeds of early and late cauliflower, and of the Green Globe Artichoke, with the following letter:—

New York, April 8, 1833.

SIR,—I have just received from a friend at London, early and late Cauliflower and Green Globe Artichoke, and take great pleasure in sending your society half of each.

I have been trying for these last eight years to raise good Artichokes, but not succeeding according to my wishes, was induced to try some seeds

from England, in which I hope to find no disappointment. Yours, very sincerely,
A. WALSH.

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn.
Pres. Mass Hort. Society.

Col. T. H. Perkins, has presented a package of Spanish Grass Seed. It is said to be a species of red clover, of superlative quality.

The following letter from Henry Corse, Esq. of Montreal, and the present of Plum and Apple scions, are new pledges of the deep interest he feels for the advancement of horticulture; and he richly merits the gratitude of the society, for his repeated acts of kindness, in donations of the products of Canada.

Montreal, April 22, 1833.

SIR,—Having understood that some of the varieties of Plums, which I had the pleasure of sending to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society were destroyed by the (dreadfully destructive) winter of 1831—2, I have forwarded, by John Clapp, Esq. of South Reading, the five varieties that were sent before, and he has promised to transmit them to the Society's Rooms.

And I may add that the opinion which was then entertained of their several merits, has not by any means retrograded, (as military men would say), for with the exception of the Field Marshal, not one of them suffered by the severities of the winter before last, when great numbers of our hardest fruit trees were entirely destroyed, or during the last, when the thermometer ranged lower than it has at any time within the last twenty-five years; being twenty-seven degrees below zero in this town.

I have also sent cuttings of the Pomme Grise and Bourrasse Apples: two of our most esteemed winter fruits. And I shall always be highly gratified if my services can be in any manner of any use to the Society or its individual Members as all, with whom I can claim the slightest acquaintance, deserve my highest considerations, and have my best wishes for their Horticultural undertakings, as well as for their prosperity and happiness.

I received last season eighty-four varieties of Pears and Apples from the London Horticultural Society, accompanied by the information that the selection was considered the best that could be made from their whole collection, consisting of more than four thousand; and I am extremely happy to say, that, at most, but three have missed, and even with two of them there is still hope, as there is life in some of the grafts, although they made no progress last season.

The whole were engrafted, both on bearing trees, and on stocks, and notwithstanding the lateness of the season when the operation was completed, the middle of June,* which would necessarily render the ripening of the wood somewhat imperfect, they appear to have withstood the winter without the slightest injury.

From my experience, in late grafting, for several years past; I believe success is most certain when the cuttings are put upon young and vigorous trees—say from eight to twelve years old—leaving at least half of the branches of the tree, to pursue their natural growth; but if put upon stocks, I am certain (although it may appear somewhat paradoxical) it is better to take them from the ground and re-plant them.

* I put in grafts, for experiment, and with success, in July and August, as late as the 23d.

The cuttings are numbered by notches in one of each packet of Plums, (which will be known by the wood.)

- No. 1, is Corse's Nota Bona. Apples.
- " 2, " do. Admiral. No. 2, is Bourrasse.
- " 3, " do. Field Marshal, 3, is Pomme Grise.
- " 4, " do. Rising Sun.
- " 5, " November Gage.

I would wish that Messrs. Winships, Manning, and Kenrick, should each have a portion of the scions, if they desire it. Your most obedient servant,
HENRY CORSE,

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn.

A valuable present of seeds has been received from the London Horticultural Society, accompanied by the following note:—

London, Nov. 9, 1833.

SIR—This is merely to advise you of a parcel of seeds from the horticultural society of London to your society, which I send by Capt. Brown. The Society here will feel grateful for any thing new which you may have to send in exchange. I am, Dear Sir, yours respectfully,
PETTY VAUGHAN.
Gen. Dearborn, Boston.

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be tendered to David Porter, Esq. Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at the Ottoman Porte,—Mr. J. Fay, of the City of Washington, and Alexander Walsh, Esq. of New York; Col. T. H. Perkins of Boston; Henry Corse, Esq. of Montreal, and the London Hor. Soc. for their valuable presents of seeds and scions, and to J. Porter for the pamphlets on the use of Soda and Lime.

Resolved, That the seeds be placed in charge of the Gardener at Mount Auburn, for cultivation.

I am happy to announce to the Society, that the plan of the Experimental Garden at Mount Auburn, is in progress, and will soon be carried completely into effect. Mr. Hagerston, the gardener, moved into the cottage early in the last month, and with two laborers has been constantly and most industriously employed, in setting out over one thousand and three hundred forest, ornamental, and fruit trees, planting culinary vegetables, and preparing hot beds for receiving a great variety of plants which are intended to be distributed over the various compartments of the Garden, and on borders of the avenues and paths. Among the seeds planted are four hundred and fifty varieties which have been sent to the society from Europe, Asia, and South America. A porter has been engaged who has charge of the main gate way, and who being a skilful practical Gardener, will aid in the labors of cultivation in the grounds of the establishment.

Many tombs are about being built in the Cemetery, and a general disposition has been evinced, by the proprietors of lots, to prepare them for the reception of trees and ornamental plants, and for being enclosed with palings or other appropriate iron fences.

The whole establishment is in a most flourishing condition, and continues to receive the most encouraging attention and patronage.

Cemeteries, like that of Mount Auburn, will soon be established in the vicinity of all large cities. A very magnificent one has been commenced near London, on which over £170,000 has been expended, for the land, enclosures and appropriate edifices. At Liverpool and Glasgow measures

From the Chinese Farmer.
IRRIGATION.

The advantages of irrigating land, especially grass land, are not unknown; still it is very generally neglected. Most farmers know the benefit of turning the water from the road side upon their mowing lots, and yet they will suffer the permanent streams that run through their farms to pursue their natural courses, without ever diverting one drop into artificial channels to fertilize and enrich their fields. True, that in a country as level as western New York, much less advantage can be taken of streams, than in a country abounding in hills. Yet there are hundreds of farms in Monroe county, that might be greatly improved by judiciously diverting the streams from their accustomed course, and hundreds of tons of hay might be added, with very little expense to the annual crop.

In the hilly country of Vermont, I owned a farm, over which I carried the water of a small stream in artificial channels, more than a mile. Lands that did not yield half a ton to an acre, were thus made at once to yield two tons; by which means I added to my crop six or eight tons. A little experience taught me that I could carry water where I had not the least suspicion it could be carried. Every stream that runs with any rapidity, may be used for this purpose.

For the benefit of farmers, I will state my method of procedure. I first selected the place at which I thought best to take the water from the stream. Here I made a dam sufficiently high to conduct the water into a channel on the bank. The dam may be made of wood or stone, as is most convenient, but stone are best, as they are most durable, and less liable to be washed away. I then drew two furrows with a plough, turning the sod down toward the stream, and pulling the sods of the second furrow upon the top of the first. This will make a channel sufficiently large for ordinary purposes, where you do not wish to carry the stream to any great distance.

These channels should be drawn as nearly level as they can be, and give a current to the water. Most farmers draw them merely by judgment, and of course very inaccurately. I had an instrument, to which was attached a spirit level, so that I could lay them with great accuracy.

But any farmer can make an instrument in fifteen minutes, that will answer the purpose very well. Take a piece of plank five or six inches square, through this bore a hole to receive a staff about three feet long, sharpened at the lower end, to stick into the ground. This is used as a standard, on which you must lay a smooth planed board about a foot square. The method of using it is this: place your standard below your intended canal, so that the top will be level with your dam, or the place where you design to take the water from the stream. Then turn water upon the top of your board, and so adjust it as to bring it to a level, or a little descending in the direction that you wish to draw your channel. Then with your eye look across the top of your board, and see where it strikes the ground. Here place a boy with a hoe to make a mark in the sod; and let him go on and make these marks as you direct, once in a rod, and oftener if the ground be very uneven. Thus go through the whole extent that you wish to make your channel.

Then with your plough draw your furrows through these marks, being very careful not to fall below them, or go above them. A little care in

drawing the furrows will save much labor in making the channels. If not drawn with accuracy, it will be necessary to sink the channels in some places, and to raise the banks in others.

From these channels the water will percolate, and fill the ground below them; and you may, in as many places as you see fit, let it overflow the bank and spread on the surface. A better way is to set boards in the bank, with an angular hole for the water to flow through it in such quantity as you may wish.

Even small streams, that fail early in the summer, may be of great use, because if the ground be well saturated with water in the spring, it will give the grass a start, and if it be well watered on the first of June, it will not suffer from drought before the crop is matured.

On the subject of irrigation, I have learned much by experience, and am so confident that thousands of dollars might be added to the annual produce of our fields, that I feel desirous to see this improvement in husbandry more generally introduced. Any thing that I can do to aid my fellow citizens in such improvements, would give me pleasure.

E. D. ANDREWS.

Pittsford, March 20, 1833.

From the American Farmer.

USEFUL TABLE.

The number of plants which may be planted on an acre—160 rods or poles—4810 yards—43,560 feet, is as follows:—

<i>Pl. apert.</i>	<i>No. plants.</i>	<i>Pl. apert.</i>	<i>No. plants.</i>
1	13,700	11	360
1 1/2	10,500	12	302
2	10,200	13	257
2 1/2	6,700	14	232
3	4,300	15	195
3 1/2	3,250	16	170
4	2,720	17	150
4 1/2	2,150	18	134
5	1,742	19	120
5 1/2	1,240	20	108
6	920	25	69
6 1/2	650	30	48
7	507	35	35
10	135	40	27

From the N. Y. Farmer, and Amer. Gardener's Magazine.
Absorbent properties of Potash—Ploughing in Dry Weather. By R. M. W.

MR. FLEET,—I am not quite done with the subject of ploughing and hoeing in dry weather.—From the remarks made on Potash, vol. 5, page 321, of the Farmer, two things may be inferred: 1st, that it takes fourteen pounds of water to dissolve one pound of potash, and consequently that it will take 7000 pounds of water to dissolve an ordinary barrel of 500 pounds of potash. This is the least quantity of water in which a barrel of potash can be dissolved. Many years ago, a boat was loaded on Cayuga lake with 56 barrels of potash. On the Oneida lake they meet with a squall, were driven ashore and sunk. The potash barrels being leaky, and remaining in the water from half an hour to an hour and a half, took in as much water as they would contain. This water swelled the barrels so that they became tight. In this situation the captain procured two potash kettles with tubs, wood and other articles, with a view of dissolving, boiling down, and melting the whole of the 56 barrels. The circumstances being mentioned to me, I observed that the boiling would be unnecessary, as the potash in the barrels would soon absorb all the water, which could not exceed ten gallons to the barrel, and the potash would pass inspection without melting over, and consequently save the expense of boiling, melting,

&c. The ten gallons of water could not weigh over ninety pounds, where as it would take seven thousand pounds to dissolve it. The experiment was tried and the potash was sent to market for inspection, and was sold as *first sort*, so that the expense of boiling away 292,600 pounds of water, and all the other expenses of such an undertaking, were saved.

From this it will appear that it is not altogether useless to know how many pounds of water will dissolve one pound of potash. The atmosphere holds much moisture, or water dissolved in caloric, as is evident from the circumstance mentioned page 321, vol. 5, of the Farmer. Another experiment will serve to demonstrate the same fact. Take a tumbler, fill it with cold water, set it on a table in warm weather, and in a few minutes the tumbler will be covered with a dew. This experiment is easily tried, and the rationale I take to be as follows:—Caloric always seeks an equilibrium; it passes through the tumbler, and combines with the cold water until the water is brought to the temperature of the air. The water held in solution is deposited on the outside of the tumbler, and this circumstance will occur in the driest weather. It would seem then demonstrated, that the atmosphere holds in solution much moisture, and though invisible to us it is still large in quantity. Now let us apply this doctrine to ploughing and hoeing in dry weather. Where land is left unploughed, unhoed, and covered with grass and weeds, the crops are seen to dwindle; stir the ground, and they speedily revive. By ploughing and hoeing, the grass and weeds are destroyed, and the earth becomes a powerful absorbent, drawing the moisture of the atmosphere into the neighborhood of the plants. The capillary vessels of plants seize this moisture; it reaches the roots and sustains them in a flourishing condition, even in the driest weather. The moment this moisture is condensed, it can no longer enter the capillary vessels of plants. This probably carries with it much food, and is every way necessary to the well being of the plants; so I think, and remain yours, &c.

R. M. W.

Middlesex, Feb. 15, 1833.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

IN the January number of Silliman's Journal, in an article translated from the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, is given the results of some experiments performed by the celebrated agriculturist DE DUMAS, for determining the relative nutritive value of the aliments of sheep and cattle. An abstract of the article is here given.

Forty-nine sheep were divided into seven lots, of seven sheep each, in such a manner that the total weight of each lot should be, as nearly as possible, equal to each of the rest. Each lot was kept in a separate division of the stable, the food was given to each lot in rations of equal weight, and by means of scales, the total weight of each lot was taken once a week, and the experiment was continued five weeks. The weight of each lot was four hundred and thirty-six pounds.

The substances subjected to examination were, 1. Dry lucern. 2. Oil cake from flax-seed. 3. Oats and barley. 4. Crude potatoes. 5. Cooked potatoes. 6. Beets. 7. Carrots.

One of the seven lots was fed exclusively on dry lucern, of which fifteen pounds were found to be a proper ration of one sheep per week. Each of the six others received just half the quantity of

lucern, or seven and a half pounds, and the remainder of the ration consisted of such a portion of the other alimentary substances, as was found sufficient by a careful weighing during the five weeks, to keep each lot in the same healthy condition. Of these substances, the following quantities were found to be equivalent in nutritive value to the half ration of lucern:—Oil cake, 4½ lbs.; Barley, 3½ do.; Oats, 5 do.; Crude potatoes, 14 do.; Cooked potatoes, 13 do.; Beets, 16 do.; Carrots, 23 do.

The quantity of water drunk by each lot of sheep, measured by a gauged trough, during the five weeks, was as follows, showing the relative degree of thirst occasioned by the different aliments:—1st lot, 223 quarts; 2d lot, 189 do.; 3d lot, 161 do.; 4th lot, 123 do.; 5th lot, 108 do.; 6th lot, 95 do.; 7th lot, 86 do.

From the Monthly Magazine.

HEMLOCK AND HENBALE.

The base of Hemlock is an organic salt which opens an entirely novel series of these highly interesting organic substances, for it is volatile, and similar to a volatile oil. The peculiar qualities of this substance, both intrinsically and when brought into combination with acids, its rapidly changeable character, and the brilliant play of colors which it exhibits whilst undergoing change, render it one of the most interesting productions in organic chemistry. Its poison is of the deadliest description. The smallest quantity, applied inwardly, produces paralysis; and one or two grains are sufficient to kill the largest animal. Another of Professor Geiger's late discoveries is the active principle of henbane (*atropin*): its base is likewise an organic salt, but it is tenacious, admits of being reduced to a crystal, forms a crystalline salt with acids, like hemlock, and has a disagreeable smell, though it is not volatile, unless it be subjected to decomposition. Its poison is quite as deadly as that of the former, but exhibits dissimilar appearances, and is not so rapid in its effects. Animals, where even a minute dose is administered, become languid, cannot stand upon their legs, are attacked by convulsions, and die within six hours. The effects of this poison in dilating the pupil of the eye is extremely remarkable. The minutest portion of it, when applied to the eye of a cat, produces a dilation of the pupil for the next four and twenty hours; and the hundredth part of a grain prolongs the appearance for the next seven or eight days, besides inducing other singular symptoms of poisoning.

The Chinese Method of propagating Fruit Trees by abscission. The Chinese, instead of raising fruit trees from seeds, or from grafts, as is the custom in Europe, have adopted the following method of increasing them:—

They select a tree of that species which they wish to propagate, and fix upon such a branch as will least injure or disfigure the tree by its removal. Round the branch, and as near as they can conveniently to its junction with the trunk, they wind a rope, made of straw, besmeared with cow-dung until a ball is formed, five or six times the diameter of the branch. This is intended as a bed into which the young roots may shoot. Having performed this part of the operation, they immediately, under the ball, divide the bark down to the wood for nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the branch. A cocoa nut shell, or small pot is then hung over the ball, with a hole in its bottom so small that water put into it will fall on-

ly in drops. By this the rope is kept continually moist. During three succeeding weeks nothing farther is required, except to supply the vessel with water. At the expiration of that period one third of the remaining bark is cut off, and the former incision is carried considerably deeper into the wood, as by this time it is expected that some roots have struck into the rope, and are giving their assistance in support of the branch.

After a similar period the operation is repeated, and, in about two months from the commencement of the process, the roots may generally be seen intersecting each other on the surface of the ball, which is a sign that they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the separation of the branch from the tree. This is best done by sawing it off at the incision. Care must be taken that the rope, which by this time is nearly rotten, is not shaken by the motion. The branch is then planted as a young tree.

PLEASANT AND USEFUL.

SOME people are in the habit of thinking that nothing can be pleasant, that is of use. This is a very mistaken idea, for to a rightly cultivated mind, the pleasure arising from any object, would bear some proportion to the usefulness of that object. In fine, we should strive to make every thing we engage in, however trivial, whether for relaxation, or for the diversion of disagreeable feeling, as beneficial to ourselves as possible. This principle should be acted upon in all our arrangements. If, for instance, trees are to be planted by the roadside, to give beauty to the prospect, and shade to the traveller, those trees might be of great use if they were properly chosen. In some places in Europe, thousands of poor people are supported by the culture of silk, the worms being fed from public trees. Now if our roads were shaded by mulberry trees, the traveller would receive all the benefits that could be derived from trees of any sort, and the condition of hundreds of poor people would be rendered comfortable. By a little attention to this principle, of rendering every thing as useful as possible, our happiness here would be greatly increased. A gentleman who died at Amsterdam some years since, struck with the correctness of this principle, bequeathed two thousand florins to a benevolent society, on condition, that two fruit trees of full growth, should be planted over his grave, the fruit to be publicly sold by auction every year, in order to prove, that even the receptacles of the dead may be rendered beneficial to the living.—*Family Magazine*.

EARLY PLANTING.

A CORRESPONDENT, who evidently knows a thing or two, writes us on the subject of *early planting*, sensibly as follows:—"Perhaps there is nothing so deleterious to the growth of corn as *late planting*. In Farmer's cribs, when they clear them out in the spring to thresh it, the soft and mouldy corn too often testify negligence in planting in proper season. Corn ought always to be planted as soon as the ground is warm enough to produce fermentation, which always precedes the germination of the seed, and which in loamy or sandy land, is early in May. Corn planted at this season though, it does not grow so fast at first as that which is planted later, yet the radicals are shooting into the earth and preparing to nourish plumula or stem, thus facilitating more rapid growth. It makes it much earlier than that which is planted later, and

it ripens so soon that the frost in the fall is not capable of injuring it, whilst on the contrary, corn which is planted late, though it grows luxuriantly, is generally so backward that the early frosts injure those ears which are not fully ripe, and thus prevent their coming to maturity. Corn planted late is generally found to be interspersed with soft corn, much of it moulded, greatly injuring the sound corn which is mixed with it, while corn which is planted early is found to be sound and much more valuable. Land that is planted early produces much more corn.

A neighbor of mine once planted a piece of corn very late, on plain sandy land, being about the time a neighbor of his was having a piece of corn situated at the side of it, for the first time. By the time the former was killed, the latter was tassel and in the blow. They were both treated in nearly the same manner—gypsum being used on both pieces; but harvesting told the consequences of late planting,—for while the late planted corn yielded scarcely ten bushels per acre, the earlier planted corn yielded about *twenty-five*! As Indian corn is a very important production of our country, it ought not to be neglected. The above makes good the old maxim, *"If you cheat the crop it will cheat you."*—*Northampton Courier*.

From the Maryland Republican.

MR. HUGHES:—Having been so frequently applied to for the following receipt, until it has become troublesome to give copies of it, I request you to publish it.

JAMES BOYLE.

To make Paint without Whitelead and Oil.

- 2 quarts skinned milk.
- 2 ounces fresh slacked lime.
- 5 pounds of whiting.

Put the lime into a stone ware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream; the remainder of the milk is then added; and lastly, the whiting is to be crumbled and spread on the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any coloring matter that suits the fancy.

It is to be applied in the same manner as other paint, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. Another coat may then be added, and so on until the work is completed. This paint is of great tenacity and possesses a slight elasticity which enables it to bear hard rubbing even with a coarse woolen cloth, without being in the least degree injured. It has little or no smell when wet, and when dry is perfectly inodorous. It is not subject to be blackened by sulphurous or animal vapors, and is not injurious to health. All which qualities give it a decided advantage over white-lead.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for covering twenty-seven square yards with one coating.

Drink for Horses. Some of the Inkeepers on the western road have adopted the practice, recommended by a member of the Bath Agricultural Society, of boiling the corn given to horses, and giving them the water to drink. It is most satisfactorily ascertained that three bushels of oats, barley, &c. so prepared, will keep the horses in better condition for working than double the quantity in a crude state.

have been adopted, for emulating the metropolis of Great Britain. In Germany several rural Cemeteries have been projected, and we hear that citizens of New York, are determined to follow these examples.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, *President.*
Brindley Place, May 11, 1833.

The standing committee on fruits and fruit trees, respectfully propose the following premiums for the year 1833, viz:—

For the best apples, not less than two dozen, a premium of \$1. For the best Summer Pears, not less than one dozen, \$4. For the best Autumn Pears, not less than one dozen, \$4.

For the best native Pears, \$4. do. Peaches, \$4. do. Apricots, \$4. do. Nectarines, \$4. do. Plums, \$2. do. Cherries, one quart, \$2. do. Native, do. do. \$2.

For the best Foreign Grapes, cultivated under glass, not less than three clusters, \$5. For the best Foreign Grapes, cultivated in open ground, not less than three clusters, \$5. For the best Foreign Grapes by girdling, not less than three clusters, \$5. For the best Native Grapes, not less than three clusters, \$3. For the best Seedling Grapes, to be presented by the grower of the same, not less than three clusters, \$5. For the best Gooseberries not less than one quart, \$2. do. Strawberries, do. \$2. do. Raspberries, do. \$2.

For the best Quinces, not less than one doz. \$2. For the best method of cultivating foreign grapes in open ground, which shall be superior to any other now practised in this country, with reference to planting, training, shelter, &c. and for a length of trellis to be exhibited, not less than thirty feet, \$20.

The Committee will be at the hall of the Society on Saturday of each week, during the season of fruits, from ten to twelve o'clock, to inspect such specimens as may be offered; those fruits for which a premium is claimed must be so designated, otherwise they will be considered as offered for exhibition only.

Per order, E. VOSE, Chairman.

Exhibition of flowers at the Horticultural rooms on Saturday, May 18th.

From Mr. Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, Tulips, Ranuncus, and Anemones.

From Mr. P. B. Hovey, Tulips.

From Mr. S. Walker, Dorchester, the following Tulips: Grandeur Touchant, Olender Magels, Poncia Sans Panell, Fair Ellen, Maile Partout, Incomparable Grand Cid, Gloria Mundi, Gabers King, Grandeur Superb, Prince Regent, Lychins, Viola Grandiflora, &c.

Mr. John A. Kenrick, Spirea hypericifolia, Hellesia tetrapetra, Magnolia obovata, Azalia nudiflora, Viburnum lautana, Hycostrum tartaricum.

Messrs. Winslip, many varieties.

Per Order, J. WINSLIP, Ch.

A bottle of Wine made from native Grape, was presented by Dr. Williams of Cambridgeport. The wine which was six years old, was made by Mr. Elisha Blake of Westborough is yet on the lees, and not yet entirely ripe.

VEGETABLES.—A fine specimen of Tart Rhubarb, blanched by Dr. J. W. WESTER.

Fine Asparagus from J. Walker, Roxbury; also from D. Chandler of Lexington, some of which measured 3 1-2 inches in circumference.

From the Com. on the Culture and products of the Kitchen Garden.

DANIEL CHANDLER.

Baron Ottensfels, Austrian Minister at the Ottoman Porte was elected an honorary member; and Charles Hayward of Boston a subscription member.

High Cranberry Bushes not wanted. We have received a package of High Cranberry Bushes from a good friend to whom we are much obliged for his kindness. But the shrub is very common in many parts of Massachusetts; and is considered as rather an incumbrance than a thing to be coveted or cultivated. Perhaps, when its medical virtues (and other good properties, if it has any,) are found out, it may be deemed worthy a place in our gardens but it is too common, and in too little esteem, to command any price at present, in seed stores, nurseries, &c.

From the Genesee Farmer.

QUINCE TREES.

MESSES. EDITORS.—In the 1st vol. page 380, of the Genesee Farmer, I noticed an article on the subject of injury, and final destruction, of Quince trees by worms. For the benefit of your correspondent and all others concerned in cultivating the Quince, I will give the result of actual experiment.

In the spring of 1823, I procured some trees of the Orange or Apple Quince, and set them in rather moist, rich soil. They all lived, and as they were of a good size, soon commenced bearing. I saw an article in some work, recommending coal dust, or the dirt from the bottom of a coal pit, to be put around Quince trees. I tried the experiment, and it succeeded equal to my most sanguine expectations. While my trees were doing well, a neighbor suggested the plan of manuring trees, and (like the man who was well, but took medicine to be better,) I manured my trees, but not long after discovered worms or grubs in them, near the top of the ground, and in cutting them out, injured the trees so much that they all died but one, and that is a poor sickly one.

The next year, 1824, I set other Quinces of the same sort, and have kept the coal dust around them altogether, and the result is, the trees are uncommonly thrifty, good bearers, produce very large and fair fruit, and I have seen no appearance of the grub. My plan is to renew the dirt, say once in two years, first scraping away the old dirt, and putting on a bushel or two of fresh.

Yours, &c.

C. OF STARKEY.

From the Kennebec Farmer.

MR. HOLMES.—This communication is made for the encouragement of Farmers, and the advancement of the Agricultural interest, of our State. Josiah Richardson, Esq. of this town has raised the last season, on a small piece of ground at the rate of eight hundred bushels of Ruta Baga to the acre (after being closely cut) but as the ground on which they were raised was not sufficiently large to obtain a premium, he did not present a claim for that purpose to the Agricultural Society. The same person, a few years since raised from a small piece of adjoining land, at the rate of two thousand one hundred and odd bushels of carrots to the acre. The Ruta Baga were raised on land turned over in May which had never before been ploughed. They were sowed the 22d day of June, and when harvested, some measured two feet five and half inches in circumference.

A FRIEND TO FARMERS.

Monmouth, Feb. 4 1832.

From the American Centinel.

INCOMBUSTIBLE WASH & STUCCO WHITE WASH.

THE gentleman who furnished the following, assures us that the receipt is what it purports to be—and that he believes it to be a very valuable one.

The basis for both is lime, which must be first slacked with hot water, in a small tub or piggion, and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed, in a fluid form, through a fine sieve, to obtain the flour of the lime. It must be put on with a Painter's Brush—two coats are best for outside work.

First, to make a fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and a coating for brick tile, stone work and rough cast, to render them impervious to the water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance. The proportions in each receipt, are five gallons. Slack your lime, as before directed, say six quarts, in which put 1 quart of clean rock salt, for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean, then add to the 5 gallons, 1 lb. of alum, ½ lb. copperas, ¾ lb. potash—the last, to be gradually added; 2 qts. of fine sand or hard wood ashes must also be added; any coloring matter may now be mixed, in such quantity as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when this may be applied. It will stop the small leaks—prevent moss from growing—render them incombustible, and last many years.

Second. To make a brilliant Stucco white-wash, for all buildings inside and out. Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime—slack the same as before; add ½ lb. whiting or burnt alkali pulverized, 1 lb. loaf, or other sugar, 3 pts. rice flour made into a very thin and well boiled paste, starch, or jelly, and 1 lb. cleanest glue, dissolved in the same manner as cabinet makers do. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside—it will be more brilliant than Plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years, say from 50 to 100. It is superior, nothing equal. The east end of the President's House in Washington, is washed with it.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Great Freshet at Albany. In consequence of great rain, commencing the 10th and ending the 15th inst. a flood has taken place at Albany, Troy, &c. which has done immense damage in those places, and to the Great Canal, Bridges, Mills, &c. in that part of the country.

Cholera in New Orleans. The New Orleans Courier of the 30th ult. says, "It would be ridiculous to deny that for some days past the number of deaths has been increasing, and that the greater part expired after a few hours sickness; to speak plainly, they died of the merciful cholera or if we mistake the character of that dire disease, the prevailing one is, at least, as fatal in its effects."

The Cincinnati Gazette states, that there has been an occasional case of Cholera in that city every week or two since last October.

Thunder Shower. On the afternoon of the 14th inst. a storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning passed, over Northampton, Mass. and its vicinity. The lightning struck in not less than nine places within the compass of eight miles around Northampton, and probably in many others. The house of Mr.

The subscriber has for sale a few superior Isabella Vines, that have been laid by the beds for a few weeks, and can be planted out with perfect safety any time within ten days. Apply at 7 1-2, Congress Street, ZEB. COOK, JR.
m 3

MISCELLANY.

THE depravity of man, and the endearing constancy of female love, are here most vividly—most unambiguously depicted, by Dr. PERCY.

He comes not—I have watch'd the moon go down,
But yet he comes not—once it was not so.
He thinks not how these latter tears do flow,

The while he holds his not at that town
Yet he will come, and die, and I shall weep;

And he will wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble wailing with my tears.

O! how I love a mother's watch to keep
Over those sleeping eyes, that smile, which cheer
My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fond and deep.

I had a husband once, who lov'd me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,

And feeds his passion on a woman's lip,
As bees, from luted flowers a poison sip;

But yet I cannot hate—O! there were hours,
When I could hang forever on his eye,

And time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strew'd, as he hurried on, his path with flowers

I lov'd him then—he lov'd me too—my heart
Still finds its fondness kindle, if he smiles;

The memory of his love will ne'er depart;
And I though he often stung me with a dart,

Venom'd and barb'd, and wastes upon the vale
Curses, which his babe and mine should share;

Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear
His madd'nes—and should sickness come, and lay

Its paralyzing hand upon him, then

I would with kindness all my wrongs repay,

Until the penitent should weep and say,

How injured and how faithful I had been.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.

PRINCE POTEMKIN, who was raised to the highest dignity by the favour of the Empress Catherine, was ignorant at the commencement of his ministry of the first elements of the art of war, and had not the least notion even of the different ranks in military system. A French officer who had served in Russia with the rank of Captain, having distinguished himself thought that he was entitled to some military promotion; and presented a petition to the Prince in which he solicited as a recompense for his services, the Brevet of Lieut. Colonel. The Prince separating in his mind the two titles, conceived that the Captain was asking a double favour, and fancied that he had discovered the sure way of doing him justice, and at the same time of punishing his presumptuous ambition by granting to him the one of his two requests, which being placed last the Prince supposed to be the inferior. He therefore ordered him to be called before him, received him with great hauteur, told him that her Imperial Majesty had been surprised at the indiscretion of the double demand, and never conferred two favours at once; that if one of her own subjects had dared to present such a petition, he would instantly have been cashiered; but that regarding him as a stranger who might be unacquainted with the usages of the Empire and moreover, being well satisfied with his conduct, she did not wish to withhold her favours; that however, she only granted him for the present the Brevet of Colonel, and that it remained with him in future to merit that of Lieutenant.

PROPER RESENTMENT.

FARMER TIDD and FARMER GRUFF were near neighbors. The former was a kind hearted, even tempered old codger, and all his affairs went on smoothly. The latter as his name indicates, possessed an irascible disposition, and often

attempted to wrangle with his worthy neighbor. One day Tidd's cow got into Gruff's corn field; Gruff procured a large cudgel, and went into his enclosure and gave her a severe pounding. Poor old Brummie leaped the bars, shaking her head and making a wonderful display of legs and tail. Thinking one *pounding* insufficient to atone for her offence, Gruff drove her to pinfold and left her in confinement to ruminate on her pitiable condition. Having satiated his vengeance on the poor animal, he went to discharge a volley at her owner. 'Neighbor Tidd,' said he, in a great rage, 'I caught your cow in my cornfield this morning, and I gave her a good drubbing, and then drove her to the pound, and I'll do it again if I catch her there any more, so you'd better take care of her.' The other replied very calmly, 'Friend Gruff, I found two of your cattle in my garden the other day, and they had destroyed half my garden sauce; I turned them out, drove them home to your barn yard and put up the fence, and fastened them in as they should be, and if ever I find them there again, I shall do the same, so you had better take care of them.' Gruff's obduracy was softened, he released old Brummie, paid her poundage, and ever after became a better neighbor.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

C. S. RYANESQUE, of this city, a Professor of many Sciences, Architect, Draftsman, &c., has announced to the public, the discovery by himself, of a new mode of erecting buildings of all kinds, so as to render them entirely incombustible. He denominates this discovery by the term *Incombustible Architecture*, and alleges the following as the advantages of the new style, all which he offers to warrant, viz:—

1. Buildings will be fire proof.
2. They cannot be set on fire on purpose.
3. They cannot catch fire from neighbors.
4. They will last longer.
5. They can be warmed in winter, at one-third the actual cost.
6. They will be insured at a mere trifle.
7. They will be warmer in winter.
8. They will be cooler in summer.
9. They will require no expense of fire engines and firemen.
10. They will save the lives of a hundred thousand persons doomed to be burnt alive.
11. They will save a hundred millions of dollars of property doomed to be burnt.
12. They will look neater and more convenient inside, with more space, &c. &c.

These unquestionably are important considerations, and the professor speaks most certainly of his inability to perform all he promises. The *modus operandi*, of this new style, he wisely and discreetly keeps to himself, but with magnificent liberality he offers to divulge the secret to any architect for the sum of one thousand dollars; or if any denier at this price, he declares he will himself undertake the erection of any edifice, and receive for payment, the saving in fuel and insurance, and in the expense of the building—it being a part of the professor's plan to build houses of this kind at much cheaper rate than in the ordinary way. Certainly we bespeak much attention to the professor's declaration.—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

The flea called by the Arabians 'the father of leapers,' and the locusts, jump two hundred times their own length; and yet if a man jumps three times his own length, he thinks he does a wonderful thing.

The Romans. PLINY asserts that the Roman citizens, in early times, ploughed their fields with the same diligence that they pitched camps, and sowed their grain with the same care that they formed their armies for battle.—*A. J. Farmer*.

Planting and Building. CATO says, a landholder should apply himself to the planting of his fields early in youth but he ought to think long before he builds.—*Id.*

Sinking Wells. FISHER HEBER mentions a curious way of sinking wells in some parts of Asia. When the ground is sandy, a cylindrical tower of brick or stone work is made of the intended size of the well. This is suffered to remain until the masonry becomes indurated, and then it is gradually undermined until it is sunk even with the surface of the ground. If the well is not sufficiently deep, they add more masonry, and again undermine.—*Id.*

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable corner of an orchard lately owned by E. H. BERRY and J. C. GOWAN, situated at the corner of the lot, situated in DORCHESTER, within two miles of Salem and fifteen miles from Boston. The land is in good repair, spacious and convenient for a general family, and also for a farmer, with barns, stables, &c. attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs, and flowers, and a useful summer house. The farm is in high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 3000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The buildings and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Deavers, March 27, 1833.

A FINE NEW SQUASH.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 51, & 52, North Market Street.

A few seeds of the Early Lemon Squash, from the western part of this State, which is considered one of the finest varieties of summer Squash cultivated, being a week earlier than the Scalloped or Warty Squashes, and of much superior flavor, size, and somewhat resembling the Canada Squash in taste; producing abundantly till killed by frost. Price 12 cents per bushel. May 1

RUSSIA MATS.

500 dozen large good Russia Mats.
200 do. small do. do. do.
For Sale by D. F. FAULKNER, No. 15 Central Street.
m 20

ESSEX PRIZE POTATOES.

A few bushels of the famous Essex Prize Potatoes for sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 51 & 52, North Market Street. m 15

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.
SWINE.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I have read much in your paper respecting swine; and on this subject have some facts to state of recent occurrence, which are certainly extraordinary and probably worth recording.

The last autumn I purchased fourteen sows, whose average age was about six months. Three of them were sows of a good form and stock; and these I put by themselves with a boar of the same age for breeders.—The other eleven were put in another sty, and for the purpose of being fatted.—They were at first fed with corn meal ground with the cob, and mixed with boiled potatoes; but did not appear to gain much though there was at no time any falling of appetite. Fearing that their poor thrift might be attributed to the cob meal, I changed their food by substituting corn meal, ground without the cob and boiled potatoes. This however seemed to do no better; while the store pigs above mentioned, which were fed upon boiled potatoes only, were very thrifty and appeared much more like fat hogs than those in the fattening sty. I then changed the food of the fattening hogs and gave them nothing but boiled Indian meal or hasty pudding. This availed no more than the other food; and finding that their thrift was very little, and a very inadequate return for the food consumed by them, I determined to kill the right for market; and this was accordingly done. They were small, and by no means so fat as we had a right to expect they would have been. The store hogs on boiled potatoes only continued very thrifty and fat. The fattening hogs were attended in the most exact and faithful manner; and had repeated doses of sulphur to encourage their appetite and promote their thrift.

This bad result was a matter of serious discouragement to me and wholly inexplicable; as it does not remain to be established that Indian meal in any form is among the most nutritious and fattening substances that can be given to stalled animals. When the hogs were killed, however, the mystery was in a degree solved. Innumerable worms, resembling in some measure those voided from the human body, were found in knots and ranches in the entrails. These kept up their appetite and prevented their thrift. But where did these worms come from is the next question? and why were not the store hogs, some of whom were of the same litter with the others, affected with them? I do not pretend to determine the causes: but I will state the circumstances of difference in the two cases.

The store Hogs were confined in a sty with a wooden floor and had no access to the ground. The fattening hogs were at liberty to range in a capacious yard attached to the sty, into which the manure and litter of five horses were thrown, in which the swine were almost continually rooting and champing. Now we know that hogs fed in stable yards and cellars often become fat; the access therefore to this manure heap in which they were constantly burrowing would not have been

the impediment to their thrift; but is it unfeasible to conjecture that some one of these horses may have been diseased? and in the manure of such horse they may have found the maggot or germ of those worms which after being received into their stomachs, there fixed themselves and grew to the size in which they were found. This however is merely conjectural; but I should be glad to know if any other of your correspondents is acquainted with any facts analogous to the above. H. C. May 14, 1837.

For the New England Farmer.

Charlestown, N. H. May 19, 1837.

MR. EDITOR, Sir,—In my communication published in your last, there is an error of carelessness on my part, which ought to be corrected. It consists in giving to the fruit of the Cranberry Viburnum, two seeds in each berry, when, in fact, there is but one. The error is of some consequence, as the number of seeds forms part of the distinctive character of the genus, and might lead to an impression of some mistake as to the real character of the shrub. I notice also, one or two typographical errors, as “Guelda” for *Gaulther*, and “or” for *as* after the words “astringent fruits.”

The effects of the diffusible stimulant *brandy*, in the preparation described by the correspondent of the Portland paper, may cause more virtue to be attributed to the plant than is fairly its due, though at any rate not more than may justly be given to very many native plants. I thought however that the question was as to the medicinal qualities of the fruit. Concerning the flavor of this, there seems to be a diversity of opinion, which I fancy can hardly be reconciled except by the old adage of “De gustibus, &c.”

With much regard, SAMUEL WEBBER.

The following is from a venerable Farmer, “nearly eighty two years old,” who, we regret to say, prohibits our attaching his name to his communication.

For the New England Farmer.

POTATOES AND INDIAN CORN.

MR. EDITOR, Sir,—I here send you the result of several experiments, which I have made. Several years ago I planted blue potatoes, late in the season, and as all of those which I considered large enough for seed had been culled out, I planted small ones not more than an inch and a quarter in diameter. When I dug them, they were as large as any I raised. Last spring I planted two rows, side by side, of the red potatoes, one row of the largest size, the other the smallest, which I think proper to plant, perhaps not one-third of the weight of the large ones. When I dug them I could not tell which were the largest. So I conclude the reason why small potatoes yield small ones, is owing to putting too much seed in the hills; as a small potato has as many sprouts as a large one. But this I have proved that the same results do not always arise from the same experiments in different kinds of potatoes. For several years past we have planted early whites and early red eyes side by side. If the whites were killed after the blow, they uniformly produced a large number

of small potatoes, and but few of a good size; while hilling had no effect on the red eyes.”

I made an experiment in planting Indian corn a few years ago for my own satisfaction. I planted the hills 3½ feet apart on one end of a piece of land, and four feet on the other, with the same kind and quantity of manure; about half the length of the rows was on a stiff heavy soil; the other half a light loamy soil; without weighing I could not tell which gave the best product.

The following article is part of the proceedings of the New York State Agricultural Society.

Letter from Dr. Wm. Darlington, of Pennsylvania, on the Use of Lime in Agriculture.

Sir,—Your letter, containing a number of queries relative to the operation and utility of *Lime*, in the processes of agriculture, was received in the early part of June last; but as I have been much engaged during the past summer, with duties which required all my attention, and as your letter intimated that answers furnished “any time during the present year” would be in season for your purposes, I have taken the liberty to postpone my reply until now.

I proceed then, with great pleasure, to furnish you with such facts and remarks as my opportunities for observation have enabled me to offer. With a view to render the answers more explicit and satisfactory, I will annex them, *sciatim*, to your several inquiries.

Query 1.—“Upon what lands does lime operate most beneficially:—

1. In regard to geological formation,—as primitive, transitory, secondary, and alluvial?

2. In reference to the soil,—as sand, clay, lime, and vegetable matter?

“By the Editor. By some experiments made by J. Whitlaw, Esq. which are given in detail in the *New England Farmer*, vol. i. page 53, and vol. iv. page 314, that gentleman ascertained that large potatoes were better for seed than small ones, and that large potatoes when cut into quarters will produce more, other things being equal, than when planted whole. Other cultivators assert that the best way is to plant potatoes of at least middling size, cutting off and applying to other uses the butt and top ends from each potato, planting the middle pieces cut into quarters. The reason of this proceeding is that the shoots or eyes from the middle part of a potato are commonly larger and stronger than those of either end, and if the whole of a large potato is planted, there are usually too many shoots in a hill, and those shoots are too near each other to afford so great a product as they would if deposited in the soil at due distances.

Mr. Knight, the celebrated English Horticulturist, has found, that, “for a late crop, small sets, [seed potatoes] may be used; because the plants of the late varieties always acquire considerable age before they begin to generate tubers [young potatoes]; but for an early crop, he recommends the largest tubers [seed potatoes to be planted]; and he has found that these not only afford very strong plants, but also such as readily recover when injured by frost; for being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a re-production of vigorous stems and foliage takes place, when those first produced are destroyed by frost or other cause.”—*Hort. Trans.* iv. p. 443.

3. As indicated by natural growth of timber and plants?"

Answer.—My residence has always been in a primitive region, and my observations very much limited to agricultural processes in soils upon that formation. The prevailing rock here is gneiss,—with occasional beds, or veins, of hornblende, green stone and seclinite.—About five miles to the north of us is the great valley of transition limestone, stretching from northeast to southwest; and immediately on the southern side of this valley, running parallel with it, is a broken ridge of hills, formed of mica slate, with beds of serpentine rock and hornblende on the side next to the gneiss rock on the southeast. Over the gneiss rock, and among the hornblende, the soil is generally a stiff loam; and there I think, the best effects are perceptible from a given quantity of lime. On the soil overlaying the schistose rocks, the good effects of lime are sufficiently obvious, under the management of skilful farmers; but the benefits seem to be less permanent. On the serpentine rock the soil is extremely sterile, and neither lime nor barnyard manure can be used to much advantage. In the limestone soil of the great valley, where one would suppose it was already redundant, lime is used with advantage; and much heavier dressings are put on, than in the adjacent districts. I cannot furnish the *rationale* of this practice; but I believe the fact is established, that more lime is required to produce the same beneficial effects upon soil resting on limestone rock, than upon those overlaying gneiss, and perhaps some other primitive rocks.

I have had no opportunity to witness the effect of lime upon *secondary* and strictly *alluvial* formations; but the above circumstance has led me to suspect, that the *same quantity* of lime would not be so signally beneficial in secondary, as it is in certain primitive formations.

Lime, undoubtedly, has a good effect in soils which are *sandy*, even where sand predominates; but I believe its meliorating properties are most conspicuous in a *clay* soil, or rather in a *stiff loam*. A good proportion of decomposed vegetable matter adds greatly to the beneficial effects of lime; and hence our farmers are desirous to mingle as much barn yard manure as possible with their lime dressings, and to get their fields into what is called a good sod, or turf, full of grass roots. Then a dressing of lime has an admirable effect.* The soils indicated by a natural growth of black oak, (*quercus tinctoria*), walnut (*juglans nigra*), and poplar (*liriodendron*), and those in which such grasses as the *poas* and *festucas* best flourish, are generally most signally benefitted by the use of lime. In short, I may observe, that lime has been found more or less beneficial in any description of soil, in this district. It is most so on hilly or rolling lands, where clay predominates,—less permanently so among the mica slate,—and least of all, on the magnesian rocks. The soil on these last is rarely worth cultivating.

Query II.—"What quantity of lime is applied to the acre, upon different soils, at a single dressing, and during a period of years?"

* The yard manure is not usually mingled with the lime when the latter is first applied. The practice is to lime the Indian corn ground prior to planting that grain, on the inverted sod,—and the ensuing spring, to manure the same field for a barley crop; or, to reserve the manure until the succeeding autumn, and apply it to the wheat crop. It is not well settled which of these is the better practice. Each has its advocates; but it is most usual to reserve the manure for the wheat.

Answer.—The quantity of lime per acre, which can be used advantageously, varies with the condition and original character of the soil. Highly improved land will bear a heavier dressing than poor land. On a soil of medium condition, the usual dressing is 40 to 50 bushels per acre. A deep rich soil, or limestone land in the great valley, will receive 70 to 80 (and I am told even a hundred) bushels to the acre with advantage. On very poor land, twenty to thirty bushels per acre is deemed most advantageous to commence with. It is usually repeated every five or six years—i.e. every time the field comes in turn to be broken up with the plough; and as the land improves, the quantity of lime is increased. The prevailing practice here is to plough down the sod, or *lay*, in the fall, or early in the spring,—harrow it once, and then spread the lime (previously slacked to a powder), preparatory to planting the field with Indian corn. Every field, in rotation, receives this kind of dressing; and as our farms are mostly divided into about half a dozen fields, the dressing of course comes once in six years, more or less according to the number of the fields. Some enterprising farmers, however, give their fields an *intermediate* dressing, *on the sod*, after they come into grass; which I consider an excellent practice, tending rapidly to improve the condition of the land.

Query III.—"Is it applied in a caustic or a effete state?"

Answer.—It is usually obtained in a caustic state from the kiln,—deposited in heaps, in the field where it is to be spread, and water sufficient to slack it to a powder is then thrown upon it. As soon as slacked it is loaded into carts, and men with shovels distribute it as equally as possible over the ground. It is generally considered best to put it on the ground whilst it is fresh, or *warm*, as the phrase is; and it is certainly easier to spread it equally while in a light pulverised state, than after it gets much wet with rains. I am inclined to think, too, it is better for the land, when applied fresh from the kiln.

Query IV.—"To what crops is it most advantageously applied, and at what season?"

Answer.—It is usually applied, as already intimated, to the crop of Indian corn, in the spring of the year—say the month of April. Occasionally it is applied, preparatory to sowing wheat in autumn. When used as a *top dressing*, on the sod, it is generally applied in the fall—say November. The prevailing impression is that it is most advantageously applied to the Indian corn, and hence the general practice. But the truth is, it is highly advantageous at any and at all seasons; and our shrewd old farmers have a saying,—

"Get your lime on for your corn, if you can,—but be sure you get it on the land some time in the year."

Query V.—"How is it incorporated with the soil—by the plough or the harrow? and is it applied in any case as a top dressing to grass and to grains, and with what effect?"

Answer.—As already stated, after the sod is ploughed down for Indian corn, it is usually harrowed once to render the surface more uniform.

The lime is spread as equally as possible over the field, and then the ground is well harrowed in different directions, in order to incorporate the lime with the soil. Soon afterwards, the field is marked out and planted with corn. The plough is rarely, if ever used, for the purpose alluded to. I have mentioned above, that lime is occasionally used as a top dressing for grass. It appears to

be particularly beneficial to that crop; and answers extremely well when applied in that manner. The practice of applying it to Indian corn as above related is, however, chiefly followed: and the application of a dressing to each field in rotation, causes as much labor and expense every year as our farmers generally are willing to incur. Lime has rarely been used as a top dressing to grain crops, within my knowledge.

Query VI.—"What is the ordinary cost per acre of liming, and the relative profits, in increased products of a period of years?"

Answer.—Quick lime, at the kilns, usually costs twelve and a half cents per bushel. The farmers generally haul it with their own teams; and the additional expense depends of course, materially upon the distance. It is frequently hauled by them a distance of 8, 10, and even 12 miles. The average, perhaps is about 5 or 6 miles. It is delivered to me by the lime burners, (a distance of nearly six miles,) at 18 cents per bushel. At the rate of 40 bushels to the acre, the cost at 18 cents would be \$7.20 per acre. It is difficult to estimate with precision the relative profits, in increased products: but I can safely say, from my own experience, on a small farm of middling quality, that two dressings of lime at the above rate, in the course of 8 or 9 years, have more than trebled the products of the land to which it was applied, both in grain and grass. It is to be understood, however, that the system of *ploughing only so much ground as could be well manured* was adopted at the same time. I may also observe generally, that the farmers of this district, (who are shrewd economists,) are so well convinced of the beneficial effects of liming, that costly as its application seems to be, they are unanimous in sparing no effort to procure it. Lime has been found to be peculiarly favorable to the growth of pasture, when the farm is otherwise well managed; and as our farmers are mostly in the practice of feeding cattle, they resort to liming as an indispensable auxiliary to successful grazing.

Query VII.—"Is lime applied with yard manures, or earthy composts, and with what results."

Answer.—I have already intimated that vegetable matters, and especially yard manures, are highly important in conjunction with lime. Both are valuable, even when used separately; but when combined, the effect is most complete. If to this be added that great secret of good farming, viz. to plough only so much ground as can be well manured—the state of agriculture may be considered nearly perfect.

Lime is, in some instances, added to earthy composts, preparatory to distribution on the field; but its doubtful whether the extra labor of this method is compensated by any peculiar advantages. It is not generally practised.

Query VIII.—"Is powdered limestone (carbonate of lime) applied to soils; and if so, does it induce fertility otherwise than by mechanically ameliorating their texture?"

Answer.—No instance of powdered limestone being applied to soils has come under my notice. I can, therefore, form but a very imperfect opinion of its utility. If it were even as beneficial as quick lime, (which I doubt,) I apprehend it could not be procured and applied with less cost and labor.

Query IX.—"On what soils, if any, in your neighborhood, is lime found to be inoperative, as a fertilizing application; and the cause of its failure?"

Answer.—There is no soil in this district, deemed worthy of cultivation, on which lime is *wholly* inoperative as a fertilizer. On some sterile slaty ridges and on magnesian rocks, it has indeed but a slight effect; and even the benefits of barn-yard manure are very transient. In low swampy grounds, also, unless they are previously well drained, the labor of applying lime is pretty much thrown away. There seems to be some thing in the constitution of magnesian rocks peculiarly unfriendly to the growth of the more valuable plants. Indeed, there are patches of the soil perfectly destitute of all vegetation. Repeated attempts have been made to cultivate the bases of our serpentine banks; but neither lime, nor manure, will enable the farmer to obtain more than a light crop of small grain. Neither clover, nor the valuable grasses, can be induced to take root and flourish in the ungenial soil. It is, therefore, almost universally neglected.

I have thus endeavored, (in rather a desultory manner, I confess), to answer your queries according to my best judgment. If what I have furnished shall in any degree tend to make the subject better understood, I shall be amply gratified. With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. DARLINGTON.

JESSE BUEL, Esq. Cor. Sec. &c.

Westchester, (Penn.) December 17, 1832.

*For the New England Farmer.***LARGE APPLE TREE.**

THERE is at present standing in Duxbury, County of Plymouth, an apple tree remarkable for its age, size, and fruitfulness. This tree is over 40 feet in height, branches very wide spreading and large, the circumference of the trunk eight inches from the ground, is 16 feet; at four feet from the ground it spreads into two branches, one of which is 9 feet in circumference. These again spread, the larger into three, the smaller into two branches, each of which equals an ordinary apple tree in size. It covers with its branches a space of ground 31 paces in diameter. In its most fertile days, it bore 76 bushels of apples for winter use, and not many years since, the fruit made 10 barrels of cider, besides 30 bushels for the cellar. Its ascertained age is near one hundred years. It still is quite productive and sound, the upper and lower branches bear alternately. The fruit is of a pleasant sour, rather tender, but keeps well all winter.

MR. AUBURN, says the Boston Patriot, in a letter addressed to a gentleman in this city, dated Eastport, May 9th, observes, that he has concluded to charter a schooner of some 50 or 60 tons, for his voyage, in the following direction:—From Eastport to Sable Island, thence to Newfoundland, and all around it—thence to the coast of Labrador, and up towards Hudson's Bay, as far as the season will admit."

A cloud of Witnesses.—One hundred and seventy-two witnesses have been examined on the trial of the Rev. Mr. Avery, now in progress at Newport, and there remained twenty or thirty more, at the last dates, who were yet to testify.

MR. FROST stated in his address at the Young Men's Temperance meeting, that of 125,000 convictions for crime recorded in this country for one year (we believe 1829,) 96,780 were distinctly traceable to ardent spirit.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a meeting held in the Hall of the Institution on Saturday, May 25, 1833.

The following report was made by H. A. S. Dearborn, Esq. the President of the Society.

Since the last meeting, I have received the subjoined letter from David Porter, Esq., Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at the Ottoman Porte, with the seeds therein named. These repeated acts of kindness demand our gratitude, while the promised contributions of Fr. Summerers, Esq. can not fail of being of great value. The countries bordering on the Black Sea, are extremely rich in vegetable productions, and acquisitions from thence are sought with avidity by the naturalists, and the cultivators of useful and ornamental plants in Europe. Several of our valuable fruits were first introduced among the Romans by Lucullus, from the south eastern borders of the Euxine.

The benefits of those trophies of his enterprise, civilization and refinement, have been extended through nineteen centuries, and over two hemispheres—while his splendid victories, and the regal treasures of Mithridates, were not sufficient to protect him, from the denunciations of his ambitious rivals. If his country was ungrateful for his martial achievements, his pacific deeds have verified his prophetic remark to his officers, on the morning of his great battle in Armenia:—"I will make this a day to be remembered by after ages."

Fortunately for our country, the naval officers of the Republic who have visited the East, have emulated the taste, as well as the chivalry of the Roman warrior, and our Society has been repeatedly enriched by their offerings. The seeds have been placed in charge of the Gardener, at Mount Auburn. Respectfully submitted by H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, Roxbury, May 25, 1833.

Pera, March 6, 1833.

SIR,—I send you some seed Beans, which were given me by his Excellency, the Baron D'Ottensfels. You will find his note in the box.

Fr. Summerers, Esq. has promised me forty different kinds of seeds from Wallachia and Moldavia, and among them those of an Apple of extraordinary size, and excellence, which when I receive I shall have the pleasure to send you. I am Sir, with great respect your very obedient servant.

DAVID PORTER.

H. A. S. Dearborn, Esq., Pres.
of the Mass. Hor. Soc.

NOTE from the Baron D'Ottensfels to David Porter Esq.

Beans of Kordofan in Africa, raised in 1832, they are planted in April and May, on dry or moist land, indifferently, in a situation sheltered from the north wind. The stalks furnish excellent charcoal for gun powder. The beans are very good for poultry and cattle, the plants being cut down and mixed with manure, give an enriching activity to the earth.

OTTENSFELS.

To the Directors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

GENT.—I send you a half dozen Bottles, of Salad Oil, Manufactured from Sun Flower Seed.

I believe, you will find it as sweet, and of as good flavor, as any Olive Oil.

If it can be used in the place of Olive Oil, we can raise the seed and manufacture the oil here so as to afford it, at the price Olive Oil usually sells at.

Will you please to place it, in your exhibition room for examination, after it has been exhibited it is at your disposal. Respectfully, your obedient Servant,

JAMES HOMER.

Amesbury, May 22, 1833.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to DAVID PORTER, Esq. for his present of valuable seeds. And to Mr. JAMES HOMER for half a dozen bottles of Oil from the seed of sun-flowers, and Messrs. B. and C. Adams, for a quantity of seeds.

William Sharp Mc Leay, and Francis Summerers, were elected Corresponding Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

P. B. Hovey, Cambridgeport, Ranunculus.

S. Walker, Roxbury, Tulips.

J. A. Kenrick, Newton, several fine specimens.

S. E. Green, Brookline, Red and White Cypripedium humile, strong and prominent of their kind.

Messrs. Winships, usual show of flowers.

Per order, J. WINSHIP, Chairman.

Capt. D. Chandler, of Lexington, exhibited the largest shoots of Asparagus that we ever saw, measuring no less than 4 inches in circumference.

Adjourned to Saturday next.

There were more than fifty varieties of Flowers exhibited by the Messrs. Winship, of Brighton. Mr. Walker's Tulips were fine and much diversified with beautiful colors.—*Editor.*

*From the Vermont Chronicle.***BEEES.**

MESSRS. EDITORS,—A variety of expedients have been devised to prevent the entrance of the Bee Moth into Bee-Hives. I am not well satisfied with any I have seen, though they may be of some use. I beg to propose a new one; and that is, a rope of cotton wool, extending from the entrance of the hive round to the entrance again; and if thought necessary, another around the top of the hive. Indeed, put cotton wool, somewhat loose, in or on all places where the Moth will incline to lay its eggs. It may be well to sprinkle the cotton with fine salt. If the rope becomes wet and adheres to the hive or bottom board, a new rope may be substituted. *The reason of the thing.* Insects in general, and moths in particular, avoid cotton wool, as a *nidus* for their eggs, probably because they are so easily caught by its threads, and because there is no oil in it as in wool. Bees themselves will not walk upon it. Salt too is avoided by insects as a *nidus*, and by sprinkling the cotton with that, it may be still more uncomfortable to the miller.

The experiment is so simple, I hope it will be tried. In general, if a hive is well stocked with bees, there is not much fear but they will manage to guard the entrance, if the apertures are not too large.

J. W.

May 20, 1833.

"WHAT you leave at your death, let it be without controversy, else the lawyers will be your heirs."—*F. Osborne.*

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Bristol County Agricultural Society, October 3, 1852. By ROLAND HOWARD, President of the Society.

GENTLEMEN,—The business before the Society has this day been arranged with a view to an Address being delivered adapted to the occasion; and although this meeting may be considered as being somewhat necessary, in order that we may secure the bounty generously offered by a wise and patriotic government, for the encouragement of Agricultural enterprise, domestic manufactures, and mechanical skill; yet it should by no means be considered that we fulfil the just expectations of government, or fully answer the purpose for which this Society was organized, by merely meeting once a year, for the simple purpose "of seeing and being seen," and scrambling for a few premiums. No, our object should be more *deeper*, more *able*, more *patriotic*.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon our minds that the object of this, and all similar institutions, is to call into action our *latent energies*, to wake up inquiry, to excite us to greater industry, to teach us *how* to accomplish the most, with the *fewest* means. These are, if I mistake not, the prime objects of Agricultural Societies.

Having thus briefly stated what I conceive to be the *object* of agricultural societies, I can assure you, gentlemen, that well pleased should I have been, if some gentleman had been selected to address you on this occasion, whose *scientific knowledge*, and *practical experience*, would have enabled him to have more clearly and forcibly shown you in detail, the great good that agricultural societies may reasonably be supposed to produce, one that was abundantly qualified to draw from his fund of knowledge, such *facts* as his experience had *tested*, and which he could clearly demonstrate, for your present edification and future benefit. But I have to lament, that the person whom you have requested to address you on this occasion, possesses no claim to such useful and important qualifications: and while reluctantly yielding to your wishes, it would be strange indeed if one of my feeble abilities, on an occasion like the present, did not experience some inward doubts, and plainly evince some outward perturbations; especially when the fact is taken into consideration, that I have not been in the habit of addressing public assemblies—that my life has thus far been spent in the labors of the field—that my education has neither qualified me to play the orator, nor to appear to advantage on the forum; these considerations are calculated to embarrass the mind, and to impede a clear and distinct utterance: therefore, I feel it a duty to solicit your attention, and pray for your candor, to the few observations which the time allotted me may allow me to offer for your consideration.

As agriculture claims a pre-eminence above manufactures and commerce, from its seniority and superior usefulness, I trust that I shall be excused, if, on this occasion, my remarks are principally confined to that art—and that the class of citizens, which I may more particularly address, may be found among my agricultural brethren.

It was remarked by the celebrated Sully, that agriculture might be regarded as the breast from which the state derives its support and nourishment.

Manufactures and commerce originally owed their existence to agriculture, and the people em-

ployed in carrying them on must constantly be fed by those who are engaged in the parent art. Agriculture, therefore, may be considered as of the first importance to mankind; because their temporal welfare and prosperity depend upon receiving a regular and sufficient supply of the various articles cultivated by the agriculturist.

In an age like the present, the utility of agriculture is so fully recognized, it would be unnecessary to insist at any length upon the advantages which every nation must enjoy, when that art is sufficiently *understood* and *skillfully practised*.

The territory possessed by any people, is the original property, or capital stock, from which they are supplied, not only with the *necessaries*, but also with the *comforts* of life; and in direct proportion as their territory is *improved*, their *prosperity* will be advanced. It is from the surface of the earth, that timber, cordage and sails are procured for our ships; and flax, wool, cotton, hides and tallow are obtained for the use of the manufacturer.

If we penetrate into the interior of the earth, we find either limestone, marl or other substances for fertilizing the surface and rendering it constantly prolific. It is also from the bowels of the earth that copper, lead, tin, iron, and coals are procured, and employment given to another part of the community.

But the remark which of all others deserves particular attention, is, that it is only by an enlightened cultivation of the soil, and raising as large a store of provisions as possible, that laborers, manufacturers, and artisans can live comfortably, or proceed with spirit in their several occupations.

It would not be altogether uninteresting, or unprofitable, would time permit, to give a brief sketch of the history of agriculture, from the days of Noah down to the present time. Noah, as we understand by the sacred writings, understood the art of husbandry, and it is reasonable to suppose that he taught the art to his sons, by whom it was spread over the world.

The history of the ancient Egyptians informs us, "that they were well acquainted with agriculture." And perhaps the people of Italy, under the Roman government, understood all the branches of husbandry much better, and practised them more successfully, than the present inhabitants of that country.

There is sufficient authority for believing, that an enlightened system of rural economy had become prevalent during the Augustan age, and perhaps long before; for the Georgics of Virgil, and the other productions of the Roman authors, show, that husbandry was not only well understood by the Romans, but correctly and successfully practised.

When Great Britain was invaded by the Romans, there is reason to presume, that the art of husbandry was but very imperfectly understood by the inhabitants. But whatever might have been the situation of Britain when invaded by the Romans, it is certain that the husbandry of some parts of the island was improved by the Roman soldier; and that nearly all the grains that are now cultivated, were then raised to a considerable extent. The Roman conquests, instead of desolating the earth, as too often has been the case in similar instances, insured the *improvement* of every country that was subdued; and the soldiers of that nation, being drawn from the plough, spread

a knowledge of husbandry through every country which came under their dominion.

To benefit mankind, and increase their comfort and happiness, seemed the invariable wish of the Roman commanders.

Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, one of the judges in the Court of Common Pleas, was the first person on record who attempted to enlighten English husbandmen, by writing on the art of agriculture.

In 1534, he published a treatise called the *Book of Husbandry*, which, ancient as it is, contains many valuable hints to husbandmen.

An hundred and eighteen years elapsed, after the publication of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert's book, before any thing further appeared really deserving the attention of husbandmen. At this period the British husbandmen were much benefited by the writings of Walter Blythe, a man of sound practical sense, who in 1652, published a book entitled *Improve, Improve*, and contains what he calls six pieces of improvement. First,—On floating and watering land. Second,—On draining fen and boggy land, and regarding land from the sea. Third,—On such enclosures as prevent depopulation, and advance all interests. Fourth,—On dilage of land kept too long in grass, and pasturing others destroyed with ploughing. Fifth,—Discovery of all sorts of composts, with their nature and use. Sixth,—On doubling the growth of wood by new plantations.

The next noted writer on husbandry in England, was Jethro Tull, the celebrated champion of drill husbandry. Little further alteration in the rural economy of England occurred, except in the superior attention bestowed on live stock, by Mr. Bakewell and others, till the establishment of the National Board of Agriculture; this institution was founded by Parliament in the year 1780, with an ample donation of \$22,000 a year, this gave a new spring to improvement; a general desire soon seized all ranks to promote internal improvements; the attention of farmers was excited—agricultural knowledge was eagerly sought after—periodicals were published, and *real*—experiments were tried, and the results carefully noted; the consequence of all this was, that such an astonishing increase of the productions of the soil have been produced, that the holders of real estate, in numerous instances, in the short space of fifty-two years, have much more than doubled their rentals. The world stands indebted to the unwearied endeavors of Sir John Sinclair for this admirable institution, which has certainly done much good, and may still do a great deal more.

Two advantages among many, may be mentioned: first—a great number of new men were brought forward by the Board, whose names otherwise would probably never have been heard of; and those being chiefly *practical* people, who were professionally concerned in the farm management, agriculture by their endeavors, was rescued from the hands of theorists, and a revolution of no small extent accomplished in rural affairs; secondly—before the Board was instituted, the bond of connection between agriculturists was slender, and served few useful purposes; each trusting to his own information, and knew little more about the practices of neighboring districts, than those of China, or the most distant countries.

The establishment of the Board removed at once all these evils and difficulties—it made farmers who reside in the most distant quarters of the kingdom, acquainted with one another; and caused

a rapid dissemination of knowledge amongst the whole profession. The art of agriculture was brought into fashion, and a degree of exertion manifested which had never before been exemplified on that island.

[To be continued.]

From the *Genesee Farmer*.

USE OF PLASTER.

MESSENGERS, EDITORS,—I became a subscriber to the *Genesee Farmer* for the purpose of deriving information, not expecting ever to become one of the contributors to its columns; but some communications upon the subject of Plaster of Paris having appeared in the *Farmer*, and a *plan* having been given for its use, I have thought it not improper to submit to you, sirs, the method generally adopted by our best farmers here. Plaster is always to be sown on wheat, unless the land is wanted for a spring crop the next year, after clover seed, at the rate of one, two and even three bushels per acre. After harvest the young clover ought not to be pastured much, if any; the next year the clover is suffered to grow as large as it can be, and he well turned over, which is then done, the ground fallowed and the wheat sown; the next year sow the clover seed and plaster, and so on from year to year ad infinitum, the land always getting better, as is supposed by those that practice upon this method. Plaster we think should be sown on pasture. An old farmer, and one that has proved his skill by making a fortune at the business, and who now tills nearly 500 acres, told me to-day, that a ton of plaster sown on ten acres of pasture would make it yield as much as fifteen acres under like circumstances without plaster. If you should think of this worth printing—you will probably hear more from me.

ONONDAGA.

ON PRESERVING FRUITS AND SEEDS.

AN old English writer asserts that "wood ashes I have experienced to be an excellent preserver of fruits, and much the best thing we know to pack tender fruits for transportation; it will not only keep such soft fruits as peaches, nectarines, apricots, &c. from bruising in the carriage, but keep their fleshy parts from putrefaction. The late Lord Capel, who was so famous for his fine gardens at Kew Green, by this means had fruit sent him from this place to Ireland, in very good perfection. The method of doing which was to gather the fruit, when it was quite dry, and after laying it in flannels for some hours, a box was prepared for it, with a bed of fine sifted wood ashes at the bottom about four inches thick, upon which the fruit was laid so as not to touch one another by about an inch, and then wood ashes sifted over it till all the spaces were filled, and the fruit was covered about two inches, then more fruit was laid in as before, and then more ashes, and so on, layer above layer, till the fruit reached within four inches of the top of the box, and then as many ashes sifted over it as could be pressed down under the lid of the box by a man of full strength; so was it carried several hundred miles without receiving the least injury. The fineness of the parts of these ashes, render them in the first place capable of being pressed so very close together that no air can get through them; nor are their parts such as are apt to imbibe moisture, and are therefore incapable of putrefaction; for we may keep them many years without perceiving them to alter or change from what they were when first made, and not only without any

putrefying quality themselves, but seem also to contain some power, which is opposite to putrefaction, and therefore we never find any insects bred among them; for this reason I am apt to believe that wood ashes would be the best thing we could use to bring seeds in from foreign parts, as the East or West Indies; for in long voyages we find most seeds inclined to rot and breed insects. This way I believe will keep them sound, especially since the ancients affirm, that the lentils, which are subject to corrupt may be kept by them."—*Bradley's Survey of ancient Husbandry*.

Query. Might not Sweet Potatoes be preserved in dry wood ashes?

From the *Horticultural Register*.

MODES OF DESTROYING RATS AND MICE.

By MR. JOHN HOWDEN.

TAKE a large flower pot, invert it on a board or slate, and sink it in the ground nearly level with the surface; opposite the hole in the bottom of the pot and about two inches from the surface or entrance, may be suspended on a crooked piece of wire, a smooth wooden roller, like the easter of a bed post. This the mouse will leap upon, and from thence be precipitated to the bottom from whence it can never escape; and hundreds may be caught in the same trap without any trouble of resetting. The surface may be sprinkled with chaff or short straw, and a mixture of grass and clover seeds about the hole. The roller may be besmeared with lard and dusted over with flour or oatmeal, in wet weather a tile may be set over the hole to keep it dry.

I have invented another very simple mouse or rat trap, the difference is only in the size. An old packing box four inches deep for mice, and six for rats, is divided into lodging rooms four or six inches square. Each lodging room has two auger holes in it, the size of a mouse or rat, whichever the trap is intended for, as the rat particularly always requires to have a back door for retreat. The boxes may be placed under heaps of straw or corn in barns, sheds, or gardens. A few sheaves of half thrashed oats may be laid over them in the latter places; the place will soon become the rendezvous of the vermin, and on removing the straw or corn, they will be found in their lodging rooms with their young ones. The box may be 18 or 24 inches wide, and of any length. The auger holes for ingress and egress may be stopped at once by a false frame or square of hoop iron which may be made to drop down over all the holes at once, and the box may then be carried off to a place for the dog to try his agility.

A GEOLOGICAL JOKE.

A GENTLEMAN traveling through a wretched country, stooped for a while to converse with a man who was manuring his land. "Friend," said he, "you labor to very little purpose—this is the most wretched soil I have seen." "Aye stranger," replied the farmer, "bad enough, yet something may be made out of it by hard work." "True—but you must be miserably poor." "No—not so poor as you think—I only own half of this piece of land."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Farmer*, says that he destroyed all the Caterpillars in his orchard, by using mops of cloth, dipped in salt and water, and conveyed to the nests on the ends of long poles.

TO PRESERVE DAHLIA ROOTS.

A WRITER in the *Horticultural Register* states that he preserves Dahlia Roots through the winter by the following method:—

I choose a fine day to take up the roots, and expose them for a few hours to the sun, to dry the mould on them. I then clear away all the dirt I possible can, wiping each root with a cloth if necessary. When quite clean, I put them into a boarded closet and a kitchen. In a few days, I scatter thinly all over them some very dry sand, they are then left, and only examined from time to time to see that they do not get mouldy, which by the bye I never found happen.

A HEALTHY SEASON.

THERE is no subject on which our citizens are more anxious at present than the probability of this city, being favored with the absence of sickness during this summer. Public opinion varies on this point, but we are fully borne out in saying that the hopes of a very healthy season are every day gaining strength. Cholera has totally disappeared in the Island of Great Britain, and has also become nearly extinct in Ireland. The Breze, the first arrival from Ireland this season brings very favorable reports, and although she had 125 emigrants on board, there was not one case of sickness. Another very promising circumstance has been noticed here indicating a very healthful state of the atmosphere: several plants which make rapid and early vegetation, have already made more growth at this date than they did last summer. This is an indication which, we have been informed, seldom fails, and we hope on the present occasion it will be found equally certain.—*Canadian Courier*.

New Cure for the Cholera. The London News Monthly gives the following as a powerful successful remedy in this frightful disease. "My plan has been to give at once fifteen grains of Musk rubbed into a draught, with a lump of sugar and a wine glass full of cold water; and I am justified in reporting that this first step, if taken promptly, will scarcely ever fail to arrest the progress of the disease, and to leave the patient to easy and ordinary convalescence, &c."

A FEW weeks ago we published a letter, copied from Silliman's Journal of Arts and Sciences, in which it was stated that a mechanic in one of the western states had been able, by a sheet-iron buzz fixed in a turning lathe, to cut the hardest steel without difficulty. Mr. Cox, chairmaker, of this place, on reading the piece, made the experiment and found that it succeeded to admiration. He has informed us that he now uses his buzz for a circular saw, by means of which he is enabled to execute a part of his work with far greater facility than he could by his former mode.—*Muncy Telegraph*.

Beat this who can—Raised in this town by Mr. D. Felt one hundred heads of barley from one kernel, eighty of which were ripe, yielding too thousand two hundred and fifty kernels.—*New Ipswich Register*.

To take Ink spots out of Mahogany.—Apply spirits of salt with a rag, until the spot disappears, immediately wash with clear water.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1833

FARMER'S WORK FOR JUNE.

Hay making will soon claim attention, and it is now time to make ready and arrange your plans of proceeding. In cutting grass for hay, a proper attention should be paid to the state of its growth. If cut too early, or before it has obtained its most perfect state, there will be much loss in drying. If it stands too late it is not only harder to mow, but the seed, the most nutritive part, will shell out while drying. But when there is much hay making to be done, the whole cannot be performed at precisely the right season. It will therefore be expedient to cut the thickest grass, and that which has lain, or is in danger of lying down. The thinnest grass should be cut next, which is apt to be soonest ripe, and last of all that which is on a medium between thick and thin. If your mowing ground is level, the use of a horse rake will greatly lighten your labor.

If a second crop is expected, the grass may be cut a little earlier than might be best otherwise. It is a good plan to mix layers of green or new cut grass, especially of clover, with layers of straw in the mow. In this way the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, horses and cattle will eat greedily. In case you have no straw on hand, (which we told, or ought to have told you to preserve for this very purpose) you may mix some of your last year's hay, (on the north east scaffold at the right hand of the barn door) which is doubtless very dry by this time, with such new cut grass, as it may be expedient to house in your barn before it is altogether as dry as a "remainder biscuit."

It is also recommended in the "*Agricultural Report of Scotland*," to apply from four to eight quarts of salt to a ton of new hay, while depositing it in a barn or stack. It is found that hay thus salted can be well saved in a greener state, and, at the same time the benefit, which the hay derives from the salt, is more than four times its value. More than a peck of salt should not be applied to a ton of hay, as over salting diminishes its nutriment.

The art of hay making consists in rendering it sufficiently dry to prevent its heating too much in the stack or mow, and at the same time preserving, as much as possible without danger, the natural juice of the grass. Clover, say some, after it is cut, should remain in the swath till it is dried about two thirds of its thickness. It should then not be spread, but turned over, and as little shaken or stirred about as possible before it is put under cover. Others however, advise to spread the swath immediately after the mower, in order to make it as fast as possible, and be careful to carry it to the barn or stack before the leaves are dry enough to crumble. We apprehend that the mode in this case may be varied according to circumstances. If the weather be fair and settled, spread the swaths, but if lowering and variable let your grass remain as left by the mower, turning it over when half dry, without spreading.

Salt for Cattle and Sheep. Although it has been thought by some agriculturists that cattle or sheep if allowed as much salt as they will consume are apt to take it to excess, it is doubted by none that a due quantity is beneficial to most or all animals. Cattle and sheep, it is said, when running in fresh feed, in the fore part of the season, stand

in particular need of this condiment; and a practical husbandman once told us that in giving salt to these animals, it is best to mix it with unleached ashes in the proportion of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. The mixture, he told us, would preserve the health and increase the appetite of the animals, and, he believed, would secure sheep from the rot, and horses from the botts.

Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, &c. Do not permit too many of these plants to remain in a hill. Some experienced gardeners have told us that hills of water melons should be planted eight feet apart, and of musk melons six feet apart each way. And when the plants have become too large to be destroyed by bugs, they should be thinned, so as to leave only one in a hill. Cucumbers should be left but little nearer together than musk melons. The oftener you stir the ground among these and other hoed crops, the less they will suffer by dry weather.

Culture of Corn. If the ground on which you have planted your Indian corn is level, light, and but little infected with weeds, you will do well to use a harrow at the first time of hoeing instead of a plough. In a stiff stoney stubborn soil a plough or cultivator is to be preferred, at least for the second and third time hoeing. Put a handful of wood ashes or plaster of Paris, or some say a mixture of both is better than either separate, on your hills of corn and potatoes, just before the first or second hoeing. These articles are commonly applied immediately after weeding, but it is recommended, particularly in dry weather, to cover them with earth, as the sun and air will otherwise rob them of fertilizing qualities.

Soap Suds is among the best of all possible antidotes for insects, besides being a valuable manure. If you will sprinkle your fruit-trees, in the spring by the help of a garden engine, or one of those syringes, which may be had at the Agricultural Ware house, No. 52 North Market Street, with soap suds, twice a week for two or three weeks, you will soon find that canker-worms, cut-worms, and caterpillars will be almost as scarce on your premises as mermaids, unicorns and flying dragons. Soap suds are also a very fine article for watering cucumber plants and other growing products of the garden; if water from the wash-tub cannot handily be had you may find it worth your while to substitute a weak solution of potash.

Sea Water. Watering plants, such as potatoes, turnips, and even flax with sea-water has been recommended by Dr. Deane. But he says, "Sea Water applied to tender plants most commonly proves too strong for them, if applied when the ground is dry. But if the ground is wet, the strength of the water is abated by mixing with the juices of the soil, before it is taken up by the roots, and thus rendered innocent and safe, as I have found by experience." As asparagus is naturally a maritime plant, and found growing on the borders of salt marshes, it is probable that watering it with sea-water would promote its growth sufficiently to pay for the trouble, where such water is handy.

"Sea-water might be carried, (says the Farmer's Assistant) from the sea, some distance on the land, to advantage, in the following manner. Take a one horse cart, and suspend a tight box rightly shaped under the axle-tree, the box having a valve in the under side; drive the cart into the

water, and the valve opens and lets that fluid into the box; and when the cart is driven out, the valve closes and holds the water.

"When the cart is drawn to the ground on which the water is to be spread, this operation may be performed in the manner we shall next describe: a tube is to be provided, say twelve feet in length, with small holes bored into it at the distance of six inches apart, and the end of the tube closed: attach this to the under side of the box, crossways, at either end, so as to be out of the way of the wheels of the cart.

"When you come to where the water is to be spread, it is to be let out of the box into a tube, by an aperture for that purpose, and as the cart moves along, the water runs out of each of the small holes in the tube, and thus sprinkles over a piece of ground twelve feet wide, till the whole is exhausted.

"With the next load, begin where the water ceased running before, and thus continue the watered stripe across the field. Then take another stripe of twelve feet wide adjoining that already watered, and thus proceed till the whole has been gone over.

"In this way a man would carry out say forty cart loads a day, at the distance of half a mile, or half that number if a mile; as but little time need be spent in loading and unloading. About ten loads of a hundred gallons each would probably be sufficient for an acre at one time."

There can be no doubt but the application of sea-water would prove fatal to cock-chafers, grubs, cut-worms, &c. Liquid manure of any kind may be expeditiously applied in the way above mentioned.

Knitting Machine. Our friend who signs "One of your Subscribers" is informed that the notice of a Knitting Machine was originally taken from Niles' Register, a paper printed in Baltimore. We believe nothing of the kind is to be found in Boston.

The season is on the whole promising, though not so forward as the opening spring led us to anticipate. Long continued cold easterly winds have put a temporary veto on vegetation, and May, with us instead of being "Born in you blaze of orient sky" was in fact

Born in a fog, and cradled in a storm. Still fruit trees are abounding in blossoms, and the rains, which, in some parts of the Union, fell in such quantities as to produce destructive floods, in this vicinity were not sufficiently copious to be attended with any bad effects; and we have neither seen nor heard of frosts to blast the hopes of the husbandman.

WORKS OF THE APPLE-TREE BORER.

A FRIEND, residing in Newton, Mass. has sent us a stump, and some of the roots of (we believe) an apple tree, which are full of worms' holes, half filled with fine dust and other marks of some insects, which evidently caused the death of the tree; and requests our opinion relative to the evil and its remedy. We believe the mischief was the work of the Apple-Tree Borer, (*saperda bivitata*) of which we have frequently given descriptions and notices.

The Mass. Agr. Repos. vol. v. p. 360, contains a paper on this insect, by John Prince, Esq. by which it appears that worms of this kind are destroyed "by digging round the tree, and clearing away the earth to the roots, and then with a sharp

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, a few of Wilkinson's improved Bent patent Sheep shears, to prevent cutting the skin, a very great improvement, in the article. May 29

MISCELLANY.

THE PETITION OF THE LUNGS.

Dear Ladies! hear our sad complaint,
And pity our distress!
Too long we've borne our silent grief,
'Tis time to seek redress.

In cruel fetters bound, we plead—
Oh, hear our feeble cry!
Your course is vile against us so,
We scarce can bear a sigh.

'Tis in our cells the blood and air
Indulge their warm embrace;
But scarcely have they room to meet,
While you so tightly lace.

Our neighbors too are sorely pressed,
And grievously complain;
We're forced to bear each other's woes,
And sympathize in pain.

The heart you know, or ought to know,
Is pumping night and day,
To force the purple stream of life,
Throughout its circling way.

The stomach and the liver too,
Deserve not such abuse;
With ceaseless care they analyze,
And fit your food for use.

Oh, could you see our crippled state,
Our languid movements view,
You surely would not grove us thus,
As thoughtlessly you do.

And why is all this rude attempt,
Your symmetry to change?
Can you correct your Maker's work,
Or better plans arrange?

The loveliest form that beauty wears,
Is woman fair in youth;
Her perfect shape taste may adorn,
But not amend its truth.

Dear ladies we entreat you then,
By all that's just in taste,
As you value life and health,
Give freedom to the waist!

ROMANTIC.

'I RECOLLECT a pretty incident, which may not be uninteresting to the reader. A wild young fellow married a lovely girl, and having been long addicted to habits of dissipation, even the sincere attachment which he entertained towards his wife could not entirely disentangle him from its snares. His occasional irregular hours, would have given any but one of so pure and sweet a disposition, every reason to suspect that she did not hold that place in his affections which was her right; but this reflection scarcely ever intruded upon her spirits. The husband was far from being cruel, and really loved her, but his disposition was weak and his companions eloquent, and he seemed to grow worse rather than better in his habits. It happened once that he was called out of town, and in his haste left behind him a letter, in which, to please an unprincipled friend, he had spoken of his wife in terms of carelessness, if not of derision, and dilated freely upon his general course of life. Imagine the anxiety and suspense of the startled profligate, when he found himself borne by a rapid steam-boat upon a journey which must necessarily be of several days duration, yet remembered distinctly that the fatal letter was left exposed and unsealed upon his wife's table. He

recollected too, with a pang, that he had wantonly, in answer to her inquiries, boasted that it contained a profound secret, which he would not have revealed for the world. He paced the deck in an agony of disappointment and shame. He pictured her opening the letter, turning pale with horror and indignation—perhaps fainting with anguish—alarmed the servants—flying to her father—renouncing him forever. As soon as possible he returned, but with a sinking heart, to his dwelling, bracing himself up to meet the fury of an enraged and wretched woman. He opened the door softly. She was bending over her table busily writing. A placid smile sealed her mouth with a perfect beauty, and spread over her glowing features the mild expression of peace and joy; and even as she wrote, the fragment of a sweet ballad fell from her lips in a low music, that flows only from a heart entirely at rest. The husband stole noiselessly around, and read as her pen traced her gentle thoughts.

'Your letter is lying by me. The *very*, *very* letter, containing the 'profound secret.' Now could I punish you for your carelessness; but, my dearest Charles, how could I look you in the face on your return, after having basely violated your trust in my integrity, and merely sought to gratify a silly curiosity at the expense of honesty, delicacy, and confidence. No. The letter is unopened, and lest you should feel uneasy, I enclose it to you, with the sincere love of your affectionate wife,' &c.

'What an angel! uttered the conscience-stricken husband.'

'She started up with a cry of pleasure—and as Charles met the light of her clear, unshrinking eyes, he was humbled that he should have suspected, her and deeply struck with repentance at his own conduct. He thenceforth severed all ties that drew him abroad; and if the pure and happy being whose influence had thus allured him to the path of right had perused all his subsequent letters she would have found nothing concerning herself, save bursts of the sincerest admiration and the warmest love.'

FONTENELLE lived to be nearly one hundred years old. A lady, of nearly equal age, said to him one day, in a large company, Monsieur, you and I stay here so long, that I have a notion death has forgotten us! Speak as *softly* as you can, Madam, replied Fontenelle, lest you remind him of us.'

Pause before you follow Example. A mule, laden with salt and an ass laden with wool went over the brook together. By chance the mule's pack became wetted, and the salt melted, and his burden became lighter. After they had passed, the mule told his good fortune to the ass, who, thinking to speed as well wetted his pack at the next water, but his load became the heavier, and he broke down under it. That which helps one man may hinder another.

Intercourse with Philadelphia—So rapid is the travelling between the two cities that a gentleman breakfasting in Philadelphia arrives at the usual hour of dining in the city of New York—3 o'clock. We notice gentlemen, says the Daily Advertiser, transacting business on change at the usual hours, who left Philadelphia the same morning.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

We have met in recent reading—we believe in that excellent work, Taylor's 'Records of my life,'—with a retort made upon an inflated lord, by a distinguished man, who had risen to eminence by his own exertion, with whom he chanced to be dining. The lord piqued at the attention which he excited, said to him, 'Sir, I knew your father; he was a *butcher*.' 'Well, sir, was the reply which was deigned to the lord: 'I knew *your* father. And the only difference between my father and yours, is this. He *killed* his calves, and yours it seems, *brought them up*.'

AVERY'S TRIAL.

RUSSELL, OGDON & Co. of this city, have in press a Report of Avery's Trial, which will be published as early as possible after the verdict is rendered. The Reporter is a gentleman of the Boston Bar, who has no interest, either personal or political, in the case, and whose reputation is an ample pledge that the Report will be full, correct, and impartial. The Report will include the arguments and pleadings of counsel, and charge to the Jury, and be accompanied with a map. Orders from the country dealers and others will be promptly attended to on liberal terms.

Editors of papers who may give publicity to the above, will have a copy sent them immediately after publication, by sending a copy of their paper to the publishers. m22

A FINE NEW SQUASH.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51, & 52, North Market Street.

A few seeds of the Early Lemon Squash, from the western part of the State, which is considered one of the finest varieties of summer Squash cultivated, being a week earlier than the Scalloped or Warty Squashes, and of much superior flavor, finer, and somewhat resembling the Canada Squash in taste; growing abundantly till killed by frost. Price 12 cents per paper. May 1

ESSEX PRIZE POTATOES.

A few bushels of the famous Essex Prize Potatoes for sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 51 & 52, North Market Street. 21 m15

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable country seat and farm formerly owned by E. H. Derby and J. Crownshield, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Fairbank, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a genteel family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a beautiful summer house. The farm is a high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 5000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Danvers, March 27, 1833.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1833.

NO. 47.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Bristol County Agricultural Society, October 3, 1832. By ROLAND HOWARD, President of the Society.

[Continued from page 365.]

We will now cross the Atlantic, and see what has been done in this our highly favored land.

The first exhibition of domestic animals, and I may say the origin of cattle shows in this country, was held under an elm tree, in the town of Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire, in the year 1807; and the whole exhibition consisted of a pair of Merino sheep, which were owned by Elkanah Watson, who may be considered as the originator of cattle shows in this country. In the winter of 1811, the Berkshire agricultural society was incorporated; but at that time the society were without funds; notwithstanding which, the society met on the 21st of September, the same year, and it was found that such a spirit of inquiry had been excited, that the number of people that attended were estimated to be from three to four thousand. Since which period, and without doubt partly in consequence of a wise provision of the government of this state, agricultural societies have been formed in many of the counties of the state; and similar institutions are already formed, or are now forming throughout the United States.

In aid of these societies, many valuable periodical publications have sprung up in different parts of the country, calculated to concentrate and diffuse precisely that kind of information, which the agriculturists so much need, and without which much of their labor must be spent in vain.

The reason of my giving you this brief historical sketch of the progress of agricultural improvement, is to show in some small degree the causes that have combined in producing such results as we can at this day behold—results that every man whose vision is not clouded by *bigotry, jealousy or envy*, must be compelled to acknowledge; and also to refute an idea still entertained by too many, that agricultural societies *never have, nor ever will do any good*.

It must be obvious to the most superficial observer, that a great improvement in farm management, has been made in many parts of this state, within the last twenty years, particularly in the improved construction of farm buildings, and fences—in saving, collecting, and the application of manure, by which vegetable productions have been greatly increased; and by the introduction and improvement of many valuable labor saving agricultural implements. The same improvement is also discoverable in our domestic animals—we not only have better *breeds*, but more attention is bestowed on them to render them comfortable; for it is now pretty generally understood, that unless they are well fed and properly sheltered, they will but impoverish their owner. Now to what cause or causes are these acknowledged improvements to be ascribed, if agricultural societies have had no agency in producing them? It appears to me evident, that much of the improvement that has recently been made in the implements of husbandry, may, and ought to be ascribed to the establishment and influence of agricultural societies; in proof of this position, I ask you to compare the implements used in husbandry at the present day,

with those in use in former times—"see with the mind's eye" Cincinnati following his land with the limb of a tree for his plough-beam, and a knot to it for his coultter and share—look at the patriarchs, see them grinding their corn with pestles; and if you trace the progress of improvement down to fifty years ago—what was then the construction of the farmer's implements? We might then have seen what is termed a breaking up, or sward plough, nine or ten feet in length, and requiring four or six stout oxen to draw it; often two men to drive, one man between the handles, one on the beam, and one with a hoe to turn the furrows; with this plough, and all this expense of labor, one acre per day might be "cut and covered" (as the phrase is) for it surely was not ploughed. Now if you please, compare the neatly constructed plough of the present day with those I have described, I refer you more particularly to those made by Briggs, Warren, or Prouty, and especially to the latter. I hazard nothing by saying that one man with a good yoke of oxen, that are well disciplined, with a plough of the make of either of the above gentlemen, will break up an acre as quick, and the work shall be better done than can be done with three hands and four oxen with such a plough as those in general use in the county fifty years ago.

I will now call your attention to another necessary implement in husbandry, (viz.) the shovel: fifty or sixty years ago, the shovels in general use, were made of an osen plank, without a particle of iron or steel about them. Compare shovels of this description with the finely polished shovels in use at the present day—and what think you? Can any doubt but that there is an improvement? And will any one say that the encouragement given by agricultural societies to mechanical skill has had no agency in bringing about this improvement? No, none will say it. I might go on and enumerate (were it necessary) numberless other implements, which have recently been made in agriculture, horticulture, domestic manufactures, and the mechanic arts, all which tend directly to ameliorate and improve the condition of man; but enough has already been said to convince every unprejudiced mind, that the objections brought against the utility of agricultural societies are altogether groundless, weak, and futile.

Thus it may be seen, that the march of improvement is by no means slow, or at a stand, let every one contribute according to his ability to its advancement, and many of the evils incident to our present condition will vanish like a morning dew.

Permit me now to call your attention to one more improvement, which according to my impression lies at the foundation of all other improvements; and is of vital importance to all those who cultivate the soil; and this I shall call *intellectual improvement*.

The field here is large, and the soil generally good, but nevertheless it needs cultivating, for without the cultivation of the mind, we at most but resemble a barren and unprofitable soil.

Wisdom, or knowledge may be compared to the lever by which the world is moved—or in other words, the great principle by which the Su-

preme Being governs and sustains the universe; and the creature man, for wise and benevolent purposes, having been created an intelligent being, it would seem to be a natural inference, that it is only by the acquisition of useful knowledge that the means of promoting his own happiness are to be increased; and certain it is, that in all our operations, we find that the light which knowledge bestows, is found to be of great importance in all our operations; and here we discover the truth of the saying "that knowledge is power"—a maxim however, that no class in society have been slower to adopt, than the agriculturists; and sorry I am to state, that by no other class are books treating on subjects relating to their several avocations held in less repute.

What good reason can be given why the farmer should not avail himself of a portion of the numerous publications which are extant at the present day, and in which may be found not only the theory of his art, but many hundred practical results, fully exemplified—and why should he not read, and put in practice in his farm management, those courses in husbandry, that shall appear to him to promise favorable results?

I would certainly hope that the day has gone by, and never more to return, when knowledge acquired by reading was thought by many to be incompatible with the practical operations of the farmer—when a man of literary attainments, was thought by some to be unfit to *hold a plough or drive a harrow*—and when it was considered almost a crime to adopt in practice a course in husbandry, if it came recommended to him through the medium of a book.

I am also sensible that the time has been, when the farmer who was seen reading such books as treated on the art of husbandry, subjected himself to be pointed at with the finger of scorn, and to the epithets, *book farmer—gentleman farmer—visionary theorist*, &c. but we have now good reason to hope for better things; the day star of intelligence has already beamed upon many of our farmers, and the light which illuminates their minds, is not hid under a bushel, but shines abroad, shedding its benign influence on many of the ignorant and unthinking. But notwithstanding there may be seen here and there a bright speck in our agricultural hemisphere, still it must be obvious, that the standard of intelligence is yet much too low among the agricultural class of society; and that we are, as a body, much too negligent in embracing the means of improving our art, which at this day are brought within the reach of every one, and which may be easily attained.

I am aware that there are some who plead that they are too poor to furnish themselves with books—let all such examine a little, and seriously inquire for the cause that has produced the low state of their finances; and perchance they may discover some way by which their expenditures may be reduced, and their coffers replenished. Perhaps one cause of their poverty may be found in expensive and foolish habits; too much may be spent for dress, and other appendages of external show—too much also for indulgences of the passions and the appetites—have any become a slave to the habit of taking their bitters in the

morning a sling at eleven, and another at four o'clock in the afternoon; if so, let all such abandon the practice—let them leave it off altogether—*taste it not, touch it not*; and in this alone, there might very properly be a pecuniary saving made to an amount of at least \$14 annually—to say nothing of the value of the time spent in running after the *hateful poison*. But this is by no means all that might be saved by the abandonment of such a senseless practice; we will say nothing about bruised eyes, bloody noses, broken shins, nor law suits, (all which could be avoided), still there is a saving of infinitely greater importance than these; do you ask what it can be? I answer *peace of mind—family peace—peace in society—bodily health—a sound mind—mental rigor, and a rational prospect of a long and happy life*. And are not these savings that every good economist will delight to attend to?

There is still another class in society, who declare that the reason why they do not read is for the want of time; these say that “we are always so hurried in business, that we can find no time to devote to reading.” Now are not these people frequently seen yawning and indolent, or indulging in vain and frivolous amusements, or gratifying an idle curiosity? Let all such arrange their business in the best possible manner—let there be set method and order, in the arrangement—let them have a place for every thing, and let every thing be seen in its place—let whatever is resolved to be done, be done in the proper season, and done well—ever recollecting “that whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.” Let this be done and I should hazard nothing by saying that ample time might soon be gained, for reading and reflection.

How can the long winter evenings, from October to March, and a considerable portion of the many stormy days that happen in the year, be more appropriately spent by the farmer, than by devoting them to reading “by his own fire side?”

If this were generally done, it would soon be seen that the aggregate amount of improvement thus obtained would be of no small importance to the agricultural interest; for it is obvious, that it is only by an intellectual and virtuous cultivation of the mind that we can expect to realize profit, or to give dignity to our occupation. This will also be the best means of securing ourselves against the temptations of vice and intemperance evils which readily assail the ignorant and the idle; and in this way we shall rise above the degrading maxims of the world, by which it has been supposed that a laboring man must necessarily be vulgar and ignorant.

Perhaps there is no way by which so much valuable information can be acquired, at so small an expense, as by the establishment of Social circulating Libraries; and I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, the expediency of forthwith establishing in the respective towns in the county, (wherever it would be practicable) circulating Libraries; the books to consist principally of such as treat on the following subjects, viz. Natural Philosophy, Agriculture, Horticulture, Chemistry, Domestic manufactures, Rural economy, Mineralogy, the rearing and management of domestic animals, the diseases with which they are liable to be afflicted, and the most approved methods of cure; to which might be added, books treating on the mechanic arts.

If forty or fifty individuals in each town in the

county would unite for that purpose, and advance three or four dollars each, a very handsome beginning might be made, and by a small tax annually paid on each share, the value of the library would be constantly increasing; and the mental satisfaction to be enjoyed by being able, on any occasion, to show the *why* and *wherefore* would of itself be ample compensation for all sums thus advanced. I cannot better close this long (and to my hearers I fear uninteresting address) than by a quotation from Proverbs.

“Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting, get understanding.”

Exalt her, and she shall promote thee: she shall bring thee to honor when thou dost embrace her.

She shall give to thine hand an ornament of grace; a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee.”

HOMER AND STEAM.

At the ninth anniversary of the London Mechanic's Institution, Dr. Birkbeck, in awarding a prize of £20 for the best essay on steam, observed, that the author had discovered several notices of the power of steam by the ancients, which had escaped preceding writers. He had also detected, in the eighth book of the *Odyssey*, a probable allusion to steam navigation:

“So shalt thou instant reach the realms assigned,
In wondrous ships, self-moved, unsteered by mind;
No helm secures their course, no pilot guides;
Like man intelligent they plough the tides,
Conscious of every coast and every bay,
That lies beneath the sun's all-seeing ray.
Though clouds and darkness veil the cumbered sky,
Fearless through darkness and through clouds they fly.
High tempests rage, high rolls the swelling main—
The sea may roll, the tempests rage in vain.”

ELEGANT COMPLIMENT.

At the late Ladies Fair in Boston, Mrs. O. who presided at one of the tables for the sale of articles for the benefit of the school for the blind, attracted no little attention, as well on account of the graces of her person as the rarity and elegance of her wares. Whilst engaged in the avocations of the day, a sailor approached her, and exhibited strong symptoms of becoming a purchaser of some of the rich articles with which the table was decorated. He drew from his pocket a ten dollar bill, and after looking for some time steadfastly at the lady, he laid the money upon the table and was about to withdraw “Will you not take some article for your money?” said Mrs. O. The honest tar turned again towards her, and looked—then, with an expressive hitch, shivered off, saying—“No; I've had my money's worth.”

This anecdote bears some affinity to, and is not less complimentary than that which is told of the Duchess of Devonshire, at whose eyes the coalman asked leave to light his pipe. That celebrated lady always declared that after the coalman's compliment, all others were vapid.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A CHEAP AND CONVENIENT BATH.

THERE is one mode of refreshing and hardening the body that is extremely cheap, extremely convenient, and yet seldom adopted. The warm and cold baths are indispensable to health. No system can go on with its full natural vigor, so long as the pores of the skin are encumbered and obstructed by the particles of perspirable matter, that not being carried off by evaporation, accumulate on the surface. In some form or other, general ablation is required, and that often, by all animals, and by none more than by man. Independently of the

benefits of cleanliness derived from such baths, there are other advantages resulting from them which it is not our purpose here to discuss; and which, to medical men certainly, are already sufficiently familiar. But the cold and the warm bath are attended with some inconvenience, and with some expenditure of time, and, in this city, of money also. It is not an indifferent matter, therefore, that all should be reminded of the power of the *air bath*, in promoting both health and comfort, and rendering the water bath less frequently necessary. It costs nothing to expose oneself a few minutes, on rising in the morning, to the air of a dressing room; and after a short time, it will always be regarded as a luxury. In summer the windows of the apartment may be open, and the external air admitted freely around the person. If to this delicious and invigorating bath, friction be added, we can scarcely name a more sure method of preventing disease and imparting tone and vigor to the whole system.

Time even need not be given to this bath. The windows being thrown open, and the door of the dressing room shut, the operation of shaving (which by the way is performed at this time with more ease, and less danger of drawing blood, than at any other part of the day,) and the ceremonies of ablution may all be performed in a state of nudity; so that the thorough air bath may be taken every day without the least possible expense, even of a moment's time, without inconvenience, and with great advantage to the body and mind.

We forbear to dilate on this subject. To the wise, the word already written will be sufficient. The foolish, pages of arguments and explanation would but confirm in their folly.—*Med Journal.*

LOWELL.

FIFTEEN years ago the town of Lowell might have existed in the imagination of some scientific speculator, who had traversed the ground then occupied by the Locks and Canal, but it had existence no where else. Now Lowell is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and some 20 factories, 14 churches, 25 lawyers, as many doctors, a half dozen hotels, and blocks of brick, stone and wood too tedious to enumerate. Upon a man, whose blood has grown rather stagnant under the influence of an old, long-settled and quiet neighborhood, a visit to Lowell would operate as a stimulant of no small power. There, every thing is in motion, that is capable of motion. The waters rush furiously down the falls and rapids,—wheels are performing their incessant gyrations, the road maker, the carpenter, and the bricklayer are plying their active toils, the streets and avenues are filled with people, all full of life, bustle, and animation. The picture is gay, shifting and crowded. It gives one some idea of the scenes at an eastern bazaar, or some great fair where a great deal of business must be transacted in a limited period; and where every man feels that time is money, and must be improved as such. What a change! How omnipotent is capital, how magical the working of the American System!—*Newburyport Herald.*

Irrigation.—Every farmer should have in his yard a cistern, or some similar receptacle for his liquid manure. In our often dry and burning climate, watering grass and other crops would be the means not only of keeping the crops in a growing state until they are supplied with rain, but greatly enrich the land.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, June 1, 1833.

Flowers presented. By Mr. S. Walker, of Roxbury. Iris two varieties; Roses; Pildox Alba, Peanin, double white; Hesperus Matronalis (Double White Roilet); Spirea Filipendula, (Common Dropwort); Veronica Gentianoides, (Gentian leaved Speedwell); Saxifraga Umbrosa, (London Pride); Mimulus Aurea, (Moukey flower); Viola Grandiflora, alba; do. purpurea, do. tricolor, do. Maria Louisa, do. do. Adelaide, do. do. Nigra, do. do. Seedling, very large; William Wallace do. do. Tam O'Shanter; Lychnis Chalcidonica, (Double red Ragged Robin); Hyacinth monstrosa; Hencrocallis Flava; Pinks; Achillea Egyptiaca (Egyptian Milfoil) Tradescantia Alba, do. Rubra, do. do. Purpurea. Aegleia Cerulea, do. Alba. Clematis Integrifolia; Campanula flosculi, do. Clematis.

By John Prince, Esq. Scotch Roses. By Mr. John A. Kenrick, Spartiumseu parium; Azalea flammia. Penia, Double White, do. Decora, do. Rosea; Aristolochia sepha; Calycanthus floridus; Viburnum oxycoccos; Magnolia glauca. Rose Acacia, new variety; Honeysuckle, four varieties; Scotch Roses, &c.

Messrs. Winships, their usual exhibition of flowers, of which there were about sixty varieties.

Mr. Thomas Mason, of Charlestown, presented on the 25th ult. some fine tulips, which were accidentally omitted in last week's report of Horticultural proceedings.

For the Com. J. WINSHIP, Chairman.

Fruits presented. Two Boxes of Early Virginia and Royal Scarlet Strawberries, raised in open ground, ripe and fine flavored, by Mr. Rufus Howe, of Dorechester.

Green Peas, of a good size, from the garden of E. Vose, Esq. of Roxbury, were exhibited.

For the Com. B. V. FRENCH.

On the motion of Mr. Wiuship, the Society *Voted*, That the flowers exhibited on Saturday be sold at auction, precisely at 12 o'clock, and the proceeds thereof appropriated towards the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late eminent Horticulturist ROBERT WYATT.

Rapid mode of raising excellent vine plants. At the pruning season leave a shoot of young strong wood, over and above what may be wanted for training of a sufficient length to bend down as a layer into a pot; and also for training it during its growth, when the vine begins to push, displace the buds from the shoot intended for laying, except the leading one. When this is grown to about all eight inches or one foot long, bend down to the pot and lay it so that the top joint, whence the young shoot has sprung, may be fixed with a strong crook at about one inch under the surface of the mould. As soon as it begins to take root, weaken its resources from the mother plant by making an incision in the wood behind the pot, which enlarge by degrees, as fast as the young plant will bear it until it is quite separated from the old one.—*Gard. Mag.* T. RUTGER.

Bunkerhill Monument. An effort is now making without a doubt of its success by the Massachusetts Charitable Association to complete the Monument.

COTTON SEED OIL FACTORY.

THE Mississippi Journal gives a very detailed account of a factory, established in the city of Natchez, and now in operation, for manufacturing oil from cotton seed. The factory belongs to Messrs Samuel Plummer & Co. of which firm Major Anderson Miller is a partner. It is an immense undertaking. Their building is eighty-four feet by eighty, one and a half story high, and contains a steam engine of 22½ inch cylinder, and five feet stroke, driving eight hulling machines, five sets of stones, and a machine to prepare and grind the seed for heating; eight cylinders for heating the meal; a corn and seven lever presses in preparation, to carry on the business with despatch, and to the saving of manual labor. The establishment is the largest of the kind in the United States, and is capable of making from one to two thousand gallons of oil per day. The oil is used for painting and burning.—*Boston Transcript.*

Rhubarb Plant. Edward Bevan in the Hor. Reg. observes "that it is I believe an ascertained fact, that allowing plants to seed has an exhausting effect, as well upon the plants themselves as upon the soil they grow in. Some, which if prevented from seeding, would prove perennial uniformly die the following winter, if allowed to seed. Others if raised too late to blossom the year in which they are sown, are well known to produce more vigorous plants, and consequently finer flowers, the year following.

Applying this principle to my Rhubarb, I remove its blossom buds in their earliest infancy except when I wish to perfect a few of its seeds, this, however, I have rarely attempted, as like the potato it is much more speedily propagated through the medium of the roots than by sowing the seed.

Whenever I have allowed a rhubarb plant to ripen its seed I have found it suffer in the vigor of its leaves, not only during the year of its flowering, but on the following year also."

Mr. Randolph, it is said, has provided for the EMANCIPATION OF ALL HIS SLAVES. He has also made provision for the support of such of them as are children, until they are able to take care of themselves—and for the aged and infirm, during life.

The first specimen of an Anglo Chinese Calendar and Register has been published in China for the year 1832. According to this authority, the population returns of the celestial empire, in 1831, amounted to 362 millions; of which number the capital, Pekin alone is said to contain five millions.

THE steamboat built by the Boston Coal Company, plies regularly between the Boston coal mines about twenty miles above this, and Muncy dam, passing down one day and returning the next. She draws about fifteen inches of water is near one hundred feet in length and sixteen in width, and moves with speed and majesty. She came from Williamsport to Jersey Shore yesterday, a distance of about 17 miles by water, in two hours and twenty minutes. The use to which she is now applied is to tow arks and carry passengers.—*Penn. Paper.*

A town has been built in the gold region of Geo. by the name of Araria. This town has been erected in less than twelve months and has a newspaper already.

THE directors of the old bridge in Charlestown have voted to appropriate one half of the nett tolls of the month of June to the purpose of completing the Bunkerhill Monument.

It has been determined to take the frigate Constitution into the new dry dock in Charlestown, Mass. about the middle of June, where she will undergo a thorough repairing, and be coppered anew. The Constitution is one of the oldest ships in the navy—she was built in Boston in 1797, and is considered by seamen as "the fortunate ship."

STRAWBERRIES from the garden at the House of Industry South Boston were in the Boston market on the morning of the 1st inst.

Accelerated movement on Canals.—It has been ascertained by experiments on Paddington Canal, near London that canal boats, by using superior horses, may be drawn at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

IN the temple of Isis is the identical spot where the priests concealed themselves while delivering oracles that were supposed to proceed from the mouth of the Goddess! Here were found the bones of the victims sacrificed; and, in the refectory of the *abstenious* priests, were discovered the remains of hams, fowls, eggs, fish, and *bottles of wine!* These jolly friars were carousing most merrily, and no doubt laughing heartily at the credulity of mankind, when Vesuvius poured out a libation on their heads which put an end to their mirth, and more effectually disturbed their digestion, than did the denunciation of our amiable Henry VIII. annihilate the appetite of Cardinal Wolsey! One priest seems to have had an eye to business in the dreadful scramble! He helped himself to three hundred and sixty pieces of silver, forty-two of bronze, and eight of gold, which he wrapped in cloth so strong as to stand the wear and tare of seventeen centuries. He fled with these spoils of the temple, but was overtaken by death near the tragic theatre, where his skeleton was found, grasping the treasure, in 1832! Few indeed, have been able to clasp the mammon of unrighteousness so long in the cold embrace of death.

We learn that the Messrs. Winships of Brighton have presented the Selectmen of Lexington, from their nursery at Brighton, with a dozen of their beautiful Weeping Willows, which are placed around the Monument in Lexington, where the first blood was spilt in the American Revolution.

Two canal boats recently passed Palmyra, N. Y. eastward, freighted with two hundred and fifty barrels (twenty five thousand dozen) eggs from Ohio. These valuable cargoes were owned by a speculator from "down east."

Mr. Avery's Acquittal. The Providence Journal of the 3d inst. states that after being out sixteen hours the Jury in the case of the Rev. E. K. Avery returned a verdict of acquittal.

Temperance. The report of The National Temperance Convention states that within the last six years there have been formed 6,000 Temperance Societies, embracing one million members, that 2000 distilleries have ceased, and 5,000 merchants discontinued vending ardent spirits: that there are 700 of our vessels which do not carry it.

From the Genesee Farmer.
SUMMER PRUNING.

A strong argument in favor of summer pruning, and also of spare pruning, may be drawn from the following physiological data, which we quote from Mr. J. Goss, and which every man of science will appreciate as correctly stated.

"It is well known to vegetable physiologists of the present day, that timber on the trunk of a tree, is composed of concentric layers, or rather cylinders of wood, each cylinder being the produce of one year. It is likewise generally agreed, that the fibrous part of these cylinders is an aggregate of the fibres (or roots, as they may without much impropriety be called) which originate from the base of each leaf bud, and descend to the ground, insinuating themselves between the inner bark and the outer sap wood, covering the surface of the latter. It is evident, therefore, and was long ago observed by DuRoiel, that any natural circumstances which remarkably increase or diminish the number of leaf-buds in a tree, will occasion a correspondent modification in the thickness of the wood produced by them. Pruning in the autumn or early in the spring, diminishes the number of leaf-buds, and will consequently be followed by a thinner layer of wood than usual."

The above considerations, superadded to those recently stated in the Farmer in favor of summer pruning, we trust will induce some to make the experiment of innovating upon the old, but we think bad, practice, of pruning in the autumn or spring. The time recommended for summer pruning, it will be remembered, is between the first and second growth, late in June or early in July.

RHUBARB PIE.

The Rhubarb root, which makes such rich and delicious pies, will grow doubly well by placing an empty barrel over it. A friend of ours had two plants by the side of each other. To test the fact, he placed a barrel over one, and left the other uncovered. At the expiration of a fortnight, the covered one had extended itself beyond the top of the barrel, while the other by its side had grown, perceptibly, but very little. One plant served in this manner, will supply the largest family with materials for delicious Rhubarb pies.—*Northampton Courier.*

From the Boston Courier.
PUBLIC SALE OF WOOL.

The sale of Wool which took place last week, at Quincy Hall, brought together a very large company, consisting of manufacturers from this and the adjoining states, and most of the principal dealers of other cities. The catalogue contained over 100,000 lbs. of fleecce Wool, of very desirable qualities: 70,000 lbs. Nos. 1 and 2 pulled; 15,000 lbs. imported Saxony; 40,000 lbs. Spanish sheep and lambs; 500 bales Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 200 bales washed and unwashed Smyrna; besides several small parcels of coarse foreign Wool.

Notwithstanding the sale was fully attended and the Wool advertised was of the most desirable kinds, there was but little spirit manifested and only a very small portion of the Wool was disposed of; prices falling considerably below the expectations of owners. We notice the following as the principal sales which were made, viz:—12,000 lbs. fleeces, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ blood merino, at 43 a 45 c.; 3,000 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ to full blood merino, 53 c.; 10,000 lbs. full blood merino and Saxony fleeces, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 3,400

lbs. very good No. 2, pulled, 41 c.; 18,000 lbs. No. 1, pulled, 44 a 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 2,500 lbs. imported Saxony, 50 c.; 5,600 lbs. do. do. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 4,500 do. do. 120 c.; 15 bales Spanish sheep's, R. 85 a 87 c.; 5 do. do. do. R. B. inferior, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 5 do. Spanish lambs' 77 c.; 20 do. do. 80 c.; 1 do Saxony lambs' 93 c.; 10 do. unwashed Smyrna, 18 c.; 10 do. do. very dirty, 12 c.; 10 do. washed Barbary Wool, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 300 do. Buenos Ayres, 9 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8 do. do. very inferior, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10 do. Constantinople, lined, at 16 c.; 27 do. Mohair, 44 a 48 c. The low prices, in general, which were obtained for fleecce Wool, may be attributed mainly to the fact, that shearing is near at hand, at which it is expected there will be an unusually large clip.

CHURNING ON HORSEBACK.

We have just been told, by a gentleman who has travelled in South America, that the Indians near Buenos Ayres *churn their milk on horseback*. They have plenty of horses, and they are taught very early to ride with skill; so that when they wish to churn, they put their milk in a tin canister or any other convenient vessel, and taking it on horseback, gallop off several miles, till by the sound it makes in the churn, they know that the butter has separated from the buttermilk. Even little boys perform this service, for so well do they train their horses, that if the rider wishes to have his beast turn towards the right, he holds out his left hand, and presses the bridle rein gently against his neck; and if to the left, he holds out his right hand, and presses the right rein; the horse always turning in an opposite direction, as it to get away from his hand.

Our informant says, that on seeing a little Indian boy come galloping along one day with his churn, he asked him to stop, and inquired how far he had rode. He said about two leagues, (six miles). On being asked how much farther he should go; he said about one more league. On opening the churn, the butter was already beginning to separate. Probably another league was sufficient to complete the process.—*American Farmer.*

PATENTS.

The number of patents granted for "useful inventions" in 1832, was 174, viz. to persons in Maine 21, New Hampshire 11, Massachusetts 56, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 29, Vermont 11, New York 122, New Jersey 8, Pennsylvania 82, Maryland 12, Virginia 11, North Carolina 5, South Carolina 4, Georgia 1, Kentucky 7, Tennessee 3, Ohio 54, Louisiana 1, Indiana 4, Mississippi 3, Alabama 2, Missouri 1, Michigan Territory 2, District of Columbia 7. Total 474.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

For the information of those who may wish to provide for their families at a very small rate, and who have not the means of rendering them any adequate assistance at their death, by will or inheritance, the following case (which occurred in this city within a few months past and which is but partially known) is now made public.

A merchant well advanced in life and who for more than forty years had been successful in business, became unfortunate. His family was large and so far as his means extended, must necessarily have been left destitute in the event of his speedy dissolution, which, however, was not, at that time, even probable. He, notwithstanding, it seems,

was fully sensible of the uncertain tenure of Life, and caused his to be insured in the latter part of November, at the Baltimore Life Insurance Company, in the sum of 10,000. He died in the middle of February ensuing, within eleven weeks from the date of the policy, and his widow has received the whole sum without any trouble or expense, and before the period provided for the payment thereof had expired. This provident act has rendered his family not only comfortable, but, with prudence, independent; and they have abundant cause to bless the day when a resolution so happy in its consequences was formed and acted on.—*National Intelligencer.*

STUCCO FOR WALLS.

In Italy great use is made of a stucco which gives to walls the brilliancy, the cleanliness, and almost the hardness, of marble. It may be variously colored, to suit the taste of the employer. This stucco is made very easily, by mixing lime and pulverized marble, in nearly equal proportions, according to the meagreness or richness of the marble. A paste or mortar is made of this mixture, and applied to the wall in the thickness of a five-franc piece, with a trowel wet with soap suds, and in such a way that the whole of the wall may be finished in the same day. None but mineral colors should be mixed with the stucco, as the lime would destroy those derived from the vegetable kingdom. To obtain the greatest brilliancy, the mortar should be applied with a cold trowel. Workmen, for the sake of ease and expedition, usually employ it warm. Chips and fragments of marble may be advantageously employed for this purpose. In cases where the appearance of a marble wall would be objectionable on account of its coldness, any portion of it may be covered with paper.

The Season has been very favorable thus far for Agriculturists. During the latter part of April and early in May, the weather was warm and dry, so much so that apprehensions were entertained that the grass and grain would suffer material damage from drought, but for this fortnight past we have had copious rains at brief intervals, and the face of nature has assumed a most flourishing and verdant aspect. The crops of grass and grain look generally in fine condition, corn is doing well, it is said that the rye crop will be short, much of it having been winter killed, as it is termed by our farmers.

There is a good prospect of a full supply of fruits of all varieties.—*Worcester Spy.*

PURE MILK.

To guard the public against the deceptive practices of those who would poison their fellow creatures, to enrich themselves, a company with a capital of \$150,000, has been formed and chartered by the Legislature of New Jersey, called the New York and Bergen Dairy Company. The object is to supply the city of New York with pure and rich milk, from animals fed in the pastures of New Jersey.

As the impression that the eating of vegetables predisposes to cholera, is beginning again to extend itself it would be advisable for those who grow and sell them, to have the published opinion of a Board of Physicians on the subject. It is one of great and general importance, and should be scientifically illustrated for the benefit and direction of the community. The London physicians, who

will be acknowledged a very competent tribunal, gave, as their opinion, that vegetables are a wholesome and safe food, and rather a preventive of cholera. But it would be well to have the recorded opinion of our own physicians in this matter, and our gardeners are interested in its obtaining and publication.

From the Hagerstown Torch-Light.

The wheat crop is the most important of all crops to the farmer. A man who has one hundred acres of cleared land, of common quality, ought to raise on an average *one thousand bushels of merchantable wheat*, and also rye, corn, oats, and potatoes, sufficient to defray the expenses of carrying on the farming. The wheat crop should always be *clear gain*.

Don't startle at this, farmer. A man who has a farm of one hundred acres of cleared land, can yearly put forty acres of it in wheat; and if the land be in order as it should be and as every farmer may have it, every acre of the forty will give 25 bushels, amounting altogether to one thousand bushels. I shall now show how land must be farmed, in order to produce in this way. Never break your land before harvest and stir it after, as is customary with many farmers. Much ploughing impoverishes land, and is productive of no good effects. Your wheat ground must be heavily set in clover, and broken up after harvest with three horses, when the seed in the clover is ripe. By thus turning clover down after harvest, when the seed is ripe, it will never miss coming up in the spring, which is frequently the case when sown in the spring with seed. You also save between forty and fifty dollars' worth of seed annually which it would take to sow your ground. When the clover is ploughed down after harvest, before you seed the field, you must harrow it lightly the way you have ploughed it, in order to level the ground, and prevent the seed from rolling between the furrows and coming up in rows. Never plough your seed in with shovels, nor harrow it in across the ploughing, when you have turned down clover after harvest, lest you raise the clover, but always harrow it in by twice harrowing with light harrows the way you have broken up your ground. Many farmers have ploughed down clover once, and finding that their crop was not bettered by it, but injured, as they believed, have never attempted it again. This is almost invariably the case the first time clover is ploughed down after harvest, especially if the fall be dry, and the winter frigid and close. In turning clover down you must necessarily plough the ground deep, and the first time you do it you turn up the clay, which being unmixd with manure of any sort on the top, is in a bad state to sow wheat on. The wheat after some time will sprout and come up, but will look yellow, and very spindling. Its roots after some time, will get down among the unrotted clover, and there will choke, and for want of moisture a great deal of the wheat will dwindle away and die. The unrotted clover, too, below, will keep the ground loose and springy, so that the frost will injure the wheat not a little. But when the clover is ploughed down a second time, the bad effects to the wheat crop arising from unrotted clover, are not experienced. You then turn up the clover from below which was ploughed down before, and which is a manure on the top. The seed sown on it now springs up directly, and before the winter sets in has taken deep root. The

clover now turned down rots very soon, in consequence of the rotten clover turned up, which as manure always keeps the ground moist, however dry the fall. You may now go on farming in this way—every time you turn up a coat of clover, turn down one, and your wheat crop will never fail, until your land becomes so rich, that you will have to reduce it with corn.

From the New York Farmer.

NATIVE ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

"If in the fields I meet a smiling flower,
Medusa it whispers, God created me,
And I to him devote my little hour,
In lovely sweetness and humility."

I find many of my neighbors pleasantly attracted 'over hills, through valleys and by river brink,' in search of our native uncultivated flora, and their gardens begin to show a brilliant collection of all that is pleasing.

This appears the most suitable season to make selections, the flowers being now mostly in bloom. Removals of plants may be made with a small ball of earth round the roots, and about half of the flower stem left standing; in this way, with some shading and watering for a short time, one can have at once, all the shades of blue, pink, scarlet, yellow, purple, and white of the present and past month, blooming in our flower borders with all their charming wild native sweetness.

"Your voiceless lips, O flowers! are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, each leaf a book,
Supplying to my many numerous teachers
From lowliest nook."

The prolific hand of Nature, has scattered more than one hundred and twenty varieties of herbaceous and flowering shrubs,—within twelve or fifteen miles of this village, and every hill and dale is now made tributary to add to the domestic floral wreath. How pleasant to notice this growing taste—and it is fondly to be hoped this national kind of feeling, for the collection of many fine plants to be found all around us, may spread all over the country, great and prolific as it is in vegetable wealth, till at least, samples of what is useful, grand and beautiful, may be secured from the rapid advances made by the axe and the plough, in all directions among our great host of native beauties.

In elegance of shape and brilliancy of color, many of our wild flowers will be found to bear a fine contrast with the exotic plants of any nation. At this moment, several indigenous plants are before me, which are superior to many green-house plants that require great care to obtain a dingy flower and sickly foliage, from a poor shaped plant.

To the amateur cultivator of flowers in the open ground, little need be said in praise of our elegant hardy plants, which are easy of culture, show their beauties plentifully at the proper season, and stand the cold of our severest winters. Our climate in this, and many other states, is found equal to that of any country for the cultivation of culinary vegetables and fruits; and when we look at our numerous fine and graceful forest trees, with the whole extensive variety of superb shrubs and flowers, we are led to conclude the time is not far distant when the ornamental department of gardening, in all its elegant branches, will be fully fostered, and prove our climate, soil and capability of our people in this tasty, fascinating art, not to be second to those of any country.

Lansingburgh, Sept. 6, 1832.

The editor of the *Easton Centinel* gives the following as a certain cure for the tooth ache: "Take a lump of unsalted lime about the size of a hickory nut and dissolve or slack it in two-thirds or three quarters of a tumbler of water. Hold the lime water in the mouth contiguous to the aching tooth, and certain relief will ensue. If the relief is not permanent, repeat the application as often as the pain returns. If the pain is stubborn and refuses to yield, the lime may be made thicker and stronger."

The editor says he has tried this remedy frequently, and never knew it to fail, notwithstanding the Fire King's chair has been tried in vain.

From the New York Farmer.

YELLOW IN PEACH TREES.

Sir,—As I am a cultivator of the peach, and have been for some years past, and have given my attention to the diseases of the tree, I do believe that I know something by experience. First, it is a fact the yellows can be given to a healthy tree by inoculating it from a diseased tree, or by trimming a diseased tree and then passing on with the same knife to a healthy tree; and the moment you amputate a limb with the knife that has got the seeds of death on it, it will be sure to take, as it would be to inoculate a child with the small-pox. In 1830, I had some cions brought to me by Mr. S., some that had the yellows in its first stage, and some from a healthy one. They were budded on young trees of that summer's growth. They were fine and healthy young trees. Now I will give you the result of the two lots of cions. In the first lot there were about 140 trees budded from it; 120 trees grew from the 140, and they had the yellows, all of them in 1831, and the 20 were not cut down for the buds, because the buds did not start to grow, then these 20 natural trees, all of them, had the yellows. Second lot of cions,—part of them were budded on the same row where No. 1 was, and the remainder on the next row; there were 250 buds inserted; 220 grew. They are all healthy, and the natural ones were healthy, and buds inserted into them again.

How often do we see advertisements to cure the yellows in peach trees; but that has never been done, nor never can be. The only remedy is, when you see a tree that is attacked with that disease, dig it up; do not leave it for the fruit. If it bears, the fruit is not worth any thing—poor tasteless trash.

I think by proper management a peach orchard could be kept from the yellows for six or eight years. I have 120 trees 5 and 6 years old, and not one of them has got the yellows. When I got the trees, there was one kind among them that the yellows made its appearance on the first summer after planting. As soon as I discovered it, I dug them up and planted out good ones, and now they are all healthy, and I believe will continue so for five years to come, with proper management.

Middletown, New-Jersey, 1833. SEVIS.

Thorburn's Seed Store. Every time we visit this establishment, our pleasure is not only renewed, but increased. At this time the plants are in a most admirable condition, making a most tasteful and beautiful display of nature's beauties. The Messrs. Thorburn are deserving of much credit for thus adding to the charms of nature.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Horse Chesnut. The wood of the horse chesnut makes very durable stakes for vines.—*Hor. Reg.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1833.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

We hope our Friends and Subscribers will excuse our importunity if we press with earnestness an unusual appeal to their justice and generosity as regards claims due for the *New England Farmer*. Those who have been prevented by distance, or other circumstances from making the payments, which are the *radicals* of our *stock* are respectfully and respectively informed that we are in want of such a number of small sums, (like those for which they stand indebted on our books,) as may enable us to make sundry large disbursements to paper-makers, printers and certain other importunate personages who tell us that they "want money, and must have it."

In our case a liberal translation of *pro bono publico* should seem to be for the benefit of the *Publisher of the New England Farmer*; as we will prove by the following libel of *chopped logic*, viz. Our paper is devoted to Agriculture; agriculture is the foundation of all public good; Ergo, if we are stinted as regards pecuniary matters the Commonwealth is injured. Moreover, we are about commencing the twelfth volume of our Herculean and perdurable labors for the behoof of the community of Cultivators; and have in contemplation certain improvements which cannot be carried into effect without the means requisite to their accomplishment.

WATER, ITS USE IN VEGETATION, &c.

We have been requested by a subscriber to give some remarks on the uses of water in agriculture and the means of its artificial application.

In the first place we would remark that it is not advisable to let theoretical speculations on the advantages of irrigation induce a cultivator to incur great expenses in counteracting natural deficiencies of soil, &c. Where grounds are free from perennial springs or low marshes, excess of moisture, may, with proper management, be turned to certain profit. It is not very difficult to make provision to drain off an excess of water; but where the soil is naturally too dry, moisture cannot often be supplied by art, in sufficient quantities for agricultural purposes, but by an expense, entirely inconsistent with the economy of farming.

Perhaps the best possible mode of watering plants in most cases is to attract the requisite moisture from the atmosphere. That water exists in the atmosphere may be proved as follows:—If some of the salt called muriate of lime that has been just heated red, be exposed to the air, even in the driest and coldest weather, it will increase in weight and become moist; and in a certain time will be converted into a fluid. If put into a retort and heated, it will yield pure water; will gradually recover its pristine state; and, if heated red its former weight; so that it is evident, that the water united to it was derived from the air. And that it existed in the air in an invisible and elastic form, is proved by the circumstance, that if a given quantity of air be exposed to the salt, its volume and weight will diminish, provided the experiment be correctly made.

The quantity of water which exists in air as vapor, varies with the temperature. In proportion as the weather is hotter, the quantity is greater. At 50 degrees of Fahrenheit air contains about

one fiftieth of its volume of vapor; and as the specific gravity of vapor is to that of air nearly as 10 to 15, this is about one seventy-fifth of its weight.

At 100 degrees supposing that there is a free communication with water, air contains about one fourteenth part of vapor in volume, or one 21st in weight. It is the condensation of vapor by diminution of the temperature of the atmosphere, which is probably the principal cause of the formation of the clouds, and of the fall of dew, mist, snow or hail.

Now in order to moisten the earth in a dry time we have only to obtain moisture from the air, which is a great reservoir of moisture, existing in most abundance, in the hottest weather. This moisture can only be artificially obtained by attraction or causing it to be absorbed by some other substance. It may be absorbed either by the soil, the manure, or the plants themselves for whose nourishment it is required. With regard to the power of the soil to absorb water, by what is called cohesive attraction, this depends in some measure on the division of its parts. If the earth be hard, and its particles as it were welded together, it will attract but little moisture from the air, dews &c. and even the rains will run off without penetrating the surface. Thus a foot path over a field in dry weather will be dryer than the untrodden soil on its borders, and the more you stir a soil, other things being equal, the less will it suffer by drought.

Sir Humphry Davy observed that "The power of the soil to absorb water by cohesive attraction depends in a great measure upon the state of division of its parts; the more divided they are, the greater is their absorbent power. The different constituent parts of soils likewise appear to act even by cohesive attraction, with different degrees of energy. Thus vegetable substances appear to be more absorbent than animal substances; animal substances more so than compounds of alumina and silica, [clay and sand] and compounds of alumina and silica more absorbent than carbonates of lime and magnesia: their differences may, however possibly depend upon the differences in their state of division and the surface exposed.

"The power of soil to absorb water from air is much connected with fertility. When this power is great, the plant is supplied with moisture in dry seasons; and the effect of evaporation in the day is supplied by the absorption of aqueous vapor from the atmosphere, by the interior parts of the soil during the day, and by both the exterior and interior during the night. The stiff clays approaching to pipe clays in their nature, which take up the greatest quantity of water when it is poured upon them in a fluid form, are not the soils which absorb most moisture from the atmosphere in dry weather. They take and present only a small surface to the air; and the vegetation on them is generally burnt up almost as readily as on sands. The soils that are most efficient in supplying plants with water by atmospheric absorption, are those in which there is a due mixture of sand, finely divided clay, and carbonate of lime, with some animal or vegetable matter, and which are so loose and light as to be easily permeable by the atmosphere.

From the foregoing premises, it is apparent that one mode of watering plants, is to hoe them and keep the ground in a finely pulverized state about their roots. The leaves of living plants likewise

attract the water held in solution in the atmosphere. Some vegetables increase in weight from this cause, when suspended in the atmosphere and unconnected with the soil; such are the house-leek, and different species of the aloe. In very intense heats, and when the soil is dry, the life of plants seems to be preserved by the absorbent power of their leaves; and it is a beautiful circumstance in the economy of nature, that aqueous vapor is most abundant in the atmosphere when it is most needed for the purposes of life, and that when other sources of supply are cut off this is most copious.

Dr. Deane observed "vegetables that are newly transplanted, as they have their roots more or less diminished or otherwise injured, often need watering till they have taken new root. But this should be done with caution. If a dry season follow the transplanting, let them be watered if they appear to droop, only on evenings, and in cloudy weather, and with water that has been exposed one day, at least, to the shining of the sun; not with water directly from a well, or a cold spring, as it will give a chill to the plants. Only a small quantity should be applied at once, that it may have an effect similar to that of a refreshing rain. For water applied too plentifully, sometimes washes away the finest of the mould from the roots; or makes little cavities about them which admit too much air.

"In a dry season, whole gardens sometimes need watering; and in doing it the above precautions are to be regarded. They are happy who have a piece of standing water in their garden or a rivulet near at hand, from whence the garden may be watered without much labor."

A copious supply of water is very essential to a good kitchen garden. Loudon remarks that "Many kitchen crops are lost, or produced of very inferior quality, for want of watering. Lettuces and cabbages are often hard and stringy; turnips and radishes do not swell; onions decay; cauliflowers die off; and in general, in dry seasons, all the crucifera (plants whose flowers consist of four petals placed in the form of a cross) become stunted or covered with insects even in rich and deep soils. Copious waterings in the evenings, during the dry season, would produce that fullness and suenicity, which we find in vegetables produced in the Low Countries, and in the Marsh Gardens at Paris, and in England at the beginning and latter end of the season. The vegetables brought to the London market from the Neat's Houses, and other adjoining gardens where the important article of watering is much more attended to than in private country gardens, may be adduced as affording proofs of the advantage of the practice."

With regard to the quality of water used for irrigating land and watering plants there has been some disagreement, some preferring hard and others soft water. But in this as in many other cases no general rules can be laid down which do not admit of many exceptions. Sir Humphry Davy says "When the water used in irrigation has flowed over a calcareous bed, it is generally found impregnated with carbonate of lime; [the most common cause of what is called hardness in water] and such water tends in that respect to ameliorate a soil in proportion as any of the modifications of lime and charcoal were deficient; but where these are already in excess, water charged with a lime sediment should be withheld; while water

impregnated with sand, clay, gypsum or particles of iron would be beneficial.

"Common river water generally contains a certain portion of the constituents of vegetable and animal bodies; and after rains this portion is greater than at other times; it is habitually largest, when the source of the stream is in a cultivated country.

"In general, those waters which breed the best fish are the best fitted for watering meadows; but most of the benefits of irrigation may be derived from any kind of water, provided the soil be not already over charged with the prevailing ingredients in the deposit left by the water; and provided, on the other hand, that the matter of the soil and the matter of the deposit are not pernicious when combined. These are the general principles

—1. That waters containing ferruginous impregnations [particles of iron] tend to fertilize a calcareous soil. 2. Ferruginous waters are injurious on a soil which does not effervesce with acids, which is one of the tests of the presence of lime. 3. Calcareous waters which are known by the earthy deposit they afford when boiled, are of most use on siliceous (sandy) soils, or other soils containing no considerable portion of carbonate of lime."

The manual labor Literary Institution of Rhode Island, is now in successful operation, and the same is nearly full; and is highly popular with the citizens of that place.

AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW.

RUSSELL, O'DIORNE & CO. have just published, The American Monthly Review for June 1833, containing articles on the Northern Coasts of America—Lithium—Good Wives—Cushing's Reminiscences of Spain—Francis the First—Characteristics of Women—Robinson's Bible Dictionary—National Portrait Gallery—Autobiography of Thomas Shepard—Greenwood's History of the King's Chapel—Story's Funeral Discourse—The District School as it was—The Toilette of Health, Beauty and Fashion—Study of the German Language—Monthly list of New Publications. Published monthly by RUSSELL, O'DIORNE & CO. 134 Washington Street, at \$5 per annum. June 5

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—300 barrels and 300 sacks Butter; Salt, 66000 loaves Table Salt.

Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale. June 5 CHAS. L. CAZENOVE & CO.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, of Flushing, have in their collection above 600 magnificent varieties of the Dahlia, imported from the finest collections of Europe, and for the convenience of executing orders with despatch at this and later periods, they have several hundred in pots, which can be safely forwarded at any moment. Orders must be sent direct per mail, and priced. Catalogues will be sent to every applicant. ow j5

HAMEWELL.

The fast trotting horse Hamewell, by Barefoot, his dam the Virginia Mare, will stand for mares at the stable of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, at Brighton, this season at 15 dollars a mare. This fine animal is now three years old and stands 15 hands one inch high. His color is dark bay, black legs, and well built in proportion; his action and speed is equal to that of any other horse of his age. Good pasturage for mares, and the best of care will be taken of them. Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see this horse. J. PARKINSON, Brighton. m 22

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE SPORTSMAN.

THE Subscriber informs the public that the above named horse will stand at his stable the ensuing season—terios \$30 the season, which may be settled for \$15 on or before the first of September next. Insurance as may be agreed before the parties. The stock of this horse are unusually promising and will not suffer (to say the least) by comparison with the get of any horse that has stood in this section for many years, and he is therefore recommended to the public with confidence by their obedient servant. S. JAKUES.

10 Hills Street, near, Charlestown, 23 miles from Boston. Reference is made to Thomas Williams, Esq. of Chelsea, who has colts of Sportsman's get. m6

THE HORSE NUMIDIAN.

The full blooded Arabian Horse Numidian will stand for mares the ensuing season at the Ten Hill Stock Farm, on the Medford turnpike, 23 miles from Boston, at twenty dollars the season, or twenty-five dollars in advance for four years.

The history of Numidian is this—In the winter of 1823-4, the Dey of Algiers was at war with the Cabols, a tribe of Numidian Arabs. The Aga, (or General) Elchic, who commanded the Dey's Janissaries (or troops) returned to Algiers in the spring of 1824, having conquered the Arabs and brought with him as booty a number of their best horses, of which Numidian was one, a four year old colt at that time. He was obtained of the Aga by Mr. Slader, then Consul in Algiers. The arrived in this country in December, 1824.

He is said to be a sure foot getter and the colts are considered very valuable. They are five years old and under. Since 1827 he has stood for mares at Mount Holly, Burlington co. N. J.

The Arabian horses from the Barbary coast are often called barbs.

Gentlemen who may wish to know more particularly about him are requested to inquire of the subscriber at the Ten Hills Stock Farm. SAMUEL JAKUES. m 1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 411, Washington Street, (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints of all prices and qualities—20 cases Petitcoat Robes—1 case Cambric Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrics, do. do.—1 case White Lilies for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambric for do. do. do. do. do. do.—100 cases bleached and brown Sheet and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Marseilles Quilts, from 3 to 10 quarters—5 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—1 case Chapp's spool 6 cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do. at very low prices by do. or case—3000 fancy boxes of large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases cold Battiste—1 case black and colored Bange—4 cases French and London printed Muslins of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three corded superfine Italianettes, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do.—1 case Plain Palmyring's super quality—1 case Pon de Sol a genteel article for ladies' summer dresses, 5d per yd—20 ps super musl. drab, and olive Merino Cassimere for children's summer dresses—20 ps Roman Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres—20 bales Pelisse Wadding—3 cases superior Ticking—1 case cheapdo—10 cases improved soft finished 4-4 Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

HARDWARE.

100 dozen Axes Backsaw Shovels.
20 do. do. Large Shovels, from No. 4 to 12.
20 do. do. Cast Steel Polish Shovels.
100 do. Plympton Hoes.
50 do. Stetson do.
50 do. Fales Cast Steel Goose-necked Hoes.
Also, various other kinds of Hoes.
100 dozen Manure Forks, comprising an assortment of various makers and qualities.
150 dozen Farwell's Scythes.
50 do. Whipple & Hales half set Scythes, together with every description of **HARDWARE GOODS**, for sale by LANE & READ, at No. 6, Market Square, near Faneuil Hall. m 13

PATENT CAST STEEL HAY AND MANURE FORKS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 52 & 53, North Market Street, 1 doz. of WILKINS' Improved Cast Steel Patent Manure forks, the best article for the purpose that has been made, having a fine spring temper, works free and easy.

1 doz of the best German steel do. do.
" Goodyear's Philadelphia manufactory with 4, 5 & 6 prongs or tines.
" Goodyear's common do. do.
" Perkins's best Shear Steel hay forks, do. do.
" Cast Steel do. do.
" Goodyear's best Philadelphia do. do. 2, 3 and 4 tine.
" do. common do. do.
" do. Boys' do. do.

FLOWER SEEDS.

200 VARIETIES of very handsome annual, biennial and perennial FLOWER SEEDS, in packages of 20 varieties each. For sale at the New England Seed Store. Price \$1 per package. 64 cts. per paper. m 13

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A full blooded Durham Short horn Bull if applied for immediately will be sold low.

Also for sale 2 Bull Calves, from young Deliver, 10 and 12 months old. Inquire at the Farmer office. Also will be sold or let an imported Maltese Jack. 2w

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM TO
APPLES, russetts,	barrel	3 00 3 50
" " " " "	"	3 00 3 25
BEANS, white,	bushe	1 00 1 50
BEEF, mss.,	barrel	11 50 12 00
" " " " "	"	6 75 7 00
" " " " "	"	8 50 8 75
Cargo, No. 1,	"	11 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	"	1 15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	1 10
" " " " "	"	2 06
" " " " "	"	4 10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	30 43
" " " " "	"	30 43
FLAX, American,	"	12 15
FLAXSEED,	"	1 25 1 50
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	5 75 6 00
" " " " "	"	6 00 6 12
" " " " "	"	5 75 5 87
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	"	75 76
" " " " "	"	70 71
" " " " "	"	70 71
" " " " "	"	60 70
" " " " "	"	45 52
HAY,	ton	12 00 14 00
HONEY,	gallon	40 50
HOPS,	"	23 30
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"	9 10
" " " " "	"	9 10
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	13 20
" " " " "	"	21 25
" " " " "	"	16 19
" " " " "	"	16 22
" " " " "	"	24 26
" " " " "	"	25 25
LIME,	"	1 25 1 30
PLASTER, PARIS retails at,	ton	3 00 3 25
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,	"	25 30
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	18 00 19 00
" " " " "	"	13 00 13 50
" " " " "	"	none
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	"	2 25 2 50
" " " " "	"	17 17
" " " " "	"	12 13
" " " " "	"	12 13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00 11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	60 65
" " " " "	"	65 70
" " " " "	"	50 55
" " " " "	"	50 55
" " " " "	"	40 45
" " " " "	"	40 45
" " " " "	"	40 45
" " " " "	"	60 62
" " " " "	"	52 55
" " " " "	"	37 40
" " " " "	"	35 38
" " " " "	"	45 50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	"	94 10
" " " " "	"	9 04
PORK, whole hogs,	"	7 8
" " " " "	"	10 30
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	19 12
" " " " "	"	15 20
EGGS,	dozen	14 15
POTATOES, common,	"	35 40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00 3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 370 Beef Cattle, (including about 38 unsold last day) 9 pairs Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, 232 Sheep and Lambs, and 50 Swine (including small Pigs) 78 Beef Cattle unsold; 84 Beef Cattle were left within a few miles of the market, making 164 in all unsold at the market, and within a few hours drive. 100 were from Ohio, and 100 from Skaneateles, N. Y. fed by H. Earle & Co. all of which were very fine, and far surpassed for richness (particularly those from N. Y.) any lot we have seen from the 'Connecticut Valley' for many years.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Sales were very slow, and prices very unequal—the Cattle being uncommonly fine our report may appear higher than it really is in comparison with last week. We noticed a single yoke taken at \$7, and a few at \$6.75. We quote prime at \$6.25 a 67; good at \$5.75 a 6; thin at \$5 a 5.50.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$47, \$55, \$62, and \$70. Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$3, \$7, and \$30. Sheep.—We noticed a lot of Wethers, not sheared, taken at \$3; a lot part of which were lambs, at \$2.75.

NOTICE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, a few of Wilkinson's improved Bent patent Sheep shears, to prevent cutting the skin, a very great improvement, in the article. May 29

MISCELLANY.

HYMN TO THE FLOWERS.

BY HORACE SMITH.

DAY-STARS! that open your eyes with man, to twinkle
From rainbow galaxies of earth's elevation,
And dew drops on her holy altars sprinkle
As a libation.

Ye matin worshippers! who bending lowly
Before the apron-sun, God's holiest eye
Throw from your chlothes a sweet and holy
Incense on high.

Ye bright Moons! that with stored beauty,
The floor of nature's temple to saluate,
With many rous' emblems of instance duty
Your forms create!

'Neath cloister'd boughs, each floor of hell that swageth,
And bids its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever oughteth
A call to prayer!

Not to the domes where crumbling arch and column
Attest the feebleness of mortal hand,
But to that lone most Catholic and solemn,
Which God hath plan'd!

To that ethereal, bodiless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply;
Its choir the wind and waves—as organ thunders—
Is done the sky.

There is in solitude and shade I wander,
'Through the green aisles, or stretch'd upon the sod,
Awed by the silence, reverently ponder
The ways of God!

Your voiceless lips, O flowers! are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit, each leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers
From lonely nook.

Floral apostles! that in dewy splendor,
"Weep without weal, and blush without a crime,"
O may I deeply learn and ne'er surrender
Your lone sublime!

"Thou wert not, Solomon!" in all thy glory,
Array'd, the lilies cry— "In robes like ours;
How vain your grandeur! ah, how transitory,
Are human flowers!"

In the sweet-scented pictures, heavenly Art!—
With which thou paintest nature's wide-spread hall,
What a delightful lesson thou impartest
Of love to all!

Not useless are ye, flowers! though made for pleasure,
Blooming o'er field and wave by day and night,
From every source your sanction bids me treasure
Harmless delight.

Ephemeral sages! what instructors hoary
For such a world of thought could furnish scope?
Each fading calyx a *memoria mori*,
Yet fount of hope!

Posthumous glories! angel-like collection!
Upraised from seed or bulb interred in earth,
Ye are to me a type of resurrection.
And second birth.

Were I O God! in churchless lands remaining,
Far from all voice of teachers and divines,
My soul would find in flowers of thy ordaining,
Priests, sermons, shrines!

A VERY tall gentleman asked a smart servant,
"how far is it from here to yonder?" About
three lengths of a fool," said he; "suppose you
measure it!"

ADVICE TO A LOVER.

INDUSTRY. By industry, I do not mean merely labor or activity of body, for purposes of gain or saving; there may be industry among those who have more than they know what to do with; and there is no condition of life, in which *industry* in the wife, is not necessary to the prosperity and happiness of the family, at the head of the household a "fire" of which she is placed. If she be lazy, there will be lazy servants, and which is a great deal worse, children habitually lazy; every thing however necessary to be done, will be put off to the last moment—then it will be done badly; in many cases, not at all; the dinner will be *bon à fête*, the journey or the visit will be tardy; inconveniences of all sort will be continually arising; there will always be a heavy arrears of things unperformed; and this even among the most wealthy, is a great curse—for even if they have no business imposed upon them by necessity, they make business for themselves; life would be insupportable without it; and therefore a lazy woman, by her station what it may, must always be a curse.

But *who is to tell*, whether a girl will make an industrious woman? How is the purblind lover especially, to be able to ascertain, whether she whose smiles and dimples, and bewitching lips have half-benefit him of his senses; how is he to be able to judge from any thing that he can see, whether the beloved object will be industrious or lazy? Why it is very difficult; it is a matter that reason has very little to do with; but there are nevertheless certain outward and visible signs, from which a man not wholly deprived of his reason, may form a pretty accurate judgment as to this matter. It was a story in Philadelphia, some years ago, that a young man, who was courting one of three sisters, happened to be on a visit to her, when all three were present, and when one said to the others "I wonder where our needle is?" Upon which he withdrew, as soon as was consistent with the rules of politeness, resolved never to think more of a girl who possessed a needle only in partnership, and who, it appeared, was not too well informed, as to the place where even that share was deposited.

This was, to be sure, a very flagrant instance of a want of industry; for, if the third part of the use of a needle, satisfied her when single, it was reasonable to anticipate that marriage would banish that useful instrument altogether. But such instances are seldom suffered to come in contact with the eyes and ears of the lover, to disguise all defects from whom is the great business, not only of the girl herself, but of the whole family. There are, however, certain outward signs, which if attended to with care, will serve as pretty sure guides. And first, if you find the tongue lazy, you may be pretty certain that the hands and the feet are the same. By laziness of the tongue, I do not mean in silence, I do not mean an absence of talk, for that is, in most cases, very good; but I mean a slow and soft utterance; a sort of sighing out the words, instead of speaking them; a sort of letting the sounds fall out as if they were balancing on the tongue. The pronunciation of an industrious person is generally quick, distinct, and the voice, if not strong, firm at least. Not masculine, as feminine as possible; not a croak nor a bawl, but a quick, distinct, and sound voice. In this world nothing is more disagreeable than a female's underjaw, lazily moving up and down, and telling a long

string of half-articulate sounds. It is impossible for any man who has any spirit in him, to love such a woman for any length of time.

Look a little also, at the labors of the teeth, for these correspond with those of the other members of the body, and with the operations of the mind. But fashion comes in here and decides that you shall not be quick at meals—but though she must sit as long as the rest, and though she must join in the performance (for it is a real performance) unto the end of the last scene, she cannot make her teeth abandon their character. She may and must suffer the slice to linger on the plate, in order to fill up the time; but when she does bite, she cannot well disguise what nature has taught her to do; and you may be assured that if her jaws move in slow time, and if she rather squeezes than bite the food, set her down, as being in her very nature, incorrigibly lazy. Never mind the pieces of needle work, the tailoring and mops of the world, made by her needle. Get to see her at work upon bread and meat, and if she deal quickly with these, you have a pretty good security for that activity and stirring industry, without which a wife is a burden instead of help.

Another mark of industry is a *quick step*, and a *lean* which heavy tread; showing that the foot comes down with a hearty good will; and if the body lean a little forward and the eye keeps steadily in the same direction, so much the better, for these discover earnestness to arrive at the intended point. I do not like, and I never liked your sauntering, soft-stepping girls, who move as if they were perfectly indifferent as to the result; and as to the love part of the story, whoever expects ardent and lasting affection from one of those sauntering girls, will, when too late, find his mistake; the character runs the same throughout; and no man ever yet saw a sauntering girl, who did not, when married, make a awkward wife, and a cold-hearted mother; cared very little for by any body, and of course, having no store of those blessings, which are the natural resources to apply to in sickness and in old age.—*Cobbett.*

TERRAPIN SEED.

For sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 31 & 32, North Market Street.

Early Dutch Turnip, Early Garden Stone do, Yellow stone do, White Flat Winter do, Long Yellow French do, Yellow Aberdeen do, Ruta Baga do.

The two last are very excellent kinds for cattle.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

For No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1833.

NO. 48.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New-England Farmer.

CATERPILLARS.

MR. FESSENDEN,—In your valuable paper, No. 44, of the present volume, page 348, is an article on caterpillars from the Genesee Farmer, wherein the writer observes, he with a swab of tow on the end of a pole applies brine to them, and says "it is certain death to all the brine touches."

Happy to introduce all improvements, and believing this to be one, I had a pail half filled with water and saturated with coarse Liverpool salt. Salt remaining in the bucket undissolved. In this solution one of the Pickering brushes was immersed before each insertion into the nest, and twisting it off its lodgment, when the caterpillars removed from the tree were dip't into the water, removed by hand from the brush and crushed under foot, which operation was repeated till about half past 2 o'clock, when the caterpillars leaving their nests it was discontinued, and the brushes and buckets brought home, and put on a joiners bench in the sun, no regard being paid to the caterpillars shaken into the brine, taking it for granted they were all dead as soon as immersed. The same evening, near sun down, supposing the caterpillars had retired to their nests, I gave directions to have some other trees cleared of them, and to use the brine for the purpose of destroying those not removed from the tree by the brush, should any such have escaped. But, on taking the bucket, to our astonishment found many of the caterpillars had not only crept to the outside of the bucket, but to the extremes of the joiner's bench on which it stood. We of course abandoned that system; and having a bucket full of a saturated solution of copperas in which corn had been soaked for planting, we tried it with no better success.

Thus far, I know of no better method for their destruction than to use Col. Pickering's conical spiral brush secured on to stiff cane poles, being light for use 8, 15 and 22 feet long, so as to reach most distances where caterpillars may be lodged on trees, beyond the reach of the hand, which is the best instrument; insert them into the nests which, with a thrust, are removed from the trees, then crush them under foot.

This should be done when they are at home in their nests, otherwise those remaining form a new colony. They are sometimes to be found at home early in the morning and late at night if the dew falls, but most usually from noon to three o'clock in a hot day.

Tar for Seed Corn. In the same number, page 346, Mr. John Wilson recommends that corn should be immersed in tar before planting to prevent the depredations of birds. I would beg the favor of that gentleman's stating his process of using the tar, which is generally thick enough, I should think, to prevent the germs passing through it; if he thins it with any oleaginous substance, and how he drains it from the corn before mixing with the gypsum or wood ashes.

I have steeped corn one, two and three days in a saturated solution of copperas before planting,

which does not prevent the depredations of crows, blackbirds or squirrels; though I believe it beneficial to the seed, and may prevent the grub from injuring it. Perhaps the crows, &c. do not so willingly commit their subsequent to their first depredations.

Sinice. I notice the experience of my brother sailor, the whaler of New Bedford, in regard to the littering of sows, No. 43, page 338—9 of the present volume, and fully corroborate his testimony by similar experience. A sow is more true to her time than any other domestic animal. About the expiration of her time of gestation, I have her occasionally looked to, and on the first appearance of her farrowing supply her with a number of pieces of fat salt pork in slices of from two to four ounces weight each till satisfied, sometimes devouring one, two or even three pounds; but most generally a pound will be sufficient. I then have a quart of Indian meal scalded and mixed with about two gallons of water turned into her trough blood warm. If there is not time the meal may be mixed without scalding; but if scalded it is better suspended in the water, and is more inviting to the animal. All the other precaution I take is to feed her more sparingly so as not to have the stomach overloaded at the time of farrowing. I have never had a sow destroy her offspring.

When hogs begin to lose their appetite a handful of salt in their food does good. A quart or two of charcoal may be thrown into their pen also, which, if the stomach is acid and wants correcting, they will devour greedily and it has the desired effect.

Horn Distemper in Cattle. In last week's paper, No. 45, page 353, you quote from the N. Y. Farmer, a recipe for the use of the horn distemper. It is judiciously written, and the writer says he seldom finds any other treatment necessary.

One of my neighbors informs me that every case of horn ail can be radically cured by taking a common sized hen's egg, perforating a small hole in each end, blowing out the white, enlarging the hole at one end and inserting and mixing with the yolk a composition of black pepper one-third, and refined salt petre two-thirds, both well pulverized and intimately blended, till the shell is full and put it down the animal's throat so that it may be swallowed. He says the case must be a neglected and severe one that requires the second dose to make a perfect cure.

Before he knew this, his animals were subjected to having their horns bored, sawed off and otherwise ill treated, and sometimes died subsequent to these operations, of the same disease.

I find good currying and carding every morning, with dry lodgings at night, an admirable medicine for keeping my neat cattle in health, and wish this custom was more generally pursued, in the winter particularly,—in ESSEX NORTH.

Insects destroyed by hot water. Water nearly or quite to the boiling point has been tried by Mr. Beattie, as stated in The London Magazine, to destroy the scaly insect. The water was applied with a painter's soft brush, and was destructive to these and other insects, and not injurious to the tree.

For the New-England Farmer.

IRON HOUSES.

MR. EDITOR,—I noticed in your N. E. Farmer, of the 22d inst., the useful project of Professor Rafinesque, of Philadelphia. I fear that the learned Professor has published too much of his secret, as he is entitled to a munificent reward, for I have no doubt of the practicability of his project.

Peradventure an iron rolling mill may be the principal agent. Such a mill capable of affording thick sheet iron, of any given dimensions, would easily and cheaply exhibit the material of an incombustible building: these iron plates might be set in grooves, or riveted, or connected together by sercows. The floors might rest on cast iron pillars, and the chambers might rest on cast iron rafters. The addition of windows and paint would form a beautiful and durable building.

Whether this is the substance of Professor Rafinesque's idea or not, yet if he can accomplish his proposed improvement, an imperishable monument will keep alive his name. Moreover *all mankind* will be under obligation to him; for all mankind will be benefited by a cheap and incombustible residence. I passed the Professor's advertisement of his discovery to one of the most ingenious artisans in this vicinity. After a few moments consideration, he pronounced it perfectly practical. He was also of opinion the material must be rolled iron, otherwise the building could not be erected cheaper than wood.

The project of Mr. Rafinesque is well adapted to houses of two stories—and houses in general for families of five or six residents. One great advantage is, that these houses may be easily put up and taken down and removed in a few hours. When these iron rolling mills are in operation, a man, having prepared his cellar, will have only to order a house of such dimensions as experience has proved most convenient, and his house will be sent him by land or water. If it arrives in the morning before night it may be erected, and he may take tea in the parlor and lodge in the chamber. A whole western village might be erected in less than a week.

The imagination can scarcely overtake the facts resulting from this happy project. Romance aside, the palaces of the Arabian Nights are in a fair way of being realized.

I repeat it, Mr. Rafinesque has made a most useful discovery, of certain practicability, which will lead to an entire revolution in architecture; and whether I have *guessed* right or not, the whole merit, and the whole reward, are justly due to the learned Professor. A CONSTANT READER.

By the Editor. Other ingenious men besides our correspondent have supposed that Iron Houses would soon be numbered among the improvements of this enterprising era. London's Encyclopedia of Architecture observes that "The new process for smelting iron by raw coal and hot air blast is producing a great change in the iron trade; and it is anticipated by good judges that no long period will elapse, before cast iron of the quality known as No. 1, will be manufactured at the cost of about 40 or 45s. the ton. When this takes place, generally, it must inevitably produce an effect which

will pervade almost every condition of society. Rich and poor will, by degrees, find themselves enclosed in an iron cage: and fir joists and slate roofs will become things to be alluded to as belokening something venerable from antiquity. The introduction of iron into building operations will, no doubt, spread rapidly, as the price of cast iron falls; and, if unskillfully done at the outset, we may have a number of imperishable monuments of bad taste wherever we go. It is, therefore, of importance that good examples should be given in time, and that architects should be prepared for the change, so as not to leave the matter to the caprice or taste of the workmen of the foundries."

It appears to us that iron for houses, whether cast iron, or wrought iron, or sheet iron must be of considerable thickness, and of course heavy and expensive, or it would bend, and be troublesome by its elasticity. Floors of sheet iron, unless supported by strong and almost numberless beams, joists, sleepers, &c. would be as elastic as the springs of a steel trap, and gravity personified could not walk across them without assuming the gait of a frog, a grasshopper, or an opera dancer. Moreover, as iron is an excellent conductor of caloric, the inhabitants of iron houses must calculate on enjoying about the same temperature within as without doors; and their domiciles would resemble ovens in hot weather and ice-houses in cold weather.

From the Farmer's and Gardener's Guide.
ON WATERING NEAT CATTLE.

Improper feeding as we have endeavored to show, is injurious to neat cattle generally; but improper management, with respect to water, is productive of more serious consequences still; and is the chief origin of what is called among veterinary surgeons, *predisposition to disease*; in other words, the animal structure is, by mismanagement, rendered peculiarly liable to disease, and is acted upon by the slightest cause.

Thus, a superabundance induces the quarter-ill, red water, and scouring; while a smaller quantity than is proper, is often a main cause of inflammatory disorders.

Filthy or impure water should be avoided as productive of the most serious consequences; it has been proved beyond all doubt, that impure water given to pregnant cows is a more certain cause of abortion, or slipping of the calf, than any other, and also engenders bad udder, red water and scouring, and materially diminishes the quantity of the milk, and injures the quality of the butter and cheese.

Neat cattle, but particularly cows, should be watered twice a day, and in summer, three times; this is the more necessary when they are kept on dry food: the water should be pure and transparent; the best of all is that which has been agitated by passing through a mill as it is then softer, and more favourable to digestion. It is a dangerous prejudice, that muddy or stagnant water is not injurious: we have just given a decided opinion on this subject, and shall in the course of our observations give several cases to support that opinion.

It is always advisable, when it can be conveniently accomplished, to pump the water intended for cattle-drink into troughs of stone or cement; the best kinds of water being liable to impurity from several causes: as one of these, it may be observed that they invariably void their excre-

ment either in the pond or near it, immediately after drinking! and as there is generally a sloping bank to the pond, the dung must in some degree run down into the water, and by engendering various descriptions of the insect and vermin race, render it impure and unwholesome.

The water of ponds surrounded with ash trees is often during the summer covered with the cantharis or blistering fly, which the wind blows from the leaves of the trees. These insects, when swallowed with the water, are certainly poisonous.—This is particularly the case in France, but not so much so in England: still, the same cause exists, though in a less degree, wherever ponds are overhung by banks of trees.

Water is rendered much softer, and produces more milk by being blanched, as is termed; that is, by having a little bran or meal stirred into it; but water so prepared must not be kept too long, as it is apt to ferment and become sour. During the heat of summer, cows are very apt to become costive, particularly where they are kept principally on dry food; in this case it will be necessary to give them water in which bran and linseed have been boiled; and even if they are not costive it will be proper to add occasionally, about a sixth part of a pint of vinegar to every pail of water, and especially so when the water is of an indiffident quality, or when the weather is very hot and dry.

It is a fact, that when cattle have been accustomed to drink impure water, even in the washing of a dung heap, they will acquire a relish for it and refuse good water if offered to them: but the consequences arising from this practice, although not always immediate in their visible effects, are certain, and sap the very vitality of the animal's constitution. We have stated that such a practice is a frequent cause of abortion, and productive of various and serious diseases; and we here repeat the caution from a conviction that no other water should ever be given to cattle than what is pure, sweet and wholesome; and that the use of that which is impure, although used for a time with apparent impunity, will not only inevitably produce disease, but will lay the foundation of a train of disorders which will rarely, if ever, be eradicated.

From the Mechanical Journal.
AMERICAN INGENUITY.

It is not many days since accounts were published here of the invention of a *Tinning Machine*, of a contrivance for grooving out window blinds, and of another for adapting to each other the different parts of the frame, with astonishing rapidity. These inventions are said to be of greater importance to the carpenter, than all the improvements in his tools that have been made the last century. But these are not all. Yankee cunning is never to be exhausted. The Atlas says, within the last week a Patent Rice Machine—a new invention—has been exhibited in operation at the City Mills on the Mill Dam. The Lowell Journal propounds also a new mode of extracting teeth, by filling the cavity with glazed gunpowder, covered over with a nicely fitted percussion cap, and then gnashing the teeth furiously together; and what is remarkable, if the patient sneezes at the right time, the fragments will all fly out of the mouth.

Again—we suspect that it is owing to the travelling Yankees that a company has been established at Natchez, Mississippi, for the manufacture of the oil of cotton seed, and have erected suitable ma-

chinery, by which they are enabled to prepare from one to two thousand gallons a day. The oil is described as being of the best quality for painting, and as equal to any other kind for burning and for use in woollen factories.

And *apropos*, of ingenuity, a Quebec paper mentions a very skillful operation, performed by the Royal Engineers, a fortnight since, for throwing down, with gunpowder, about 40 feet of wall in the works of the citadel:—

"Three chambers were made in the parapet; the central containing 90 pounds of powder, and the two flank chambers 70 pounds each. The saucions were composed and placed so as to ignite the chambers at the same instant. The force of the powder exerted horizontally; not a single stone was thrown upwards; and the quantity of powder was so nicely judged, that the old work thrown down did not extend beyond the space, for the gate, &c., to be constructed; and was almost as completely loosened and reduced fit for removal, as if the work had been done with tools, and without shaking or injuring the new wall or revetment, in the slightest degree, though the portion of the ancient work thrown down was separated from it by only a few inches."

In fine, nothing remains to this generation of balloon-sailors, bell-divers, rice-cleaners, jaw-crackers, eye-makers, throat-splitters, and chess-players, but to invent a reading-machine for Colored Stone, and a writing one for Mr. Bulwer. Nay—one thing will remain—a good news-collector—that is, a collector of good news. Such a machine is much wanted at this office; and we venture to say (without consulting the publishers), that he, she or it, singular or plural, should be paid \$50 a week for two columns, solid columns—shipwrecks, daring robberies, curious circumstances, shameful disclosures, pulls, murders, marriages and all.

MUSK IN CHOLERA.

"Among other matters resorted to by the faculty to stay the progress of this terrible disease, one has been published of so singular a character, that we do not hesitate to extract the statement into our columns. It is contained in a letter from Mr. Richard Lanning, of No. 48 Finsbury Square, a district in which the ravages of the plague have been very great. Mr. Lanning says:—

"I have lately employed musk in several cases of Cholera with a success so uniform and decisive, as to make its introduction desirable, without loss of time, to the notice of the whole profession, &c.

The salutary influence of the first dose of musk will be found to become manifest by greatly mitigating, in a very few minutes, and in many cases, by effectually removing the cramps, the purging and the vomiting. My plan has been to give at once fifteen grains, rubbed into a draught with a lump of sugar and a wine glass full of cold water, and I am justified in reporting that this first step, if taken promptly, will scarcely ever fail to arrest the progress of the disease, and leave the patient to easy and ordinary convalescence, &c. So evident is the action of musk in Cholera, that the practitioner will experience no difficulty in determining whether he need repeat its exhibition, or whether, having subdued the immediate cause of the disease by the first dose, he should direct his attention to the removal of its consequences by the ordinary means.—*New Monthly Magazine for 1833.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE M. H. S. ROOMS.

Saturday, June 8, 1833.

The flowers exhibited this day were very numerous, and of superior kinds. They were sold at auction at fair prices, the proceeds of which are to be contributed towards erecting some suitable memorial at Mount Auburn, as a tribute of respect to the late Robert Wyatt, who for many years was esteemed one of the first horticulturists.

John Prince, Jamaica Plain, fine specimens in full flower of the *Mespilus lucida*.

Rufus Howe, Dorchester, a variety of Roses.

Samuel Walker, Roxbury, several varieties and fine specimens of flowers.

— Davenport, Milton, Roses.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, Specimens of flowers.

John Lemist, Roxbury, very fine show of flowers of *Hesperis*, *albo pl.*

P. B. Hovey, Cambridgeport; *Geranium Peltargonium macranthum*, do. *Prince Leopold*, do. *Washington*, do. *Boquet Zonale*, do. variety *coccineum*, do. do. *rosa*, do. do. *Grandiflora*, *Pinks*, *Phlox*, and *Rose aracia*.

John A. Kenrick, Newton; *Magnolia glauca*, Scotch broom, *Syringo* two kinds, five do. *Honey-suckles*, *Glycene frutescens*, *Rose aracia*, *Kalmia latifolia* and *angustifolia*, *corchorus japonica*, *Pittasporum*, several *Herbaceous* flowers, and about 26 varieties of *Roses*.

William Kenrick, Newton, fine *Roses*, *Porocins* and other varieties of flowers.

Winships, a large variety of roses, &c.

By order of the Com. JONA. WINSHIP, Ch.

THE FOLLOWING NOTE WAS READ AT THE MEETING.

To the Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, Pres. of the Mass. Horticultural Society.

SIR,—We have examined the Oil of which you were so good as to present us with a bottle, and which was manufactured by Mr. James Homer, from Sun Flower Seed, and samples presented to the Mass. Hort. Soc. We find it perfectly sweet, and of an agreeable flavor when used as salad oil; and that it burns well in a lamp—gives a clear light, and is, we believe, as little liable to smoke as the best spermaceti oil.

With the highest esteem, your obt. serv'ts,

THOS. G. FESSENDEN,
GEO. C. BARRETT.

Edward C. Sparhawk, of Brighton, Enoch B. Kenrick, of Newton, and Henry S. Waldo, of Boston, were admitted members, and John Tilson, jr., of Edwardsville, Illinois, Corresponding Member of the Mass. Hort. Soc.

FRUITS. Mr. Rufus Howe, of Dorchester, presented very fine specimens of Early Virginia and Royal Scarlet strawberries.

Early frame Peas were presented for premium by Mr. Nathaniel Davenport, of Milton.

Adjourned to Saturday next.

Soot. This is esteemed by gardeners as one of the best manures, particularly when dissolved in water, and in this state applied to asparagus, peas and a variety of other vegetables.

From the Saturday Evening Post.
FEEDING SWINE.

SIR,—You will oblige an old subscriber, and perhaps benefit the public, by inserting the following:—

I observed in your paper, of the 19th of the last month, an article on the feeding of swine, in which was recommended the practice of keeping them constantly penned up. Now, I consider this the very reverse of what ought to be done, for the following obvious reason, viz:—It deprives the animal from enjoying that perfect state of health, which he otherwise would enjoy, if allowed to range at large, and being constantly fed on greasy dish water, and other impure substances, the meat of course must have a strong taste, and lose much of its flavor; and hence we see the reason why the citizens always prefer the country pork to that of the butchers, who keep their swine constantly in pens, and feed them on filthy animal substances.

The food of swine should be entirely vegetable and when allowed his liberty will feed considerably on grass, acorns, chestnuts, apples, cherries, &c. which he is entirely deprived of in confinement. It is true he will fatten much faster when confined than when running at large. Just so it is with a human being when confined to his chamber—if not absolutely sick, he will grow fat and fleshy; but it will not be solid, nor will he enjoy as much health and spirit as when he takes daily exercise in the open air. And this is the case, without exception, with all the animal creation, and even the vegetables require the free use of the sunshine, wind and rain, to make them thrive.

The milk of the cow, in a state of confinement, is not fit for use. This I know by experience, for being accustomed to use milk, instead of tea or coffee, and boarding at a tavern in this city where the cow was kept constantly in the stable all the year, the milk, particularly in the summer, had such a disagreeable sickening taste that I could not possibly relish it. For the same reason, also, the flesh of wild fowls and animals is much sweeter, and has a finer flavor than those kept in confinement, because they have free exercise in the open air, drink the pure crystal stream, and live on that kind of food which nature intended.

But, to conclude, I would observe that all those who live on small lots, and have no range for swine, are generally obliged to keep them in pens, if they keep them at all; but all farmers, who have a convenience to let them run at large, should embrace the privilege, if they wish their pork sweet and good.

But in the autumn previous to their being killed, it is customary, and no doubt very proper, to pen them up a short time, in order that they may fatten the sooner; but during which period, corn should form the principal article of food.

Yours, &c. A FRIEND TO DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the New York Farmer.
SMALL BEER.

I NOTICED in your paper, several communications giving directions for making small beer for family use, none of which meet my views on the subject. The following, I know from experience, will furnish a very pleasant beverage. Take a five gallon keg—take out one head, and insert a small brass cock, about three inches above the lower head. In this keg, put three quarts of wheat, rye or corn meal, ground rather coarse, as for stiling; on this pour about three quarts of boiling water—

add a pound of honey, sugar or molasses—one teacup full of ginger or ground allspice—stir all intimately together, and add three gallons of water, heated to about 75 or 80 degrees of the thermometer. To this add about a quart of lively yeast. Stir it well together, and set it in the sun—a fermentation will soon ensue, and continue all day. By the next morning, it will be settled clear, and should then be drawn off into bottles, corked and set away for 24 hours, when it will be fit for use. This, if repeated daily, will furnish a very pleasant family drink. Yours, &c. R. M. W.

Middlesex, May 1, 1832.

From the Genesee Farmer.
LEACHED ASHES.

Potter, April 15, 1833.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I have known many vessels to arrive at various landings on the Hudson, to engage teams and haul leached ashes, from two to six miles, to transport them to Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut, by land, and sell them at from eighteen to twenty-five cents a bushel, to be carted from two to ten miles, and used for manure. It is clear then that these men were very much mistaken, or leached ashes are a valuable manure. They are said to have grown rich from it. I can see, therefore, no reason, why they should not be good manure in Western New York. I have myself used them for many years, both in my garden and in the fields, and always with satisfactory results.

I believe that leached ashes are as good if not better than unleached ashes, as their fertilizing qualities do not depend on the quantity of alkali contained in them, but on other principles derived from the atmosphere, and that they are as good after lying fifteen or twenty years as if used when fresh from the leaches.

I have said that the modes of applying leached ashes are various. They are applied on the surface, spread and turned in with the plough. In this situation they operate powerfully in reducing the grass and roots to the food of plants; they also attract much fertility from the atmosphere, and I believe them to be good on most lands, whether clay or sand, whether moist or dry. They are also used in compost, one load of ashes to two of stable manure, and two of soil, they are also used as a top dressing to corn after the first hoeing; half a pint is scattered over each hill, and has all the beneficial effects of plaster.

Such is my experience and observation on this subject, and remain, Yours, with respect, R. M. W.

NEW ENGLAND WIVES.

It has been said that a New England girl makes the best wife in the world,—and we think, says the Lowell Journal, that any New England man will cheerfully admit the truth of the above saying, after studying domestic life in other countries. New England wives are faithful and affectionate—instances of conjugal infidelity are of rare occurrence among them; they make excellent mothers—are frugal and methodical in their household arrangements—shine in a drawing-room; and appear to great advantage when superintending the economy of the kitchen. Such a wife is a jewel, and no wonder she should be sought after, far and near. The Southern gentlemen, while they strenuously oppose the Union of the States, evince no repugnance to an *Union with the rosy cheeked lasses of the North*.

ANECDOTES OF THE EEL.

Eels when kept in fresh water ponds grow very large, and are very voracious; they are known to swallow frogs and lizards whole, which have been found in opening large ones. A gentleman at Twickenham, England, had a large pond, on which he bred a number of ducks and geese. He was much astonished by the disappearance of large numbers of goslings and ducklings, as soon as they took to the water. Having occasion, about this time, to draw his pond, he found a number of eels, and on opening them the undigested remains of many of the lost birds were found. Eels have been caught in fresh water ponds, weighing eighteen or twenty pounds.

They are supposed to be more universally spread over the globe than any other tribe of animals, with the exception of man. It is said that none are seen above the Falls of Niagara, or in Lake Erie. Some one supposes that all the eels in the interior visit the sea, annually, and then return from their pilgrimage to the old spot; and it is moreover asserted, but certainly on doubtful authority, that if an eel remain habitually in fresh water it becomes barren. We do not credit a word of this; there is some want of accuracy in the examination.

Though they have been repeatedly seen fifty and sixty feet high on the rocks of the cataract, wending their way up, they never yet succeeded in the enterprise. Mr. Clinton supposes the reason why eels do not exist in Lake Erie, if any were left there on the subsiding of the waters of the flood, is because their communication was cut off from the ocean, and in illustration of his theory, relates that the Passaie river is formed by the union of three considerable streams, Rockaway, Long-Pond and Ramapough creeks, until a canal, some years ago, was cut around the great falls at Peterson, no eel was ever seen in the waters above. Since that work was completed, the water abounds with them, distinguished for size and quality. He further remarks, that in the spring, eels, or young eels, are seen in immense numbers, ascending these streams.

Mr. Jesse says that he has been informed, upon the authority of a nobleman, that if an eel is found on land its head is invariably turned towards the sea, for which it is always observed to make in the most direct line possible. If this information is correct, and there seems to be no reason to doubt it, it shows that the eel, like the swallow, is possessed of a strong migratory instinct.

We can ourselves partly confirm his statement, for we have seen an eel more than twenty yards from a river, making its way to it like a snake through the grass of a moist meadow; and what is perhaps more uncommon, we have watched an eel rising repeatedly to the surface of a stream to bite off and feed upon the duck-weed floating at the top.

An amazing number of eels are bred in the two large ponds in Richmond Park, which is sufficiently evident from the very great quantity of young ones which migrate from those ponds every year. We are assured that at nearly the same day, in the month of May, vast numbers of young eels, about two inches in length, contrived to get through the pen-stock of the upper pond, and then through the channel which led into the lower pond, from whence they got through another pen-stock into a water course, which led them eventually into the river Thames. They migrated in one con-

netted shoal, and in such prodigious numbers, that no guess could be given as to their probable amount.

An annual migration of young eels also takes place in the River Thames in the month of May; and they have generally made their appearance at Kingston, in their way upwards, about the second week in that month, and accident has so determined it, that for several years together it was remarked that the tenth of May was the day of what the fishermen called eel fair; but they have been more irregular in their proceedings since the interruption of the lock at Teddington. These young eels are about two inches in length, and they make their approach in one regular and undeviating column of about five inches in breadth, and as thick together as it is possible for them to be. As the procession generally lasts two or three days, and as they appear to move at the rate of nearly two miles and a half an hour, some idea may be formed of their enormous number. The line of march is almost universally confined to one bank of the river, and not on both sides at the same time; but, from some instinctive or capricious impulse, they will cross the river, and change the side, without any apparent reason for doing so.

When the column arrives at the entrance of a tributary stream which empties itself into the river, a certain portion of the column will continue to progress up the tributary stream, and the main phalanx either cross the river to the opposite bank, or will after a still struggle to oppose the force of the tributary branch in its emptying process, cross the mouth of this estuary, and regain its original line of march on the same side of the river. In consequence of the young eels dispersing themselves from time to time, as occasion offers, in the manner above described, the shoal must imperceptibly lessen until the whole have disposed of themselves in different places.—*Smith's Ichthyology.*

THE PROFESSION OF A GARDENER, AND THE NATURAL LOVE OF A GARDEN.

ON observing the pale-faced mechanic hurrying away to his morning labors, we almost regret, with Rousseau, that great cities should be so numerous; that mankind should be congregated in such mighty masses; and think not without pain, of the many long hours the artisan must pass in the tainted atmosphere of a crowded manufactory. But how different are our feelings on seeing the gardener resuming the badge of his trade, or the plough-boy harnessing his well-trained team! The toils of both may be hard, but they are, at the same time, surrounded with every thing that is rural and inviting. The grass springs and the daisy blossoms under their feet; the sun tells them by his shadows how the day waxes or wanes; the blackbird serenades them from every hedge or tree; and they enjoy, moreover, the inexpressible pleasure of seeing Nature in her fairest forms, rewarding most munificently their skill and industry. How does the citizen sigh for such scenes; and how soon, when his fortune is made, does he hurry away from the confines of a second Babel, to sink the merchant in the gentleman farmer! Few who are so fortunate strive to rival the handicraftsman by making their own shoes, or any other needful article of dress, but all, yes all, who are able, strive to trim their own gardens, and superintend the cultivation of their own property.—*London Magazine.*

From the American Sentinel.

INCOMRUSTIBLE WASH, AND STUCCO WHITE WASH.

THE gentleman who furnished the following, assures us that the receipt is what it purports to be—and that he believes it to be a very valuable one.

The basis for both is lime, which must be first slacked with hot water, in a small tub or piggion, and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed, in a fluid form, through a fine sieve, to obtain the flower of the lime. It must be put on with a Painter's Brush—two coats are best for outside work.

First, to make a fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and a coating for brick tile, stone work and rough cast, to render them impervious to the water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance. The proportions in each receipt, are five gallons. Slack your lime, as before directed, say six quarts, in which put 1 quart of clean rock salt, for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean, then add to the 5 gallons, 1 lb. of alum $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. copperas, $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. potash—the last, to be gradually added; 2 qts. of fine sand or hard wood ashes must also be added; any coloring matter may now be mixed in such quantities as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when this may be applied. It will stop the small leaks—prevent moss from growing—render them incombustible, and last many years.

Second. To make a brilliant Stucco white-wash, for all buildings inside and out.—Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime—slack the same as before; add $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. whitening or burnt alum pulverized, 1 lb. loaf or other sugar; 3 pts. rice flour made into a very thin, and well boiled paste, starch, or jelly, and 1 lb. clearest glue, dissolved in the same manner as cabinet makers do. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside. It will be more brilliant than Plaster of Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years, say from 50 to 100. It is superior, nothing equal. The east end of the President's House, in Washington, is washed with it.

Washing Salads. Independent of the good effects of washing salads, cabbages, and the like, in water in which salt has been dissolved, we should suppose it would render them less liable to speedy putrescency. The salads should be put in salt water for a few minutes, sufficiently long to detach or kill all insects, and then rinsed in clear fresh water.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

A FACT FOR FARMERS.

AN Englishman, an eminent florist, at the last meeting of the London Horticultural Society, exhibited a specimen of the most delicious butter made from the cream of a cow that had been fed on mangel wurtzel merely. "It was of a bright yellow, or straw color, and sweet in flavor resembling what is called Epping butter in the height of the season."

It is well ascertained, we believe, from travelers and other, that the most northern latitudes where grazing is made a business, produce milk, cream and butter, all richer and better than ours.

We recollect particularly the statements of

Brooks on this subject, whose *Travels in Northern Europe*, by the way, interesting as they are have not yet been republished here. Will our readers give us the *rationale* of the fact above stated. We know a highly respectable country gentleman who stoutly maintains that it were better to lose one's eye-sight than one's taste, for the simple and obvious reason that in the former case, Dr. Howe might take him in hand, while in the latter, "they would certainly give him bad butter, and that would kill him!" Doubtless.

And now let us caution our readers against regarding this paragraph with feelings of levity, as if we had offered issue on immaterial points. Is not butter material? And what is butter without bread? And what is bread without butter? And what is a member of society good for who doesn't know when his bread is well buttered?—These suggestions, we trust, will be conclusive.

From the Southern Agriculturist.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE ROT OF THE GRAPE.

DEAR SIR,—The cause of the rot in grapes, in my opinion, is from the redundancy of sap in the vine, any one may rot his grapes in fifteen days, by putting manure upon the root of the vine; now, Sir, if they will permit the vines to run upon arbours, and prune but very little, grapes may be raised in abundance. I know of a vine in this neighborhood of which the grapes never rot from not pruning at all. I permitted one of mine to grow and ceased pruning it, the consequence was that it bore grapes plentifully, and I never saw a rotten one on it twelve months after I ceased to prune, while others near it continued to lose their grapes; some of the bunches lay on the ground and remained sound and good, though they continued to decrease in size a little. My neighbor had a vine upon which he had some well rotted manure thrown; when the grapes were full grown they rotted; he mentioned it to me and I advised the raking of the ground from the roots, about eight feet around, until they were exposed; it was done, and the grapes ceased to rot and ripened, though the same vine had the year before lost its grapes. It is a well-known fact, that any fruit tree that casts its fruit while green, may be brought to bear by taking the rich earth from the roots and filling the place with poor sand; why may not this succeed with the vine? Any tree that blossoms may be made fruitful in that way; take off the rich earth from the roots, say about six inches deep, and say about eight or ten from the tree, and fill up with sand.

Yours, &c. JAMES JONES.
Paris, Henry Co., (Tenn.) Oct. 6, 1832.

Practical advantages of Science.—The following illustration of the utility of science in the common occurrences of life, is from the *Genesee Farmer*.

"A penknife, by accident, dropped into a well twenty feet deep. A sunbeam from a mirror was directed to the bottom, which rendered the knife visible; and a magnet, fastened to a pole, brought it up."

HOP TOPS

The hop forms an excellent substitute for asparagus, and the tops may be had the whole year round. Hop tops also form an admirable ingredient for a variety of dishes, such as soups, omelets, &c. Long experience in the practice of cookery, both in this and in my native country, for upwards

of forty years, makes me bold in recommending hop tops. I was for some time in the kitchen of the King of Sardinia, where the art was practised in all its branches. I was afterwards thirty-four years with the Hon. D. F. Balyburton as cook and house-steward. He being of delicate constitution, and eating no sort of animal food whatsoever I was, on his account, obliged to study varieties of vegetable dishes. Hop tops formed one on which I by chance stumbled, and of which he very highly approved, finding it agreeable and very wholesome.—*Caledonian Horticultural Society.*

AN AMERICAN LADY GARDENER.

When Lafayette called at Fredericksburg, previously to his departure for Europe, in the autumn of 1784, to pay his parting respects to the mother of Washington, he found her working in the garden, clad in domestic-made clothes, and her gray head covered by a plain straw hat. The venerable matron saluted him kindly, observing, in reply to the eunomiums which Lafayette had lavished upon his hero, and paternal chief: "I am not surprised at what George has done, for he was always a very good boy."—*London's Magazine.*

WATERING HORSES.

A WRITER in a Cincinnati paper justly censures the practice of watering horses. Many are killed every year by the absurd custom of stage drivers and others, giving horses water every five or six miles when travelling. Farmers who work horses at the plough or cart all day, never break off to water their horses, except at dinner time. The same bad practice prevails in England. But the writer informs us, they manage these things better in France. They never water their horses only when they are fed. We recollect on a very warm and dusty day, travelling in a stage over the hills of Normandy, the horses foaming with sweat and covered with dust. The driver stopped at an inn, and when we expected to see him with his bucket, giving water to each, he brought from the house a bottle, and pouring into his hand some of the contents, he washed each horse's nose and threw a little up into them. On inquiring, we found it was VINEGAR; and although they had already travelled a long stage they went off as fresh as ever.

ACTIVITY.

A DISTINGUISHED writer says, it is of great importance to train ploughmen to habits of activity and diligence. In some districts of England they are proverbial for the slowness of their steps. Their slow drawing movements they teach their horses; whereas if they were accustomed to a quicker pace, they and their horses would move with as much ease, and accomplish much more work. It is common to see teams make some half a dozen stops in turning about; and in crossing the field, in light plowing, to move with the slowest possible step, and stop every time the plough struck a stone as large as a robin's egg.

RAY observes, that an obscure and prolix author may not improperly be compared to a cuttle fish, since he may be said to hide himself under his own ink.

TO PREVENT THE ANNOYANCE OF FLIES.

FARMERS might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer a great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply oiling the parts most exposed. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot over which

an oiled sponge has been pressed.—Probably either fish or flaxseed oil would answer, but what I have known used with success was the Tanner's oil. Every man who is compassionate to his beast ought to know this simple remedy, and every live-ry stable, and country inn, ought to have a supply at hand for the use of travellers.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

TO DESTROY THE RED SPIDER.

MR. KENDALL, in the *Gardener's Magazine*, directs six ounces of soft soap to be put into one gallon of rain water, and made into a fine lather. This must be carefully applied to both sides of the leaf.

Boring for Water. The Steam Engine, at Holt's Hotel, is still industriously engaged in boring for water. Yesterday it made eight inches, and reached to the depth of 594 feet. The process was commenced a year and a half ago, and has been perseveringly pursued. Five hundred feet has been bored through the solid rock. Salt water was struck at the depth of 150 feet. The water is now within five feet of the surface, but it is brackish. It is hoped that a vein of pure water will soon be struck, and, in that hope, the process will be continued.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

We hear with regret that the rust has made its appearance in the wheat fields in this vicinity, and that the crop has likewise sustained injury from the recent high winds and heavy rains—such as the heads partially beaten down by the former, and the blooms washed off by the latter. We hope, however, the damage has not extended far, and that a medium crop may yet be harvested.—*Petersburg, (Va.) Int. May 31.*

Asparagus. Take off the old surface between the rows, and substitute a new one of light rich soil. "I am convinced that top dressing is as essential to asparagus, as the preparation of the ground for its reception either at the time of sowing or planting."—*Hort. Reg.*

To preserve Beans and Peas. Peas and beans may be preserved through the winter by scalding them in a strong syrup of sugar and drying them—after which they should be put in a bottle and corked close. If each part of this process is conducted with care, it will be found when they are cooked that they have lost but little of their flavor, and that they will form a great addition to our vegetable dishes during winter.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The Weevil. Salt is said to be a complete preventive against the destruction of wheat by the weevil. Mix a pint of salt with a barrel of wheat, or put the grain in old salt barrels, and the weevil will not attack it. In stacking wheat, four or five quarts of salt to every hundred sheaves, sprinkled among them, will entirely secure them from the depredations of this insect, and render the straw more valuable as food for cattle.—*Hort. Reg.*

Locust Trees. A few locust trees were sold in this town last week at five dollars each. One of them, a stately tree about two and a half feet in diameter near the ground, was sold for less than half its value; the purchaser admitted that it would bring 40 or 50 dollars in New York.—*Northampton Gazette.*

UPWARDS of 13,000 tons of coal were received at Philadelphia last week, by the various channels of communication with the mines in the interior.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1833.

Our worthy correspondent "*Essex North*" in his first page of this day's paper, solicits information from "Mr. John Wilson" relative to immersing seed corn in tar before planting. We hope Mr. W. will be good enough to answer this call, and in the mean time we will state what we know on this subject, because a redundancy is better than a dearth of information on agricultural topics.

S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. in a letter to J. Lowell, Esq. published in *Mass. Agr. Repos.* vol. vi. No. 2, recommends the following preparation of seed corn for the purpose of "protecting it against squirrels and other vermin."

"Take equal parts of tar and train oil, simmer them together and turn over the corn; then sift onashes, lime, or plaster, stirring it till each kernel has taken up as much as will permit its being conveniently handled, &c." Mr. P. likewise thinks it probable that the same preparation would protect *weebills, weevils, chameles, &c.* when planted, against mice, squirrels, &c.

The *Farmer's Assistant* says when seed corn is prepared with tar, "it is necessary first to soak it sufficiently to make it vegetate; as without this the coat of tar will keep out the moisture, and prevent the seed from sprouting." Perhaps a combination of both the prescriptions above mentioned would be better than either alone; viz. Soak your seed corn as advised by the *Farmer's Assistant*, and use the mixture of train oil with tar, as recommended by Mr. Pomeroy. Or what we believe to be still better use the prescription of Judge Bach, who recommends the following:—

"Preparation of the Seed. The enemies to be combated are the wire worm, brown grub, birds and squirrels. Of these the first and two last prey upon the kernels, and against these tar offers a complete protection. I soak my seed from 12 to 30 hours in hot water, in which is dissolved a few ounces of crude saltpetre, and then add (say to 8 quarts of seed) half a pint of tar, previously warmed, and diluted with a quart of warm water. The mass is well stirred, the corn taken out, and as much plaster added as will adhere to the grain. This impregnates and partially coats the seed with tar. The experience of years will warrant me in confidently recommending this as a protection for the seed." See *New England Farmer*, vol. xi. p. 306.

Indian Corn for fodder. We think it probable, and indeed we may say certain that grass for hay cannot be abundant this season. Some substitute for the produce of our mowing lots should therefore claim attention from the provident husbandman. For this purpose there is little doubt that Indian corn is the best and most productive plant that can be chosen. The smaller sorts of corn are most nutritious and palatable to cattle, and sweet corn was recommended by Col. Pickering as the best variety, when fodder is the object.

Corn, intended for fodder, may be sowed either broad cast or in drills. The former is the least trouble, the latter will give the greatest produce, and leave the soil in the best order. If the land on which you propose to raise your corn is mowing or pasture fresh ploughed for the purpose, broad cast sowing perhaps will be best, as the sod after being turned over should not be disturbed, and there will not, probably, be much to appre-

hend from weeds. If you sow broad cast from 3 to 3½ bushels to an acre are recommended, though some say that a larger quantity would be better. If in drills you may run light furrows about 3 feet apart, 3 or 4 inches deep, and drop the seed corn in the furrows about as thick as peas are usually sown for field cultivation. The seed may be covered with the plough; and a narrow drawn lengthwise of the furrows, followed by a roller (if you have one), or perhaps your harrow turned bottom upwards, for want of a roller will complete the planting. Corn for fodder may be planted any time during the present month.

Greens. London says that the tender tops of all the edible species of cucurbitaceae (pumpkins, melons, squashes, gourds) boiled as greens or spinach are more delicate than the fruit of the same plants.

Save your best peas, beans, &c. for seed. If you set apart some of your most flourishing and early plants of peas, beans, and other field and garden vegetables, and save the earliest and best seed of these to propagate from, you will improve the sorts in the same field, and by the same law of nature which induced the celebrated Bakewell's improved breeds of sheep, swine and cattle.

Tar for sheep. We have been assured by several persons owning sheep that during the grazing season they have derived great advantage by giving their sheep tar, at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. They put tar in troughs, sprinkle a little fine salt over it, and place it under cover where the sheep can have access to it. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general health, and is supposed to be a specific against the rot.

Lime for preserving health. Lime as an antidote to contagion, a preservative against infection, and a means of purifying vaults is not so much used as it should be. By means of this simple but powerful agent, together with a due attention to cleanliness and ventilation, the air in jails, hospitals, ships, &c. may be rendered comparatively sweet and salubrious. A quantity of white hot and quick, sifted every day or two into the vaults of back houses would greatly contribute to comfort and health.

We should think it a very serious matter if we were forced to eat tainted provisions, or drink filthy water, and not remain satisfied with taking a substance into our lungs which is fit only to support the respiration of reptiles accustomed to "feed on the vapour of a dung hill." And this we suffer while the remedy is at hand, and almost as cheap as the sweepings of the street!

The walls of cellars, dairy rooms, sitting rooms and indeed of all apartments, which are much occupied by human beings should be well coated with good caustic lime white wash at least once a year. The time for its application should be just before the heats of summer become fervent and oppressive. "In London," says Willich Dom, Esq., "a society is organized for the cure and Prevention of Contagious Fevers in the Metropolis," and they appropriated a certain sum of money for purifying the tainted habitations of the poor. Their method consists simply in washing the walls of the room with hot lime which will render the place perfectly sweet."

PAINTING HOUSES.

Economy is a consideration of primary importance in every community. But there are various

kinds of economy.—There is one kind which exhausts the purse and there is another kind which replenishes it. It is poor economy to expend a pound to save a shilling, but it is good economy to spend a shilling if a pound can be saved by it. Most of the Dwelling Houses in the country are erected and suffered to continue years without painting: this they suppose a matter of economy to save expense, but if the owners would "calculate a little" they would find, to use a Yankee phrase, it "costs more than it comes to." A House without paint goes to decay rapidly and requires repairs much earlier and oftener than one with it. The rain insinuates itself into the crevices and pores of the wood, and there rots and occasions early decay. New clap-boarding is demanded every four or five years and if it is neglected, the boards suffer and the whole structure prematurely falls to the ground. A coat of paint, at half the expense of the repairs during a few years, remedies the difficulty and keeps the exterior in a state of fine preservation. We say nothing of the contrast presented by a dark, unsightly decaying house to a white, tasteful one, seen through the green foliage in the country. Some houses in South Street exhibit the contrast most strikingly.—*Northampton Courier.*

CULTIVATION OF TREES.

It has been demonstrated, both abroad and at home, that large shade trees, with a heavy umbrella, may be transplanted with as much prospect of living, as the slender cropped saplings, that are usually set out before our premises, for the benefit of remote posterity. Sir Henry Stewart's book on this subject, published by Thorburn in N. Y. gives abundant directions on this subject. It seems not to be generally known either, that forest, as well as other trees, are greatly improved by cultivation. The chestnut tree becomes, under culture, handsome, unbragous shade tree. It has a rapid growth, and, if well preserved, will bear prolifically, producing a nut three times the size of those brought to market, and, better flavor. The hickory tree will do the same. It is this cultivation which makes the English nuts so much superior to ours. Experiments in this way cost but little.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Kennebec County Agricultural Society will hold their Cattle Show, Exhibition and Fair at Winthrop, on 3d Wednesday of September next.

The Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society will hold their Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures and Public Sale at Greenfield, Mass. on Wednesday, Oct. 23. 1-33.

The State of Ohio has contracted a debt for canal purposes, nearly to the amount of five millions of dollars, and Ohio Canal Stock is twenty nine per cent above par.

Matanzas is almost free of the cholera. The havoc has been horrible on some of the plantations. Some of the planters will be entirely ruined. The epidemic continues to penetrate into the interior.

The New-Orleans Bulletin of May 20, says, in relation to the crops:—Intelligence from every quarter, from the Banks of the Missouri to the Hudson, and from Lake Michigan to the Atlantic border—gives high hopes of abundant crops this season. So far the prospects of the planter and farmer are cheering.

On the 3d of June a stage from Auburn, N. Y. with seven passengers on board, was passing over Tillman's Bridge at Seneca Falls, when the bridge gave way and the stage, passengers and horses were all precipitated into

MISCELLANY.

LINES WRITTEN ON A PUNcheon OF SPIRITS.

BY PHILIP FRENEAU.

WITHIN these wooden walls, confined,
The ruin lurks of human kind,
More mischiefs here, untold, dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagued the Egyptian flocks,
Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose;
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath;
The fist for fighting, nothing loth;
The passion quick, no words can tame,
That burst like sulphur into flame;
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, and broken head!

Forever fastened be this door!
Confined within, a thousand more
Destructive fiends of hateful shape,
Even now are plotting an escape,
Here, only by a cork restrained,
In slender walls of wood contained,
In all their dirt of death reside
Revenge, that ne'er was satisfied;
The tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of murder, maiming and dispute;
Assault, that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The ghidly thought on mischief bent,
The midnight hour in folly spent,
All these within this cask appear,
And Jack the hangman in the rear.

Three happy he, who early taught
By nature, ne'er this poison sought;
Who, friendly to his own repose,
Treads under foot this worst of foes;
He with the purring stream content,
The beverage quaffs that nature meant;
In reason's scale his actions weighed,
His spirits want no foreign aid;
Not swelled too high, or sunk too low,
Placed his easy minutes flow;
Long life is his, in vigor passed,
Existence welcome to the last,
A spring that never yet grew stale—
Such virtue lies in—ADAM'S ALE.

"LIFE IN THE WILDS."

THE following is an extract from one of Miss Harriet Martineau's "Illustrations of Political Economy," several of which, besides the one with the above title have been republished in this country. Miss M. has brought this hitherto abstract subject down to the comprehension of the most ordinary capacities. She is the young lady of whom Lord Chancery Brougham recently remarked, that "there is a deaf girl in Norwich, who is doing more good than any man in the Kingdom."

"That reminds me," said Mrs. Stone, "of what I was wishing to ask you. I see clearly, and I suppose the most ignorant person in the village sees, how useful machinery is in a case like ours where the great object is to *save labor*. But are those in the wrong who dislike the extensive use of machinery in countries, such as England at the present day, where the great object is to find employment for labor?"

"Clearly in the wrong," replied her husband: "because, till the human race reaches its highest point of attainment, there must always something

more to do; and the more power there is set at liberty to do it the better. Till all the arts and sciences are exhausted, till nature has furnished the last of her resources, and man found the limit of his means in making use of them, the greatest possible supply of human labor is wanted, and it is our duty to make the utmost possibility of saving it."

"I remember," said his wife, "what the governor said about labor being a power of which man is the machine; and I see how it must be for man's advantage to economize this power to the utmost. But I cannot reconcile this with the introduction of machinery where labor is abundant."

"I do not deny the evil," replied her husband: "but I see the distress is temporary and partial, while the advantage is lasting and universal. You have heard of the dismay of those who got their living by copying manuscripts, when the art of printing was introduced."

"Yes; and that many thousands now are maintained by printing, to one who used to copy for bread. The case is the same with cotton-spinning. Where one was employed to spin by hand, hundreds are now maintained by spinning with machinery; and thousands of times as much work is done."

"Such a result in any one case shows that the principle is a good one; and if, in any other case, it appears not to be good, we may be pretty sure of finding that the blame lies—not with the principle—but with some check or other which interferes with it. Such checks are imposed by the bad policy of some governments, and by want of union between the different parts of society. While the race at large has still so many wants and wishes ungratified, it ought to be an easy thing for any quantity of labor, which is turned away from one kind of work to find employment in another. That it is not easy, is the fault of the constitution of society, and we should be far from remedying the evil by repressing the principle and restricting the powers of labor."

"Do you think that if labor had its free course all over the world, machinery might be extended to the utmost perfection, without doing any thing but good to the whole of the race?"

"I do.—And I see yet farther evil in restricting the use of machinery in any one country—that it invariably increases the amount of distress on the very spot. Since no power on earth can stop the improvement of machinery in the world at once, it does nothing but mischief to stop it in any one place. Wherever it is done that place is thrown back in the race of competition, and will soon suffer under a failure of demand for its productions and manufactures; because by the aid of machinery they can be furnished more cheaply elsewhere."

"Then the only thing to be done is to open as many channels to industry as possible, and to remove all obstructions to its free course." "Just so."

If a man has a quarrelsome temper, let him alone. The world will soon find him employment. He will soon meet with some one stronger than himself, who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his life, if he is disposed to quarrel.—*Cecil*.

"What are you thinking, my man?" said Lord HILL, as he approached a soldier who was leaning in a gloomy mood upon his firelock, while around

him lay mangled thousands of French and English—it was a few hours after the battle of Salamanca had been won by the British. The soldier started, and after saluting his General, answered—"I was thinking, my Lord, how many widows and orphans I perhaps this day have made for one shilling."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE.

ELIAS STONE BREWER, No. 114, Washington Street, (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints, all new styles and qualities—30 cases of Retreat Robes—1 case Cambric Muslin, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrics, do, do—1 case White Laces for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambric for do, do—3 cases do—100 cases bleached and brown Sheet and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Mar-vels Quilts, from 5 to 10 quarters—5 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rug—1 case Clapp's spool 6-cord cotton, warranted—30 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do, at very low prices, by do, or case—2000 fancy boxes—a large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases French Battiste—1 case black and colored Hosiery—1 case French and London printed Muslin of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three corded superfine Hosiery, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do—1 case Plaid Palmer's super quality—1 case Foulard de Soie a general article for ladies' summer dresses, 94 per yd—20 yd super muslin, drab, and olive Merino Cassimere for children's summer dresses—20 yd Rouen Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres—20 yards Pelisse Wadding—3 cases superior Ticking—4 cases cheap—10 cases improved soft finished Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

THE HORSE NUMIDIAN.

The full blooded Arabian Horse Numidian will stand for mares the ensuing season at the Ten Hill Stock Farm, on the Melbourn road, 2½ miles from Boston, at twenty dollars the season, or twenty-five dollars to insure with foal.

The history of Numidian is this—In the winter of 1823-4, the Dey of Algiers was at war with the Cabols, a tribe of Numidian Arabs. The Aga, (or General) Elieco, who commanded the Dey's Janissaries (or troops) returned to Algiers in the spring of 1824, having conquered the Arabs and brought with him as booty a number of their best horses, of which Numidian was one, a four year old at the time. He was obtained of the Aga by Mr. Shaker, then Consul in Algiers. He arrived in this country in December, 1825.

He is said to be a sure foot getter and the colts are considered very valuable. They are five years old and under. Since 1827 he has stood for mares at Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J.

The Arabian horses from the Barbary coast are often called barbs.

Gentlemen who may wish to know more particularly about him are requested to inquire of the subscriber at the Ten Hills Stock Farm. SAMUEL JAMES.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1833.

NO. 49.

From the Library of Agr. and Hort. Knowledge.
ORCHARD.

On the Management and Pruning of Orchard Trees. By C. HARRISON, Esq.

THE situation of an orchard ought uniformly to be one that will admit of a free circulation of air and the direct influence of the sun. It should be well protected on the eastern side, as the blossoms of the tree are frequently injured by cold easterly winds and frosts.

In the following remarks, I propose, in the first place, briefly alluding to the nature of the soil adapted for orchard trees; secondly, the manner of pruning orchards; thirdly, the method I adopt for destroying insects, lichen, &c., injurious to the growth of orchard trees.

1. *Soil.* The substratum ought to be dry, so that the moisture can be readily carried away, otherwise trees planted will be liable to become stunted in their growth and mossy; and, consequently, unhealthy and unfruitful, or the fruit very inferior in size. Attention to make the ground dry, (provided it is not naturally so) will be amply repaid, by the greater fruitfulness of the trees. This may be done by trenching over the ground, and then, while the trench is open, laying at the bottom a number of brick bats or small stones, &c., and over these something to form an even surface; the whole must be well beaten or rolled, and a number of cross drains so constructed as to conduct the moisture away by one main or central drain.

2. *In Pruning Orchard Trees* care must be taken to prune away the branches so that no two of them rub together, thereby causing them to canker. The interior of the head ought always to be kept open, otherwise the trees will moss and close up the pores of the wood. Trees always bear more abundantly if trained to and kept in a conical form, the horizontal form of the branches causing them to be more productive of blooming buds than otherwise they would be, and the trees are never so confused in this form as in others. Every winter the trees should be carefully looked over, and all unnecessary wood taken away, as it is far better both for the health and fruitfulness of the trees to do it every year, than to suffer them to become crowded, and then once in ten or fifteen years cut away large quantities of wood.

3. *Insects, Lichen, &c.*—Persons who have an opportunity of collecting a quantity of soap-suds, will find it of essential service to wash the trees with it at any time (except when in bloom) apply it by means of a small engine or syringe. This prevents insects breeding so extensively, as well as prevents moss and lichen increasing.

4. *Thinning the Fruit.*—It is of great importance to thin fruit as far as practicable; not only is the fruit left much finer, but that which is lost in number is more than compensated for by the increased size of those that are suffered to remain. The trees are more certain to mature fruitful buds, to produce fruit the following year, and the alternate bearing of crops is avoided; and each year may be equally successful, (unless by casualties,) and not as is often the case, one year loaded to excess, and the following nearly barren. The time to thin the fruit is, when it is beginning to swell.

In addition to the foregoing very excellent remarks of Mr. Harrison, the following plan for forming

An Orchard in Miniature, as proposed by a correspondent in the *Gardener's Magazine*, may, where space is an object, be adopted with advantage.—By planting the proper sorts, apples may be grown on as small a space of ground as gooseberries; and a small or large square, according to the size of families, appropriated to apples, will grow every year enough to supply their wants. I am not vain enough to think that I am alone in growing them in this way, as I should think horticultural economy would prompt many besides myself to gratify their eyes, their pockets, and their appetites, in so easy a way. I have my ground a strong clay mould, trenched two feet deep, in December; as soon as it is settled, say a fortnight after trenching, taking advantage of a frosty morning, the holes are opened and left for the frost to mellow. February is the best month for planting on heavy ground; by that time the earth taken from the holes will be in a fine pulverized state. The holes need not be very large; two feet over, and one and a half feet deep, will be enough; with some rich soils there will be no occasion for trenching; but then the holes must be larger, say three feet over, and two feet deep; the plants must be six feet apart every way; I arrange mine in quinquies. With a six feet measuring stick this is done with scarcely any trouble. I really do not know any sight more pleasing to a domestic mind (for what fruit contributes more to our comfort than the apple?) than this orchard in miniature, when covered with bloom, and again when laden with fruit, as they seldom miss bearing in abundance.

This plan will not extend to the strong growing sorts, as they are not easily kept within bounds; but the following six will amply repay the trouble and trifling expense of planting. I have placed them in the order of their ripening:—Mank's Codlin, Hawthornden, Kerry Pippin, Downton's Pippin, Christie's Pippin, and the old Golden Pippin. The trees must be chosen with stems not exceeding one foot six inches in height. In September I look over the trees, take off superfluous wood, and shorten the long shoots; this strengthens the bloom buds, which are formed abundantly upon the young wood of all sorts named. Of course in doing this an eye must be had to the formation of the trees, which ought to be gradually brought into a handsome round bush. For the first five years a row of strawberries may be grown, between each row of apples, or any other dwarf light crop; but strawberries are most in keeping, a word which, in every gardening operation ought never to be lost sight of. Let me add—they ought to be worked on Paradise stocks, or the small wild crab (mine are on the last) not by any means on the free stock raised from apple pips, the very worst that can be used.

Another correspondent (Howden we believe) in the 17th number of the very useful and interesting publication above alluded to, thus describes a very ingenious "plan for planting a piece of ground to the greatest advantage." In the winter of 1814-15, on account of some alterations of roads, plan-

tations, &c., a piece of land dropped into my hands, of an awkward shape for tillage, and rather too small for pasture; I therefore concluded to introduce a little spade husbandry; as the house was pretty near to the farm-yard, the intercourse or advantages betwixt them would be reciprocal. Accordingly, having no gardeners, I set farm laborers to make so many ditches, four feet wide and two feet deep, at every twelve yards, clear across the whole; the turf and good soil were thrown on one side, and the bad soil on the other. The laborers wondered what such ditches could mean, as they were as wide at bottom as at top, and particularly when I ordered them to be filled up a foot thick with fresh farm-yard dung. I had prepared a compost of turf and dung the year before, which was laid upon the whole, about nine inches thick, in which I planted fruit trees in the following order:—at every six feet, in the centre of what I now call a border, was planted a standard, then a gooseberry, then a currant, then a dwarf, then a currant, then a gooseberry, then a standard, &c. I was not so particular as some are in the choice of fruit trees; I gave my nurseryman a kind of roving commission, to send me a couple of each of such as he could recommend, and then added two, four, six, or eight of such as I could recommend myself. On the edges of the borders I planted rows of strawberry plants, six inches apart, which I have only renewed about twice in ten years; the fruit is always excellent, and supplies a large family all the strawberry season, which saves much garden ground for that crop. The spaces betwixt the borders, I cultivated at my leisure; some were appropriated for nursery ground, some for potatoes, peas, cabbages, &c.; some for experimental agriculture, lucerne, mangel wurtzel, &c. The orchard has succeeded beyond my utmost expectations. I had forty-eight apples from two Keswick Codlins the first year, but have never had patience to count them since; last year I had at least seven bushels off the same two trees! Six dwarf Hawthorndens produced above fifteen bushels, and I have, at this moment, two bushels of Wyker Pippins from one graft of my own putting in, only ten years ago. Two Dumelow's seedlings, planted twelve years ago, produced at least eight bushels of beautiful fruit, scarcely one of them less than ten inches round, and many of them twelve inches. The nonpareils are a very similar crop; as for the Mank's apple, &c. there are generally as many apples as leaves; and when in blossom they seem an entire bunch of flowers.

My Method of Pruning is particularly simple. It will remind you of the old way of pruning, or rather cropping the vines at the third eye. I do not stand counting eyes, but from every shoot that is three feet long, I cut off two, and of course leave one; from such as are three inches long, I cut off two, and so on. The wood left from buds for the following year, and as the tree gets crowded and out of shape, I take off a whole bough or branch with a saw. Any boy will learn to prune in a few minutes. [The lopping of trees here suggested is, we must confess, a rather too unceremonious mode of procedure to be recommended as a substitute for the skilful application of the pruning knife.—Ed.] 1

cut out the large boughs myself. A few of my trees took to cankering, the Ribston Pippin particularly; my only remedy was to dig them carefully, and plant them again in similar fresh soil; they never miss to recover and do well. My extraordinary success has induced me to write this, *pro bono publico*, as it has been the custom in this country, and many others, to prepare a foundation for fruit trees at vast expense, by flagging, paving or gravelling in Mr. Harrison's manner, lest the roots get into the bad soil and canker, as the saying goes; but trees will never go into bad soil if they will have plenty of good soil to go into, any more than cattle will go into bad pasture if they have plenty of a better quality. The roots of fruit trees do not and should not run deep into the soil; the borders should be occasionally top-dressed with good manure, and the alleys sometimes dug deep and fresh manure put into them. My borders are now full six feet broad, and the spaces between of course a little curtailed. I used to grow five rows of celery in the intervals, and now I grow but four, but the fruit trees pay well for the ground they occupy."

A very excellent paper on the pruning and management of dwarf apple and pear trees, is published in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, in a letter addressed to the secretary, by Mr. W. Greenshields, F. H. S.:—"I herewith send you (says Mr. G.) a description of the method I have pursued in pruning and managing my dwarf standard apple and pear trees, and which I have practised for several years with success."

The first subjects of the following remarks, from their appearance, were planted six or seven years previously to the commencement of any pruning being given them. In consequence they required to be very much thinned out, so as to get the branches clear of each other. For thinning I always bore in mind to cut the old wood off close to the stem or branch it was attached to; this prevented young wood springing afterwards. When the trees were thinned of the old shoots, as above stated, the young side shoots were what is generally termed spurred in; that is, they were so shortened, that only two or three buds were left on them, and the leading top shoots were shortened to half their length.

The following and every succeeding year, the trees were treated in the same manner, as respects the young wood, till they had acquired the desired height, when the leading shoots were shortened, as the side shoots or spurs had been previously. When the leading shoots show an indication to grow very luxuriantly, which is apt to be the case under this treatment, they should be prevented doing so, by cutting off part of the old wood, along with the young shoots immediately above a flower bud. This will prevent the shoot so cut from increasing in length. The spurs must be treated in a similar manner, by cutting off a small portion of the old wood along with the young, when they are getting too long. I have never found the above treatment prevent the fruit swelling, or in any way detrimental to it; but on the contrary, it was always improved.

Young trees are to be treated in the following manner:—If there are more than three shoots on the plant, reduce them to that number, and shorten each to three, four and six eyes, according to their strength. The following season reduce the number of leading shoots to six, and shorten them to

three-fourths of their length, and spur in the remaining shoots. The tree should be managed in every respect in this manner until it has attained the required size, which of course depends on the convenience or fancy of the owner, or conductor of the garden.

I make a point of letting the trees take their natural form of growth as far as the system described will permit; for I consider it of little consequence what shape is given to the tree, provided my end is attained; that is, to make every branch as it were a long spur, with bearing buds from the base to the extremity.

Two or three years' trial of this method only, might possibly deter many from a continuance of it, in consequence of the quantity of young wood which will be produced yearly at first, and from the apparent difficulty of getting rid of the superfluity. But the inconvenience will be ultimately surmounted if the foregoing instructions are attended to, and the continuance will be the possession of both healthy and fruitful trees. To attempt to bring very old trees into this method of management would be attended with difficulty, unless they were cut down short, and allowed to make new heads, which I should recommend where their produce can be spared for a time. In a few years fine healthy heads would be formed, which will yield fruit superior to any that could be expected from them, if left in their rude state. But if the trees cannot be spared to be headed down, they may be very much improved by thinning out the spray, and cutting out a few old branches, which will cause them to throw out young shoots, and these, in a short time, will become bearing wood. The remainder of the old branches may then be thinned out with effect. Even if this process is only performed once in two or three years, and the stems and branches well cleared of moss and dead bark, it will be of great service to the trees, and be a means of keeping them free from insects, and give them a neat and clean appearance.

MANUFACTURE OF EARTHENWARE IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

In the year 1686, when Dr. Plot published a Natural History of Staffordshire, its traffic in earthenware was very unimportant; being carried on only by the workmen themselves, or by pedlars who conveyed the pieces in baskets on their backs through the adjoining counties. About the time just mentioned, (1690) two brothers, named Elers, came from Nuremberg, in Holland, and settled at Bradwell, where they made an improved kind of red ware, and introduced the art of glazing the vessels by throwing common salt into the oven at a certain period of the baking. Every precaution was used by the brothers to keep their processes secret; and it is probable that this circumstance, joined to the success of the strangers, excited the enmity and jealousy of their neighbors to the degree which obliged them to leave the country. The pretext assigned for this persecution was the alarm occasioned by the fumes from their kilns at the time of glazing. These fears subsided, however, when the process was continued by their successor. This man, whose name was Astbury—had it is said, become master of their secrets by a singular stratagem. Feigning to be of weak intellect, and assuming an appropriate vacuity of countenance, he obtained employment in the Bradwell works, and submitted to all the drudgery and contumely which was drawn upon him by his super-

posed imbecility. By this course of proceeding he was enabled, unsuspected, to acquire a knowledge of all that was done in the manufactory, and to make models for his own use of all the utensils. The advantages of this method of glazing with salt were so apparent, that in a short time it was very generally adopted; and on Saturday, the day appropriated to this process, the thick fumes from nearly sixty potteries filled the towns to a degree which darkened the atmosphere, and covered the hills of the surrounding district.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia.*

From the Kennebec Farmer.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

MR. HOLMES, In the Kennebec Farmer of Jan. 28th, I noticed the following Query, viz. "Which is the most economical, for family use, to buy wheat at eight shillings per bushel, or superfine flour at eight dollars per barrel?" followed by a request that some one, acquainted with the subject, or having experience in the thing, would give exact information, &c.

I shall not attempt to make a perfect statement of the experiment that I tried upon the subject, as I did not carry it to perfection, but you may have the result of it as far as it was carried.

From five bushels of wheat, I obtained 181 lbs. superfine flour—28 lbs. second sort—12 1-2 canal—bran not weighed—but without doubt, there was 50 lbs. and probably more—say 50 lbs.

Now one barrel of superfine flour,
containing 196 lbs. of flour worth \$8.00
Barrel worth 25

Leaving worth of flour \$7.75

Five bushels of wheat worth \$6.67

Product 28 lbs. second sort flour, worth 75

12 1-2 lbs. third sort flour, worth 25

50 lbs. bran, worth one cent per pound

when oats are worth two shillings per bushel, or say 63

Leaving worth of 181 lbs. superfine domestic flour \$5.04

If 196 lbs. superfine flour cost \$7.75

Then 181 will cost at the same price 7.16

59

The result appears to be, that 181 lbs. superfine southern or western flour costs \$7.16, while the same quantity of domestic flour costs \$5.04—difference \$2.12. The estimate of the bran I have made from the price at which it has been sold at the mills in this place in times past. The millers have sold it here, and also carried it to Hallowell, and sold it for the price per pound above stated.

In great haste, I am, &c.

D. BALDWIN.

CLEANSING CLOTHS.

Method of Cleaning Silks, Woollens, and Cottons without damage to their texture and color. Grate raw potatoes to a fine pulp in clean water, and pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another vessel of water; let the mixture stand till the white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve the liquor for use. The article to be cleaned should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and having provided a clean sponge,

dip it into the potato liquor, and apply it to the article to be cleaned, till the dirt is perfectly separated; then wash it in clean water several times. Two middle sized potatoes will be enough for a pint of water.

The coarse pulp which does not pass through the sieve is of great use in cleaning carpets, worsted curtains, tapestry, and other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor will clean all sorts of silk, cotton, or woollen goods, without hurting or spoiling the color; it may be used in cleaning oil paintings, or furniture that is soiled. Dirtied painted wainscots may be cleaned by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot with it.—*Economist*.

THERE are now exhibiting at the National Hotel, Chesnut street, models of one of the most ingenious pieces of machinery ever witnessed. It is used for sawing and boring, and the mathematical accuracy of its various operations is really surprising.—It will turn out 500 wheel fellics in a day, while 14 are considered a good day's wheel-right labor. It saws segments of any dimensions or description, slats and legs for chairs, performs all kinds of ord sawing, small framing, mitre joints, &c. &c. and all with accuracy and expedition. The whole machine is but six feet square, and is turned by a steam engine of one horse power. Its expense of construction is as trifling as it is simple, and can be worked by an apprentice with ease and safety. It is very worthy of public attention, and will well repay a visit.—*Philad. Chron.*

Oil from Sunflower seeds.—A paper printed in Scotland gives this mode of obtaining such oil. A very delicate oil, much used in Russian cookery, is expressed from the seeds of the sunflower and is prepared by inclosing them in bags, and steeping them in warm water, after which the oil is expressed, this is actually as sweet as butter.

CHEAP FODDER.

DURING the time we were engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, we witnessed the following experiment, which we submit to farmers as a very cheap mode of raising fodder for fattening cattle. It answers a double purpose of hay and grain. It is to plough the ground and fit it in the same manner as for a crop of wheat, and then sow corn on it—say, about two bushels to the acre—ploughing or harrowing it in like manner as for wheat or rye. In selecting the ground, that should be preferred which is free from weeds. It will grow (provided the land is strong enough) so as to have short ears and the stalks so small that no feed can be given to cattle which will make them gain faster. We have seen some of the nicest beef we ever saw in any market, in fattening which no other grain was given than that which was raised on the fodder, in the above manner.—*Middlebury, Vt. paper.*

NEW FIRE.

MR. JOHN HANCOCK, of North End, Fulham, has, we are assured, invented a compound which burns under water, and which continues inflammable in any accumulation of moisture. It is in all respects similar to the much celebrated Greek Fire. He proposes to apply it not to human destruction, but to the saving of the lives of miners. It is the most perfect and unerring fuse for blast-

ing ever contrived; the wet, damp, and water, which often interfere, being no hindrance to its perfect and definite action. It may, too, be accommodated to time, as a yard will burn out in one or two minutes, or in five or six minutes, as desired. It is, moreover, as cheap as any fuse that ever was made.—*Lit. Gaz.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS, EXHIBITED AT THE HALL OF THE MASS. HORT. SOCIETY.

JUNE 15th. *Strawberries.* By Mr. E. Vose, Keene's Seedling and a handsome specimen of Royal Scarlet. By Mr. P. B. Hovey, Cambridgeport, Methven Castle or Scarlet, the largest and most splendid ever exhibited at the Hall.

By Mr. J. P. Bradlee (from Mr. Marshall S. Fowle, Watertown), Keene's Seedling.

By Mr. Thomas Mason, Charlestown, Keene's Seedling (for premium).

By Mr. Downer, Early Virginia.

By Mr. Rufus Howe, Dorchester, Pine Apple.

Grapes. By Mr. T. Whitmarsh, Brookline, White Chasselas Grapes from his Greenhouse.

For the Committee, E. M. RICHARDS.

The Committee on Fruits, &c. are requested to meet at the Hall of the Society on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

Saturday, June 15th, 1833. The display of Flowers this day was equal, if not superior, to any former exhibition at the Society's rooms, this season. The Flowers were sold at auction at 12 o'clock, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated toward erecting a monument, in the cemetery at Mount Auburn, to the memory of the late Robert Wyatt.

The Messrs. Winships' collection of Flowers were very fine, in addition to which they exhibited one hundred and thirty-two varieties of splendid Roses, raised by them from Admiral Coffin, making in all upwards of two hundred specimens of choice flowers.

Samuel Pond, Pinks, and some fine Roses.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, a variety of fine Roses and Herbaceous Plants.

P. B. Hovey, jr. Cambridgeport, Roses, Dahlia superflora var Nuttallii, Rocket Larkspur, Hesperis matronalis pur. plena, Campanula Medium, &c.

Rufus Howe, Dorchester, some very fine Roses.

John A. Kenrick, Newton, some very elegant Roses, Magnolia glauca, Peony fragrans, do. White-leji, Colutea Pocockii, Philadelphus grandiflorus, Lonicera pubescens, Kalmia latifolia, Glycyne frutescens, &c.

Samuel Walker, Roxbury, Pinks, Roses, &c.

By order of the Committee, S. WALKER.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

To the Editor,

SIR, The remarks in a late Number of the N. E. Farmer, on Incombustible Buildings, I have thought worthy of a few observations.

It is apparent that your Constant Reader had not read the extract you quoted from London's Encyclopedia of Architecture; for, if he had, he would not have attributed the discovery to Mr. Rafinesque. If the secret is sheet iron, or cast iron, Mr. R. probably took his hint from the Eng-

lish publication. But it is by no means certain that Mr. Rafinesque's proposed incombustible buildings are to be made of any description of iron. For, if your remarks are correct iron cannot be the material of Mr. R. The cement, or substance, called *Fabbi*, which you noticed in a late number as the incombustible material of the public works at Algiers, may be Mr. R.'s secret; or it may be the famous *Chinese* incombustible material for building. However, whatever it may be, I hope Mr. Rafinesque will have an opportunity of exhibiting; and if he does not meet with immediate encouragement in Philadelphia, I have no doubt he would in Boston or its vicinity.

Our houses in the country, for the most part, require a new top and bottom every twenty years; and what is ruinous to us, whenever a farm is sold, from whatever cause, whether from necessity, fancy, or on behalf of heirs, a sacrifice is generally made, either of the *buildings*, or of the *entire farm*; either the land, no matter how much, or the buildings, no matter how large and costly, are a *total loss* to the vendor. Now, if *cheap, incombustible, and imperishable* country houses of convenient size and comfortable apartments, can be erected, a Franklin's own placid countenance would kindle with enthusiasm; for though he guided the lightning, this man will have conquered fire.

But independent of the great utility, the *comfort*, the clear *comfort* (that untranslatable, happy word, peculiar to the English language) of going to sleep at all times, even in a hurricane, secure from fire, both from your neighbors and your own house, would add immensely to the quiet repose of human life.

I hope, sir, the subject will not be permitted to rest; and although your present correspondent knows nothing of architecture or mechanics, he sees in Mr. Rafinesque's project, and likewise in your extract from London, the future oak in the acorn, he thinks he sees the seed of a beautiful tree which will gradually overshadow the world: and notwithstanding your "gravity personified" seems to doubt the splendid promise of an incombustible iron house, comparing it to a "steel trap," which would be very happy, if you meant to exclude rats from the outside, or catch them within, I hope both you and myself may ere long see a new order of architecture in the country, when an estate there will be valued, not on account of its expensive buildings, but rather on account of its well cultivated acres. Thus you perceive, sir, that I value Mr. Rafinesque's discovery as much on account of the *country* as on account of the *city*.

A SLOW THINKER.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF THE HIGH CRANBERRY.

MR. ESSENDEN, Some weeks ago, I sent to you an inquiry about the High Cranberry; and am much obliged to the many gentlemen, who have given information of various localities of the plant through your paper. One of them requests information as to its medicinal properties.

When steeped in spirits it is a powerful and extremely valuable anti-spasmodic, given in doses of a small wine-glass to twice the quantity, as circumstances may require. When in combination, it has other valuable properties, which cannot be fully described in a journal of this sort. N. D
Portland, June 13.

From the Boston Patriot.

ON BIRDS AND THEIR MISFORTUNES.

We have already intimated our opinion, that the labors of the scientific ornithologist are of far more practical utility, than the casual observer might suppose; and that, even in the business of legislation, a regard to his researches might prevent many errors, which may much affect public welfare. The legislation on the subject of birds has been marked by some essential errors, which have led to real evil. By the law of 1817, woodcocks, snipes, larks, and robins, were protected at certain seasons of the year, whilst war to the knife was declared against crows, blackbirds, owls, blue jays, and hawks; these last were treated as a sort of pirates, subject to suspension at the yard arm with the least possible ceremony. It so happens, that the character of these very birds has been singularly mistaken; for while the ordinance of legislation has been thus systematically levelled at them, they, on a principle which man would do extremely well to imitate, have been returning good for evil: they have been diligently engaged in extricating all sorts of vermin, while never were the vilest vermin half so ill treated by the human race. The crow for example, who is generally regarded as a most suspicious character, has had great injustice done him; in the spring, when the ground is moist, he lives in a state of the most triumphant luxury on grubs; he eats the young corn, it is true, but it is a necessary of life to which he never resorts, except when his supply of animal food is shortened. After the corn is tolerably grown, he has nothing more to do with it; and in any stage he destroys at least five hundred pernicious grubs and insects, for every blade of corn which he pillages from man. In the Southern States he is regularly permitted to accompany the ploughman, and collects the grubs from the newly opened furrow; his life is thus secured by the safest of all tenures—that of the interest of man in permitting him to live.

There is scarcely a farm in England without its rookery; the humid atmosphere multiplies every species of insect, and those birds reward man for his forbearance by ridding him of legions of his foes. By a policy like that which dictated the revocation of the edict of Nantes, they have occasionally been exposed to the mischievous propensities of unruly boys, who, as far as utility is concerned, are not to be compared to crows; but the error of this step soon became obvious, and they are now received with a universal welcome. The hawk enjoys a doubtful reputation in the hen-roost; he sometimes destroys the chickens, but with the consistency of man, does not like to see his infirmities copied by another; and by way of compensation demolishes the fox, which eats twenty chickens, where he eats but one; so that it is hardly the part of wisdom to set a price upon his head, while the fox, a hardened knave, is not honored with a penal statute. How the owl came to be included in this black list, it is difficult to conjecture; he is a grave, reflecting bird, who has nothing to do with man except to benefit him by eating weasels, foxes, racoons, rats and mice,—a sin for which most housekeepers will readily forgive him. In some parts of Europe, he is kept in families, like the cat, whom he equals in patience, and surpasses in alertness. Another of these birds, the blackbird, is the avowed enemy of grubs, like the crow; in the middle States, the farmer knows the

value of his company to pluck them from the furrow; and while other less pains-taking birds collect the vermin from the surface, his investigations are more profound, and he digs to the depth of several inches in order to discover them. When the insects are no longer to be found, he eats the corn as well he may, but even then asks but a moderate compensation for his former services; five hundred blackbirds do less injury to the corn, than a single squirrel. The last upon the catalogue of persecuted birds is the blue jay. Whoever watches him in the garden, will see him descend incessantly from the branches, pouncing every time upon the grub, his enemy and ours.

We have already seen that the act to which we have referred protects some birds at certain seasons of the year; among others, the robin, who lives on insects and worms, and has no taste for vegetable diet, and the lark, who is extremely useful in his way. The only wonder is, that it should have been thought expedient to allow them to be shot, in any season.—The quail, another of the privileged class, has no title to be named in company with the others; in the planting time, he makes more havoc than a regiment of crows, without atoning for his misdeeds by demolishing a single grub. Nor is the partridge a much more scrupulous respecter of the rights of property; though, as he lives in comparative retirement, he succeeds in preserving a better name for honesty.

There are some of our most familiar birds, of which a word may here be said. Every body has seen the little goldfinch on the thistle by the way-side, and wondered, perhaps, that his taste should lead him to so thorny a luxury; but he is all this while engaged in devouring the seeds, which but for him would over-run the grounds of every farmer. Even the lub-o'-link, a most conceited coxcomb, who steals with all imaginable grace, destroys millions of the insects which annoy the farmer most. All the little birds, in fact, which are seen about the blossoms of the trees, are doing us the same service in their own way.

Perhaps there is no bird which is considered more decidedly wanting in principle, than the wood-pecker; and, certainly, so far as man is concerned, there is none more conscientious. So long as a dead tree can be found for her nest, he will not trouble himself to bore into a living one; whatever wounds he makes upon the living, are considered by foreign gardeners as an advantage to the tree. The sound tree is not the object—he is in pursuit of insects and their larvæ. In South Carolina and Georgia, forests to a vast extent have been destroyed by an insect, which would seem as capable of lifting a tree, as of destroying it. The people were alarmed by the visitation, and sagaciously laid the mischief at the door of the wood-pecker, until they found that they had confounded the bailiff with the thief.

The injury arising from the loss of a single crop is hardly to be estimated. The experience which is taught us by our own misfortune, is very dearly bought; and we think that if we can derive it from others—if, for example, we can learn from the ornithologists the means of preventing such injury, as in many instances we may, the dictates of economy combine with those of taste, and warn us not to neglect the result of his researches.

The first Strawberries in this market were exhibited Friday, 7th inst, 21 hours from Long-Island.

From the Kennebec Farmer.

MR. HOLMES,—Having before treated of a number of things which have an indirect bearing upon the breadstuff of Maine, and promised those which have a more direct bearing, I therefore proceed to mention such as occur to my mind, and *First of the imperfect understanding of wheat raising in this state.* It is to be hoped that the wheat raising business may hereafter be so well understood that we may become famous for that crop. It is emphatically the golden crop, and I think it may be brought to as great a state of perfection in this as in any other section of the union, or any place in the known world, and cultivated to as great an extent as in any other country. While on this subject I will mention a few things which appear to me important. The first is good, sound and perfectly ripe seed. Never be satisfied until you have a good kind, and then select the best of that annually. It ought to be done much as good farmers select their seed from Indian corn. Second, a proper quantity of seed sown to the acre; not so much as to fill the land so full that it will be crowded, nor so little that it has to suckle to fill the land, for the sucker will grow fast and consequently be more liable to blast, and will not ripen evenly or at the same time with the stalks proceeding directly from the seed. Third, not too much animal or vegetable manure, nor too little. If there is too much it grows rapidly and of course is weak and unhealthy and exposed, should the weather not favor it, to blast or blight. A proper quantity of alkali by means of wood ashes and also lime is important. I have no doubt that it is absolutely necessary to the perfection of wheat, that the soil should contain lime, either naturally or supplied by art.

Put your finger on the map of the world and that spot which contains lime, if properly manured, is a wheat spot, unless so near the sea as to be destroyed by the sea breezes and exhalations; and the contrary may be expected if there should be a lack of that material. The art of wheat raising may, I think, be reduced to a few general rules; viz. Good soil for the crop, a stiff clay loam, if not rendered too wet by a bad subsoil; a proper quantity of animal and vegetable manure. Good seed, and not too much nor too little, sown with mild lime to perfect the crop. The land well tilled, and the blessings of Divine Providence.

Second. INDIAN CORN. This crop may be raised upon our sandy loams, in as great perfection as in any part of the world, if as well tilled. It should be planted proportionately nigher together and well manured, having due regard to the variety or kind planted.

Thirdly. RYE, may be advantageously raised on almost any sandy soil; and in almost any quantity.

Fourthly. BUCK WHEAT may be raised in almost any quantity, and used when it is first harvested, and eaten warm, it makes an agreeable bread. It is also used for Hogs and Horses.

Fifthly. OATS, when hulled by proper mills, make a flour that sells in the Nova Scotia markets, at nearly the same price as flour made from wheat, and they may be raised almost any where.

Sixthly. BARLEY, is raised to advantage in many parts of Maine, and its use as a breadstuff is appreciated in many countries of Europe and in some parts of our own.

Seventhy. The raising of POTATOES and other roots, may be a substitute for Breadstuff, as it respects our stock; and if boiled and properly pre-

pared, may be used in considerable quantities in wheat bread.

Eighthly. We must use the plough more and sow something. PEASE will grow on the poorest of land : (If it be tillage land) without much manure, and they are a substitute for Indian corn if mixed with oats and ground for Hogs, Horses, &c. Hogs may be fattened by turning them into the field, and permitting them to eat them directly from the ground.

Ninthly. Let our agricultural societies give a respectable premium to the man who grows the greatest number of bushels of breadstuff without regard to the number of acres on which it grows.

A MAINE FARMER.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

BY WILLIAM KENRICK,

HAS recently been issued from the Boston press, in 12 mo., pp. 430.

It is but recently that the public attention has been directed to American works on fruits, and our general knowledge upon this subject has been extremely superficial. Coxé was for a long time the only writer to whom we could refer for a description of the fruits most worthy of cultivation; and although his was a valuable book of reference to the young orchardist, and is so still, it is in the hands of but comparatively a few, and does not take cognizance of a great many fine varieties which have, since its publication, been brought into notice at home, or introduced from abroad. The best half of our pears, in particular, have originated since the commencement of the present century, and had not been heard of when Mr. Coxé wrote. The splendid Pomological publications which have recently appeared in Great Britain, France and Germany, have made us acquainted with the names and merits of all the finer kinds known in Europe; and the enterprise of our nurserymen, stimulated by the increasing taste for horticultural improvement, is annually transplanting them to our soil. Every publication, therefore, which serves to advance our knowledge in this branch of rural labor, and source of substantial enjoyment, must be acceptable to the American public.

The author of the work under consideration, is a practical nurseryman, of high standing in his profession, and is a man of worth, qualities which peculiarly fit him for the task he has been engaged in; and he has been aided in its execution by the most eminent pomologists of the eastern states. He has also had access to all the modern works on fruits published in Europe. The volume contains "an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit adapted to cultivation in the climate of the United States, with their uses, mode of culture and management: remedies for the maladies to which they are subject, from insects and other causes; also a brief description of the most ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, &c." It is written in a concise chaste style, and neatly printed. The apples and pears are described under the heads of summer, autumn, and winter fruits, and those adapted for the kitchen, for cider and for perry—new and old varieties. From the superficial examination which we have been able to give to the volume, we feel a confidence in recommending it as entitled to public patronage, and consider it a

valuable acquisition to our stock of pomological literature.

Let, however, our approbation should be deemed unqualified, it may be well to remark, that there are some passages in the work to which we cannot tacitly subscribe. They involve principles however, upon which orchardists have been, and are, divided in opinion; and our object in questioning their correctness, is rather to invite investigation, and elicit truth, than to find fault with Mr. Kenrick. Among the passages noted in our cursory perusal, as questionable on the score of correctness, are the following:

In page 20, introduction, on the subject of planting, Mr. K. says: "The peach, the plum and cherry, and ever green trees, are thought by many to answer best by being transplanted in spring." This language is too equivocal for a practical man, whose province and whose object are to instruct others; and the inference left to be drawn in favor of spring planting, seems at variance with our best pomological authorities. Professor Lindley, who holds a pre-eminent rank among practical as well as scientific horticulturists, is decidedly in favor of planting in autumn, as preferable to spring planting. There is no doubt, because experience every year affords ample demonstration of the fact, that trees ordinarily grow, whether transplanted in spring or autumn; but the question at issue is, which season is the best. And where practical men doubt, or differ, it is well to call in the aid of science, as umpire. It seems now to be admitted, that the sap is elaborated by the leaves ere it becomes wood; and that the elaborated sap continues to descend, and to be transmuted into wood, and particularly into radical fibrils, after the leaves have ceased to perform their functions, in autumn. Upon these data it follows, that if a tree is transplanted early in autumn, it provides itself with a new set of months* for absorbing the vernal supplies of food which nature provides, ere the circulation is seriously retarded, or checked, by the frosts of winter. The tree, besides, becomes settled and firm, and the earth is brought in complete contact with the roots, by the influence of the early and latter rains, ere a new foliage puts forth. Whereas, if the tree is planted in the spring, the supply of elaborated food of the preceding year, is apt to be exhausted before new months can be furnished to replace the exhaustion; and although the buds may unfold, they are more liable to fail, for want of an early supply of sap from the roots. Our personal experience would seem to warrant the conclusion, that the best season for planting deciduous trees, i. e. those which shed their leaves annually, is the autumn; and that the sooner the operation is performed after the leaves become useless to the plant, the better.

A different rule applies to evergreens. Both theory and practice warrant us in saying, that these should be transplanted, either early in autumn, or late in the spring, *while the plant is in a state of actual growth*, and the evaporation not great—in September or May, the latter being preferable on account of the flow of sap being then more abundant, a necessary requisite to retain the foliage, and to supply the waste of moisture by evaporation.

Page 107, Mr. Kenrick says, "the most suita-

* This will grow after the tree becomes leafless, and even in winter, the reservoir of elaborated food being sufficiently abundant to produce them; but they are destroyed or greatly diminished in the ordinary process of transplanting.

ble season for pruning is that interval between the time the frost is out of the ground in spring, and the opening of the leaf."

In a former No. of the Farmer, we gave quotations from a treatise on planting, which indicated a preference for summer pruning; and we added practical observations in support of the advantages of the new practice. These it will be necessary to recapitulate. The arguments in favor of summer pruning were briefly these:

1. That it causes no loss of sap.
2. That the wounds readily heal, by the aid of already descending elaborate sap. And
3. That shoots seldom grow from the edges of the wounds.

And that none of these advantages result from spring, autumn or winter pruning. E.

PLANTS.

In plants there is an infinite diversity; some require a long succession of ages to bring them to perfection, while others attain their full maturity in a few hours; some are of immense magnitude, while others are of an inferior stature, descending by gradation till they become too minute to be cognizable by the senses. The mighty baobab of Senegal, described by Adanson, whose stem is 75 feet in circumference, stands a stately monument on the face of the earth for many thousand years; while the mushroom, which it much resembles in form, springs up in a day, perfects its seeds, and is withered to-morrow; and when we carry our views still farther, into that immense profound of minuteness, which has but of late been partly laid open to us by the invention of the microscope—into the class of mosses, which are in some measure cognizable by the naked eye—and still farther, into the more minute class of plants denominated *mould*, which, even in those of the largest species, are too small to have their parts cognizable by the naked eye, and which, when viewed by the best microscopes, discover a series of existences diminishing by a regular gradation, like stars in the galaxy under the best telescopes, till they are lost in the infinity of minuteness, leaving every reason to believe, that, could the magnifying powers of our instruments be augmented a thousand fold, we should still find ourselves as far from discovering the termination of this series of infinite diminution, as we were at the commencement of our imperfect survey. The world that we see, therefore, seems to be a very small part of that which exists; our feeble optics are capable of taking in scarcely a point of that universe which surrounds us; and our imperfect understanding can scarcely obtain a glimpse of that infinity of objects, however, we can clearly perceive the most perfect regularity and order prevailing in every part; and that all the operations of nature proceed with unvariable steadiness to effect the purposes for which they have been designed.

A short time since, a Bear was captured in a trap and killed by Messrs. D. & B. Morris, of Penn township in this county, which weighed nearly four hundred pounds. This monster was recognized as an old offender, having levied his thythes in shape of pigs, sheep, &c. for many years, but always managing to avoid a close contest with the legitimate owners thereof. His skin when taken off was very large, and the hair on it was of a most beautiful shining black.—*Muncy Telegraph.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1833.

MODE OF DESTROYING INSECTS IN GARDENS. Make a small coop for each hen that has chickens, so that the brood can run in and out; place it near your squash or cucumber beds, and the chickens of three or four weeks old will be very active in picking up worms and bugs, without scratching and doing mischief among the vegetables. Ducks, likewise, placed in gardens, are active and useful vermin-pickers. They will, however, need looking to, as they will devour ripe strawberries and gooseberries, and in wet weather will patter down and harden the surface of the soil, and injure small crops and sprouting seeds. They should not in general be permitted to run in a garden longer than two or three days at a time, lest they become satiated with their dirt, and too lazy to seek for it. While in a garden they should be allowed no food, but may have a little water set down for them, unless there is a stream or pond to which they can have access.

Protecting Plants from Bug Worms, &c. The method which Judge Buel adopts to protect his young plants that are liable to be injured by insects, is to nail four pieces of thin boards or shingles in the form of a square oblong, and of convenient breadth; these are covered with cheap millinet. Thus made, it is put over the plant, and by being pressed into the soil, serves not only to keep off winged insects from the leaves, but also those worms or grubs that crawl under the surface. If one side of the frame is lower, or pressed down into the soil deeper than the other, and placed towards the south, more sun is admitted. The millinet is taken off the frames, washed, and put away for another season.

Protect Birds. "Instead of being regaled by the whistling robin and chirping blue-bird, busily employed in guarding us from that, which no human foresight or labor is enabled to avert, our ears are assailed, our persons are endangered, our fences are broken, our crops are trodden down, our cattle are lacerated, and our flocks are disturbed by the idle shooter, regardless alike of the expensive attempts of the experimental farmer, or of the stores of the laboring husbandman; whilst all the energies of his frame, and the aim of his skill are directed towards the murder of a few little birds, worthless when obtained. The injuries which are immediately committed by himself and his dogs are small compared with the multiplied effects of the myriads of insects, which would be destroyed by the animals whereof they are the natural prey."—Col. Powell.

Rose Bugs. Dr. Green of Mansfield, Mass. in an article, written for the N. E. F. and published, vol. vii. p. 332, observed that "The best antidote against the rose-bug and the small yellow bug, that has yet come under my inspection is *slacked lime* applied with a dredging box, while the fruits or plants are wet with dew. If the fruits or plants are wet with a weak solution of gum arabic, previously to the application of the lime, it will remain on them much longer, and no injury will be sustained by it. If applied to young cucumber plants the seed leaves must be carefully turned up wet, and the lime applied as aforesaid. The lime used had been nicely slacked with a little water, one year for the purposes of the garden.

It was found, that if rose bugs while on plants be thoroughly wet with very strong soap suds (one gill of strong soft soap to one quart of water) they soon die. This strength did not injure the plants on which it was tried. This experiment was made when the bugs were on the decline, and whether the mixture would have the same effect in the beginning of their race, while in their utmost vigor, or prevent them preying on plants wet with it, further experiments may determine. It is needless to say any thing in this paper, as to the fertilizing power of this application or that of lime.

In strong soap suds (one gill of soap and two quarts of water) rose bugs will die in a short time, and this mixture supercedes the necessity of scalding them, as is the case when caught in simple water.

Destruction of Insects by Tobacco Water. In the process of preparing tobacco for use, a liquid is expressed from it, which is very cheap and highly destructive to animal life. This when mixed with three to five parts of water is very effectual for destroying insects on plants, fruit trees, &c. Strong decoctions from tobacco leaves, or stems, will also prove fatal to insects.

Liquid Manure. An English Gardener says, "We have the concurring testimony of thousands of eminent men, connected with as many practical experiments, that no plant can take in its food except in a fluid state, and the more this food is impregnated with animal or vegetable matter, the more it will act as a stimulant on the plant absorbing it. It has long been a maxim with Horticulturists to apply this liquid to the roots of such plants as they wished should excel, but the effects produced on these individual plants have never yet acted as an inducement to bring the practice into general use.

"Having an abundance of peat earth at command I subjected about seventy cart loads to saturation in liquid manure for twelve months—at the expiration of which time an eminent farmer offered me £20 for it. In my second experiment I put down a pump for a dung yard in which not less than thirty head of cattle were kept. This pump had not been in use more than twelve months before I found myself independent as respects manure, although I had four acres of garden ground.

"I would not advise its application in the summer, except to the Brassica [cabbage] family. Winter [in England] is, without exception, the best time to apply it to advantage; and although it has been doubted whether its fertilizing properties may not be carried off by heavy rains, I am confident that is not the case; upon the principle of filtration we may rest this point. I have often been sorry to see farmer's teams driving up and down the country for lime to apply to old tilled land, and at the same time this liquid manure was running at waste and was called a nuisance.

"As a proof of the benefit of this manure I will introduce another experiment; I took in the month of March about twenty cauliflower plants, cleaned their roots, and weighed them separately to adjust their size. I collected as many kinds of compost from the best earth to the most sterile gravel, sand, &c. and by a proper selection of equal sized and slaked pots, they were all placed under similar circumstances excepting the roots; I applied the liquid food to those in the most barren soil, which enabled them to make as good progress,

and become as fine plants as those in the most fertile earth that had been well manured and otherwise suitably prepared.

"I would recommend a pump to be put down for the purpose because it draws the liquid at the lowest level, and of course supplies us with the most concentrated parts. The carriage for conveying the liquid need be nothing more than a skeleton barrow, with a cask to hold about thirty-five gallons placed upon it: an old wine pipe is a good thing for the purpose, where it can be drawn by an ox."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Throughout the month of May, the weather was generally warm and pleasant, and vegetation came forward rapidly. But since June came in, it has been raw and cold, and every thing excepting the grain has come to a dead stand. Indeed so cold has it been for more than a week past that we have had to build fires as much as in the middle of Autumn, in order to keep ourselves comfortable. Wheat and grain of all kinds look well, but Indian corn appears weak and sickly, and will probably return from whence it came. If this weather should continue the prospects of the farmer will be entirely destroyed.—*Sherbrooke, L. C.*

The Seasons. The weather, some days past, has reminded us of any season but summer. Cold northerly and easterly winds, and a clouded sky, convey a chill and uncomfortable sensation not at all in keeping with the "sun's perpendicular rays." The growth of the crops, must of course be materially retarded. The canker-worm has committed sad ravages among the apple trees—while orchards looking as if a fire had passed through them. This worm does not confine its attacks to those trees. Several elms have suffered exceedingly; having lost their foliage.—*Norburyport Herald.*

New Orleans. The cholera was prevailing at this place on the 14th ult. The city was represented to be in a horrible situation on account of the filthiness of the streets and public houses. The Catholic burial ground was so full that, in digging new graves, the remains of those who have not been long interred are frequently disturbed.

Cork Mattresses. A mattress constructed of cork was exhibited last week at the City Hall, made by Mr. Henry Knapp of this city, which so far as we are able to judge, is an improvement on those generally in use for several reasons. Cork in the first place is a non-conductor of heat, and probably of contagion. Secondly, a mattress of cork may be the means of saving life in cases of shipwreck, as a mattress of common size has been found by actual experiment to sustain the weight of three full grown persons from sinking. Thirdly, its elasticity and pliability are sufficient to secure it from becoming matted and preserve it from decay.—*B. Courier.*

Virginia Live Stock. At a late sale of cattle, belonging to the estate of Richard K. Mead, Esq. deceased, in Frederick Co. about \$200 worth were disposed of. One gentleman, belonging to Richmond, who intends to stock his farm with the best breeds, purchased at auction, an 18 month bull for \$55, a cow and a calf at \$107, two other cows at \$102, four heifers at \$116, a ram and two ewes \$20—Total \$466.

To Protect Cucumbers. A writer in the Genesee Farmer gives an instance of applying with complete success cotton over the hills of Cucumbers, to prevent insects from eating off the cotyledonous leaves.

The N. Y. Advertiser states, that strawberries are selling there for fourpence a basket. Some individuals have five acres and more laid out in strawberry beds, and devote all their attention to the business. Last year the sales of one individual amounted to upwards of \$2000.

The Wandering Piper has presented \$10 to the Bunker-Hill Monument Association.

MISCELLANY.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

¶ We copy the following from a manuscript some eight or ten years old. Whether it has ever been published, we know not. It was communicated, though certainly not written.

A PAIN IN THE BREST.

As about one evening I sat by the fire,
My countenance shewed me to be much distressed;
The cause was soon asked by my Mother and Sir—
It straightaway responded a pain in my breast.
My Mother, alarmed, cast her knitting aside,
And began to reflect on the remedy best;
Her various prescriptions to order were tried,
But they had no effect on the—*pain in my breast.*

Next, father called in a physician of skill,
And a hope for relieving me soon was expressed;
But in spite of his medical powers and will,
He could not diminish the *pain in my breast.*

At length an old lady proverbially wise,
Became by the happiest of chances our guest;
One day after gazing some time at my eyes
She inquired when I first felt the *pain in my breast?*

I replied, that one evening a visit I paid,
To a nymph in whose presence all mortals seem'd blest,
And that from my parting, that time, with the maid,
I had felt more or less of the *pain in my breast.*

And I added, that oft as we chanced to meet,
My bosom, her smiles of all pains dispossessed;
And whenever I withdrew from her aspect so sweet,
I felt a return of the *pain in my breast.*

"Indeed," said she smiling—"then, thus I advise,
Straighten the heart, and the hand, of the fair one request;
I do say—I was favored—and praised be the skies,
I never since felt any *pain in the breast.*"

From the Detroit Courier.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—By inserting the following you will oblige "a constant reader."

[FROM THE ITALIAN OF MELASTASTO.]

If every one's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share,
Who raise our envy now.

The fatal secret, when revealed,
Of every aching breast
Would prove that only while concealed
Their lot appears the best.

PROVERBS.

A hog upon trust grunts till he is paid for.
A spur in the head is worth two in the heel.
A civil denial is better than a rude grant.
An old dog can't alter his way of barking.
A thread bare coat is armor proof against a highwayman.

A wager is a fool's argument.
Better wear out shoes, than sheets.
Beauty is potent, but money is omnipotent.
He that fills into the dirt, the longer he lies, the dirtier he is.
He who says what he likes, hears what he does not like.

Little boats must keep near shore.
Large vessels may venture more.
Nothing should be done in haste but catching flies.
Poverty makes a man acquainted with strange bed-fellows.

The horse shoe that clatters wants a nail.
Unbidden guests know not where to sit down.
A man that laughs is half taken.
A woman that painteth, puts up a bill that she is to be let.
A man's best fortune, or his worst, is a wife.
A woman conceals what she knows not.
A lass that has many wooers, often fares the worst.
Fanned fire and forced love never did well, yet.

If marriages be made in heaven, some have few friends there.

It is a good horse that never stumbles.
And a good wife that never grumbles.
While the tall woman is stooping, the little one hath swept the house.

Women must have their wills while they live, because they make none when they die.

Smoke, raining into the house, and a scolding wife, will make a man run out of doors.

He who has no bread to spare, should not keep a dog.

He who has but one coat should not lend it.
Wise men make proverbs, and fools repeat them.

RECIPE FOR LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.

TAKE one ounce of the seeds of Resolution, properly mixed with the oil of Good Conscience—infuse into it a large spoonful of the Salts of Patience; distil very carefully a composing plant called Others Woes, which you will find in every part of the Garden of Life, growing under the broad leaves of Disguise—add a small quantity and it will greatly assist the Salts of Patience in their operation—gather a handful of the blossoms of Hope—then sweeten them properly with a syrup made of the balm of Providence; and if you can get any of the seeds of True Friendship, you will have the most valuable Medicine that can be administered; but you must be very careful to get the true seed, as there is a weed which very much resembles it called Self-interest, which will spoil the whole composition. Make the ingredients up into very small pills, which may be called pills of Comfort—take one at night and morning, and in a short time the cure will be effectually completed.

National Characteristics. A pains-taking writer has remarked that an Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable, a Scotchman never at home but when he is abroad, and an Irishman never at peace but when fighting.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have given \$200 to the completion of the Bunker Hill monument.

Awaking Suddenly. To awaken children from their sleep with a loud noise or in an impetuous manner, is extremely injudicious and hurtful; nor is it proper to carry them from a dark room immediately into a glaring light, against a dazzling wall: for the sudden impression debilitates the organ of vision, and lays the foundation of weak eyes from early infancy.

The ne plus ultra of Puffery. A New York paper tells of a Seythe, manufactured by Messrs. — & Co, which was so sharp even in its shadow, as it hung on an apple tree in the sun, as to cut a man's foot off.

As idle fellow the other day complained bitterly of his hard lot, and said that he was born on the last day of the year, the last day of the month, and the last day of the week, and he had always been behind hand. He believed it would have been a hundred dollars in his pocket if he had not been born at all.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 411, Washington Street, (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints of all prices and qualities—20 cases Pettecoat Robes—1 case Cambré Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cambré Quilts, do. do. do.—1 case White Linen for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambré for do. do.—3 cases do.—100 cases bleached and brown Sheet and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Marcellus Quilts, from 8 to 10 quarters—5 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—4 cases Chapp's spool 6 cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—3 cases China's do. 25 very low prices—1 case White Linen for fancy boxes—large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases cold Battiste—1 case black and colored Barage—4 cases French and London patterned Muslins of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three corded superfine Linenettes, black and fashionable cases—1 case common do.—1 case Plain Patterning's super quality—1 case Pond St. a gentled article for ladies' summer dresses, 3d per yd—20 per copper card, drab, and olive—Merino Cassimere for children's summer dresses—20 yds. Koken Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadcloths and Cassimeres—20 bales Polish Wadding—3 cases superior Ticking—1 case cheap—10 cases improved self finished 4-1 Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE SPORTSMAN.

THE Subscriber informs the public that the above named horse will stand at his stable the ensuing season—terms \$20 the season, which may be settled for \$15 on or before the first of September next. Insurance as may be agreed between the parties. The stock of this horse are unusually promising and will not suffer (to say the least) by comparison with the get of any horse that has stood in this section for many years, and he is therefore recommended to the public with confidence by their obedient servant, S. JACQUES.

10 Hills Fork Farm, Charlestown, 2½ miles from Boston.
Reference is made to Thomas Williams, Esq. of Chelsea, who has colts of Sportsman's get. m8

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable country seat and farm formerly owned by E. H. Derby and J. Crowninshield, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Endicot, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and five of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and convenient for a genteel family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is in high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 2000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Danvers, March 27, 1833.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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NO. 50.

From the Northern Farmer.

CULTURE OF WHEAT.

WHILE New England is, to very great an extent, dependent on the southern and western states for her supplies of flour, any inquiries which might result in the discovery of the causes, which have rendered either the soil or climate of so considerable a section of the country unfavorable to the culture of wheat, could not be uninteresting to our farmers. That a great change has taken place in this part of the country in relation to the culture of wheat, there can be no doubt. Forty years ago, when our lands were comparatively new, wheat was a certain and profitable crop. The same lands which then produced abundantly, cannot by any mode of culture now in practice, be made, in ordinary seasons, to produce enough of this grain to defray the expenses of cultivation. But are we therefore to conclude, that our lands have, by this comparatively short period of cultivation, become exhausted of that principle which forms the proper food of this plant, when the lands of Europe, which have been in a state of cultivation, probably for more than eighteen hundred years, still produce wheat in abundance? Or, are we to attribute the general failure of this crop to the ravages of the insect tribes? or to the want of that skill in the culture of this plant, which seems to be abundantly possessed by the English husbandman, provided success be considered as evidence of skill? Whatever may be the cause which has produced this influence, it is certain that the effect exists.

Doctor Dwight, president of Yale college, a gentleman possessing habits of the closest observation, and with great powers of discrimination, after having travelled much in New England and the state of New York, previous to the year 1822, found the farmers at that time laboring under the same discouragements in relation to the culture of wheat, which now prevail, though, perhaps, not to so great an extent. As the result of his investigation at that period, he says:

"The reason why the lands in New England, which formerly yielded wheat, surely and plentifully, suffer at the present time such injuries from the blast, as in a great measure to discourage farmers from attempting to cultivate it, has been anxiously and extensively sought for, but not it is believed, satisfactorily discovered. From my own observations and inquiries, I have been induced to attribute this evil to the efficacy of animal manure. This subject has been already mentioned in my observations on the county of Worcester: it shall now be resumed.

"The manner in which wheat is generally blasted in New England, appears to me very evidently to be this. During the months of June and July, when the kernels of wheat in the different climates of New England, are in the milk, the vegetation is far more rapid than in most countries of Europe. Whenever the season at this period is both moist and hot, the rapidity becomes extreme. The vegetable juice, ascending then in too great quantities, and with a new celerity, moves with difficulty through the vessels of the stock, regularly lessening towards the neck, and at that time so tender as to be easily ruptured, bursts

them in various places, particularly at the neck, and flows out upon the surface of the stem. When it first exudes, it is very sweet to the taste; and has hence been commonly supposed to be the residuum of a particular kind of dew, called by the farmer honey-dew. Had any farmer recollected, what he cannot fail to find, where he finds a honey-dew, that it never appears on any thing beside living vegetables, and that, if it were a dew, it must be found equally on every other substance exposed to the atmosphere, he would certainly have determined, that it was merely the sweet juice of the vegetable itself. When this juice has pervaded the stalk, it soon becomes sour in the sheaves; then so acrid, as to corrode the stalk, and finally a rust, (as it is commonly called,) of a brown hue, and an offensive smell.

"Animal manure beyond any other, accelerates vegetation. Wheat, nurtured by this manure, grows with so much rapidity, and with so slender a stalk, that, in the agricultural language of this country, it lodges not unfrequently (i. e. falls under the pressure of wind or rain) by its own weight, and never recovers its original position. This dangerous process is peculiarly advanced by the use of this manure; and the rapidity of vegetation, otherwise too great, is by this substance rendered still greater. Hence all fields, where this manure is employed, are peculiarly exposed to blast. For a few years after lands are dressed with it, the evil is so evident to the eye of common observation, as to be not infrequently believed to exist by some farmers, and suspected by others. Were every season hot, and wet during this period, it would, I doubt not, have long since been generally realized and acknowledged. But as in some seasons these months are cool and dry, and those fields which have been dressed with this manure, then yield wheat successfully; and as in the most unfavorable season, lands dressed in a different manner, are also subjected to the blast; the question has, hitherto, failed of any answer, which has been generally satisfactory.

"The reasons which have induced me to adopt the opinion here alleged, are principally the following:

"1. All the lands in this country, which were not too wet, originally yielded wheat easily, surely, and so far as they were rich, abundantly. The inhabitants of Northampton, for many years paid their public tax in wheat, and this wheat grew on the very lands, where for a long period it has been supposed to be so uncertain an object of culture, as to be scarcely worth the attempt, i. e. on intervals.

"2. New lands yield wheat perfectly well in most parts of this country at the present time. Some farmers believe, that there is such a change wrought by time, either in the climate or in the soil, independently of the proper effects of culture, that the blast is to be attributed to this change. Although this is a mere supposition, supported by no evidence, it has still had its weight. But it is entirely refuted by the fact, mentioned under this head. Lands in the same circumstances yield wheat as abundantly at the present time, as at any former period. It deserves to be remarked, that all the intervals along the Connecticut have fur-

nished sure crops of this grain for a considerable time after they first began to be cultivated.

"3. Lands dressed with ashes, now furnish fine crops of wheat, which is rarely or never blasted. The only reason why the crops on new lands are so safe from the blast, is that they are covered with vegetable mould, another name for vegetable manure, and so long as the efficacy of this manure lasts, are dressed with no other. It is the universal tendency of this mould to produce great crops; but it produces them by a gradual and moderate vegetation. Ashes, which are the same manure in another form, produce the same effect in exactly the same manner. Accordingly, although the crop of wheat, yielded by grounds dressed with ashes, is abundant, yet the stalk is firm, and strong; much stronger, but much shorter than that produced by animal manure, and equally safe from lodging and blasting, as that which grows on vegetable mould.

"It ought to be observed, that in grounds where the vegetable mould is very deep and abundant, wheat grows so rapidly as to be universally blasted. That this effect is solely derived from the redundancy of this manure is certain, because the same lands after the cultivation of a few years yield wheat perfectly well.

"4. In various instances, which have fallen within my knowledge, wheat sown after clover has been perfectly free from any injury by the blast; and that on intervals, and other lands most liable to this injury. Here vegetable manure has been employed in another form; yet the same effect has been produced.

"5. Lands, dressed with gypsum, have been equally favorable to wheat. This good effect has, however, been commonly produced through the medium of clover; the gypsum having been first employed for the production of this plant, and the wheat having been sown after the clover had been ploughed in.

"6. Fields manured with the white fish, have yielded wheat universally in great abundance, and with almost absolute certainty. This is indeed animal manure also; but very different from that, which I have intended by this phrase above; viz. that of stable and barn yard. The white fish is a species of herring, very fat and oily, and remarkably favorable to vegetation of every kind, which is the object either of agriculture or horticulture. I have mentioned this fact, that the evil complained of, has its origin neither in the soil, nor in the climate, but in the particular mode of cultivation, which I have mentioned as its proper cause.

"7. The lands in Pennsylvania, which yield plentiful crops of wheat, are regularly dressed with lime, or gypsum; and neither here, nor in those old settlements in the state of New York, where this grain is least exposed to the blast, are cattle very numerous. Of course, the kind of manure which I suppose to be noxious to this plant cannot abound in these countries. I am informed also, that where this manure is used, it is generally mixed with other substances in a compost; and converted, either partly, or wholly, into mould, before it is employed as a dressing. It ought also to be observed, that a great part of the wheat lands in these countries are clay; and that the

process of vegetation may be therefore materially different from that which exists in New England, where the soil is principally loam with the mixture of gravel. It is, however, said, that in Pennsylvania their crops fail, where they are unable to dress their lands with lime, or gypsum. It is also said, that the lands along the Mohawk river, which have heretofore yielded wheat with great certainty, as well as luxuriance, are gradually becoming less and less fitted for this kind of culture."

I have been informed that at Newbury they have lately adopted a new kind of husbandry, by means of which the crops of wheat are no less sure and prosperous than they were formerly. What this mode is, I have not, however, been able to learn.

In my own belief, animal manure produces this noxious effect long after it has ceased to enrich the soil. Although its influence has in this case become small, yet so far as it extends, it is mischievous; and may at the dangerous period above mentioned, accelerate a growth at least sufficiently rapid otherwise, so as to produce the evil in question. Thus, I consider grounds, long devoted to pasturage, as being injurious to the culture of wheat, as really, though in a less degree, as those which are manured from the stable in form.

From the New England Farmer.

GLAZED POTS FOR PLANTS.

MR. EDITOR,—I wish to inquire through your valuable paper, the effect of glazed pots on plants generally: having heard objections raised by some to their use, I would like to know the reasons of such objections, together with such observations as some of your readers may be able to give and others interested in reading.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Farmer's Journal.

SOUR SOIL—AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—I will mention an incident, by way of exhibiting the importance, to the farmer, of an acquaintance with the general principles of philosophy and chemistry. I am a farmer of the old school, and have more land than learning, and more faith in economy than skill in invention. I have a large piece of meadow, level and handsome, which might be supposed capable of producing three tons to the acre, and yet is so cold and sour, as we call it, that I hardly got one ton. I have manured it in the most lavish manner; but to very little purpose. It was too wet to produce any other crop, even potatoes; consequently there would be little use in breaking it up, and seeding down anew. So I concluded to look upon my meadow as I would upon a cow with two teats, and be contented with my ton to the acre. My eldest boy is what they call a scholar, so I sent him to college. The second year he came home in the spring, and heard me speak of my sour meadow. He examined it, and asked why I did not spread upon it a quantity of lime or plaster, "and thus by a chemical process, expel the acidity?" "Go to College with your jargon!" said I: but the boy talked, till I, for the first time in my life, resolved to try an experiment. And I tried in this way: As soon as the grass began to start, I set apart about an acre of the poorest for the "chemical process." Spreading thinly upon it a quantity of plaster of paris, I waited to mark the result. The benefits derived from the process were soon too obvious not to be discovered. The

grass looked fresh and thrifty, and could soon be distinguished from the rest of the field. When cut, it was not only of a better quality, but nearly a third more in amount, than the produce of any other acre in the whole field. I tried the same experiment on the remainder, with the addition of a liberal and judicious application of manure, and the result was the same as with the acre. The boy solved the mystery, by saying that an acid and an alkali, when mingled together, produced a fermentation in which both were neutralized, and which was favorable to the decomposition of such animal and vegetable substances as were not readily reduced by the common course of nature. The case was a simple one—but it struck me as rather singular that my boy could study agriculture in college, to better advantage than I had on the farm. I thereupon concluded that farming could profitably be made a study, and that chemistry and philosophy are two of its first and most essential branches.

From the New York Farmer.

MATURITY OF GRAIN ON OLD AND NEW LANDS. By Agricola.

I was much amused on perusing in your January number of the Farmer, the communication taken from the American Farmer respecting the difference in the maturity of grain on old and new land.

I believe it will be found that the richer the land the longer all crops will be in coming to maturity. On poor, sandy soils, vegetation is rapid and short: on new lands, the soil, being charged with vegetable food, will of course be richer, whereas old land exhausted of vegetable food by cultivation, is consequently poorer; and I conceive it makes little difference whether land be elevated one hundred or a thousand feet above the level of the sea. If it be rich, the crops will be longer in coming to maturity.

We observe this almost daily in our fields: spots enriched by ashes or other manures are frequently green and growing, while the grain adjoining them is perfectly ripe.

If these considerations be taken into view, I think it will not be hard to explain the difficulties which seem to have puzzled the farmers in Ohio.

THE TEETH.

At a recent meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, Mr. Delafons, the well known dentist in reply to a member, said that the various "anodyne cements," "mineral succedanea," and "destruction of the nerve," so extensively advertised were all trash. "I saw" said Mr. Delafons "a person the other day, in whom the interval between two teeth had actually been plugged up with 'anodyne cement,' under the impression that the space was a dental decay which required stopping. Holes in the teeth, in fact, are repeatedly stuffed, in total ignorance of the disease. As to the nerve, many persons certainly imagine that, by destroying it, all pain will be ended; and sure enough it is, that you do destroy all sensation in the tooth itself; but then the devitalised bone will still give pain, in the same manner that a common splinter would irritate the surrounding parts." Mr. Clinch mentioned a case, in which a noted advertising dentist took out a tooth from a lady, and having produced great hemorrhage, removed two more teeth one after another, to stop it, and finally filled the hole made with melted wax, to arrest the

bleeding. In the middle of the night the lady sent for Mr. Clinch, in consequence of the wax failing; and after she had endured horrible suffering, he and Mr. Brodie were obliged to apply the actual cautery, (a sound, heated to a white heat, and introduced into the socket) twenty-eight times, before they succeeded in arresting the hemorrhage.

Lancet.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

REELING SILK.

WITH respect to the subject of silk, I have but little to say, when contrasting my knowledge of the business with those who are more experienced in the practical pursuit of it. But inasmuch as may pertain to the general good of the community, permit me to "cast in my mite." I amused myself last spring with about 2000 silk worms: as usual with me, I fed them upon the leaves of the common black mulberry of the country. They grew to their general size, in excellent health and vigor. As they matured they commenced spinning, and considering their situation they did well. The cocoons which they made were not generally as large as I had the year previous, which I think was occasioned by their being too much disturbed, owing to their situation. The silk which they produced is of excellent quality, exhibiting a very bright and lively fibre. There is, however, a manifest difference in the fineness and softness of the silk. Some of the cocoons are more coarse and harsh than the others; this difference attracted my attention, and by inspection I discovered that the lightest colored cocoons were the finest and softest silk. I have some large fair cocoons that are but a shade less than white; they uniformly are the finest and softest silk. This difference I cannot well account for, for they were produced by the same family of worms, were fed together on the same food, at the same time, and subject to the same vicissitudes. I can only admit that this difference in excellence is produced by worms of excellent constitutions; further, I submit to be corrected by my superiors on the subject.

When the cocoons were matured, I gathered them, and selected such as I intended for propagation; the rest were indiscriminately prepared for reeling: this I did in a very ready, simple, and easy manner, by which the silk is much improved. In order to destroy the vitality of the chrysalides, I procured a tin box with a top cover which shut very close; as I filled the box with cocoons, I sprinkled them with good spirits of wine, then closed the box tight, and set it in the sun. The heat soon evaporated the spirits, which when dissipated pervaded the whole cavity of the box, saturated the cocoons, and instantly suffocated the chrysalides. Thus the vital functions of the insect were destroyed without languishing. This process may be performed every three hours with the same box, while there is a warm sun. The spirits act upon the animal gummy matter of which the silk consists, dissolve it and set the fibre free; improve the silk by leaving it bright, soft, and lively, and cause it to yield its fibres from the cocoon to the reel with the greatest freedom. Thus the process of reeling is performed with a facility unusually pleasing and profitable; for by this process a much greater quantity of reeling silk may be obtained from the same cocoon than is usually the case with the water bath, and by baking, which are both tedious and injurious to the silk, and of course unprofitable. I have had

a ball or cocoon to run over the floor, similar to a ball of yarn, while I held the fibres in my fingers. For the principle in the use of spirits of wine, as above stated, I refer to "Dr. Lardner's excellent book on silk manufactures." To the application of the spirits of wine I have added camphor, which renders the process more immediately effectual, and is of much benefit to the cocoons, which are thus cured for market. Let objections (if any to this principle) be made. Thus I have completed my principal design, in having obtained a knowledge of the nature, disposition and general properties of the silk worm, and particularly so as concerns the congeniality of this climate with their health and the quality of their silk. With this attainment I am highly gratified. In faith, I believe I am willing to hazard an opinion, so far as to say that with a grove of the white, or any other mulberry suitable for the production of silk, a suitable building, with the necessary fixtures for the business, silk may be made in Louisiana and its vicinity, equal in quantity and quality to any other part of the United States.

I further believe, that it may be made a business of profit to the man of small capital—that in three months of every year, a single person well acquainted with the business may, with the aid of three small boys to gather leaves, &c. realize one thousand dollars in the product of labor from silk. I know of no business which I could more readily, and I think safely, recommend to every honest man, whose purse contains but few dollars, and whose house is ornamented with many healthy and promising children. I think that any and every industrious man, who will cultivate a grove of mulberry trees, and obtain the other fixtures necessary, simply suited to the business, may realize three hundred dollars annually to every child of 12 or 13 years of age, that is able to labor. Such an income would do much more than maintain a family with all the necessary comforts of life. As a commodity of commerce, silk has ever been, is now, and ever will be, a cash article; and while human necessities exist, it will find a market, and command as ready a sale as cotton or any other raw material. Such emolument holds out strong inducements, and kindly invites the laboring part of the community into the silken garden, where, by their industry, they may not only obtain the common comforts of life, but with them may enjoy luxury. Hence, let honest industry dispel penury and distress. Let every rational man reflect, look into himself, and consider the end and aim of his existence, he will see that there is nothing wanting in his temporal concerns to render him comfortable and happy, but prudent application and persevering industry with economy. He who will embrace these principles as a maxim of conduct, will not be under the disagreeable necessity of disgracing himself, by annoying his neighbor with "pray, my good sir, can you favor me with the loan of five dollars a day or so."

Accept the friendship of J. B. BREWER.

ARROW ROOT.

"We have been presented," says the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, "with a bundle of imitation of Arrow Root, handsomely done up in blue paper, manufactured from potatoes, at the Starch Factory in this town; it is a superior article. Dr. Prout recommends the Potato Fecula, as better than that from the arrow root."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS, EXHIBITED AT THE HALL OF THE MASS. HORT. SOCIETY.

JUNE 22d, 1833. *Strawberries.* By Mr. P. B. Hovey, Jr. of Cambridgeport, Southborough. This specimen was nearly equal to the Methuen, in shape more globular. Also two boxes of Methuen, Scarlet, all very fine, but not equal to his last exhibition.

By Mr. Thomas Mason, Charlestown, Royal Scarlet, Keene's Seeding, and Wilmot's Superb, of medium quality.

By Mr. E. Vose, of Dorchester, a large basket of Downton, quite fresh, of fine flavor and appearance, not equalling his specimen last year.

Mr. R. Wood, of Roxbury, a box of Methuen Scarlet, large and handsome, fifty for a quart, the largest measuring 4 7-8 inches one way, and 4 5-8 inches the other, in circumference.

B. V. French, Braintree, Lancashire Gooseberries.

Nathaniel Davenport, of Milton, a box of the native May Duke Cherry—a fine specimen, properly the Davenport May Duke—an early cherry that can safely be recommended for cultivation.

For the Committee, B. V. FRENCH.

The following was furnished from the Society's Experimental Garden, at Cambridge, by Mr. Haggerston, being the first fruits of the Garden for the members.

Radish, Rose Demi Longue. Seeds from the London Horticultural Society—tasted, and found to be very fine, and recommended for cultivation. Normandy Cress, from the Society's Garden.

Mr. Haggerston gives notice there will be for distribution on Saturday next, June 29th, at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, from their Garden, Mount Auburn, Plants of three varieties of Cauliflower, and seven varieties of Broccoli, seeds which were received from the London Horticultural Society, and from the Botanical Society of the kingdom of Naples.

For the Committee on Vegetables, in their absence.

B. V. FRENCH.

The meeting of the Committee on fruits stands adjourned to Saturday, 29th inst., at 11, when a punctual attendance is requested.

The Crops. During the latter part of the month of May and the first of June the weather has been extremely unfavorable for crops. Our farmers tell us, that they have very seldom known the prospect more gloomy for corn, in the middle of June, than it is this season. Owing to the heavy rains, there is a great growth of grass—we rarely recollect to have seen heavier burdens on the meadows. As there is not much wheat raised immediately in this vicinity, we cannot speak from our own observation with regard to it. We saw some pieces about the first of May that looked exceedingly well. If it does not grow so fast as to hinder it from filling well, the probability is that the crop will be good.

The papers from the western part of New York and Ohio give flattering accounts of the prospect of the wheat crops in their vicinity. The growth is said to be unusually large.—*The American, Middlebury, Vt.*

MOUNT AUBURN.

The cemetery and garden of Mount Auburn now constitute the most interesting and delightful spot in our vicinity. Many monuments are already erected, others are in preparation, and the proprietors of numerous lots are preparing them for the reception of trees and ornamental plants, and enclosing them with palings or other appropriate iron fences. The experimental garden is also in progress. Mr. Haggerston has already taken up his residence in the cottage recently erected for the gardener, and with two laborers has been constantly and most industriously employed in setting out over thirteen hundred forest, ornamental, and fruit trees, planting culinary vegetables, and preparing hot beds for receiving a great variety of plants which are intended to be distributed over the various compartments of the garden and on the borders of the avenues and paths. Among the seeds planted are four hundred and fifty, which have been recently sent from Europe, Asia, and South America. Mr. H. is assisted in the discharge of his arduous but most interesting duties by the porter, who has special charge of the beautiful and appropriate gateway, at which commences the avenues and paths that lead in every direction through the grounds. The whole establishment is in a most flourishing condition. It is one of a novel character in New England; and our medical brethren who intend visiting us next week, will find themselves amply repaid for a visit to the spot, by its rich varied scenery, and the tasteful dispositions of its lots, paths, avenues, trees and shrubbery.—*Medical Journal.*

EMPLOYMENT OF MATERIALS OF LITTLE VALUE.

"The skins used by the gold-beater are produced from the offal of animals. The hoofs of horses and cattle, and other horny refuse, are employed in the production of the prussiate of potash, that beautiful yellow crystallized salt which is exhibited in the shops of some of our chemists. The worn out saucepans and the tin ware of our kitchens, when beyond the reach of the tinker's art, are not utterly worthless. We sometimes meet carts loaded with old tin kettles and worn-out iron coal scuttles, traversing our streets. These have not yet completed their useful course; the less corroded parts are cut into strips, punched with small holes, and varnished with a coarse black varnish for the use of the trunk maker, who protects the edges and angles of his boxes with them; the remainders are conveyed to the manufacturing chemist in the out skirts of the town, who employs them in conjunction with pyroigneous acid in making black dye for the use of calico printers."—*Babbage on Manufactures.*

Progress of Enterprise. Mr. D. Whitney, an enterprising pioneer at Green Bay, is about to erect a shot tower at a settlement called Galena upon the Wisconsin river, about sixty miles from Fort Winnebago, in the midst of the lead mines. It is expected to go into operation early in August. His expectation is, that the product of these mines will soon be transported to the sea, by the way of the Erie Canal; a route which he believes to be far more eligible than that of the Mississippi.

The New England Institution for the Blind. The condition upon which the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins made a donation of his elegant house in Pearl-street to the above named Institution, has been complied with, and the title completed.

For New York Farmer.
VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.
Lindley's Lectures.

I HAVE been delighted, and withal much instructed, in perusing the notice of a course of lectures on botany, as connected with Horticulture, recently delivered by professor LINDLEY, before the London Horticultural Society. I have seen nothing better calculated to excite a taste for this delightful science, or to render it subservient to the wants of man. I hope soon to see the entire series advertised by our enterprising booksellers. There are some facts laid down by the professor, in the analogy which he draws between the blood of animals and the sap of plants, that may be new, and I presume not uninteresting, to a portion of your readers, and which I take the liberty to send you with some remarks, for publication.

The necessity of alternating crops in husbandry has been imputed to a power in plants of electing from the soil a peculiar food adapted to their wants; and it is supposed, that as one crop ordinarily exhausted the specific food of its species, a succession could not follow without deterioration, or a fresh supply to the soil of the needful pabulum. But the Professor says, that plants absorb aqueous particles indiscriminately: "that the moisture absorbed by the spongioles having ascended to the leaves, and been elaborated there into sap, returns, depositing by the way all the nutritious particles it has acquired; and at last throws off the residuum, in the shape of a spongy excrecence, at the root. These excretions, consisting only of what the plant has rejected, are of course unfit for the support of other plants of a similar nature, and may be said (in relation to such) to poison the soil."

This goes to strengthen the argument in favor of alternating crops, in field as well as garden culture. It applies with particular force to the transplanting of trees; and indicates the propriety of removing all the soil from their roots, and even of washing them, instead of transplanting them with a ball of earth, as is often the case, particularly with evergreens. I have heard of the practice being successfully adopted, observing the precaution to prevent the drying of the fibres, so as to destroy their functions. But as evergreens have always a foliage to sustain, the ball of earth becomes in a measure necessary to preserve the spongioles (mouths) it contains till new ones are formed, or those injured by the removal resume their functions.

The experiments employed to illustrate the deposit of vegetable excrementitious matter, served to show another remarkable analogy between animals and vegetables. "All poisons are either corrosive or narcotic; or, in other words, act either by over-stimulating or relaxing the system; and these different effects have been shown clearly, by various experiments, to be produced on plants.—One branch of a common barberry was steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate, and another in a decoction of opium, when, in a short time, the vessels of the one were found to have become turgid, and of the other relaxed: the natural irritability of the plant being, in both cases, destroyed." To this susceptibility in plants to the deleterious effects of poison, I have no doubt we shall be able to trace the new maladies which injure our fruit trees. I consider that the disease which has destroyed many of our plum trees has been produced to originate with an insect, which punctures th-

branches, and injects a subtle corrosive poison into the sap vessels. The precaution, when, it has been adopted, of cutting off and burning the affected parts as soon as they are discovered, and of thereby destroying the germ of the insect, has had a happy effect in diminishing the evil.

While employed in these remarks, I have met with the observations of M. MACAIRE, inserted in the French Journal of Science and Arts, upon this branch of physiology, which coincide with those above quoted from Professor LINDLEY. "A certain portion of the juices," says M. Macaire, "which are absorbed by the roots of plants, are, after the salutiferous portions have been extracted by the vessels of the plant, again thrown out by exhalation, from the roots, and deposited in the soil. It is probably the existence of this exuded matter, which may be regarded, in some measure, as the excrement of the preceding crop of vegetables, that proves injurious to a succeeding vegetation. It has been compared to an attempt to feed vegetables upon their own excrements. The particles which had been deleterious to one tribe of plants cannot but prove deleterious to plants of the same kind, and probably to those of some other kinds, while they may furnish nutriment to another order of vegetables.

Admitting what these eminent physiologists seem to have demonstrated, that plants throw off by their roots whatever is deleterious to their health, the conclusion drawn from the fact does not seem rationally to follow—I mean, it does not result that the cause of the deterioration of the second is to be found in the deposits made in the soil by the first crop. Wheat, in particular, is found to deteriorate on ordinary soils, and on low will it bear repeating oftener than once in three or four years; yet there are soils which will bear cropping with this grain for many successive years without diminution of product. Such is particularly the case in the valleys of the Genesee and of the St. Lawrence. Here, upon their theory must be an annual accumulation of poison, and yet the plant does not seem to be injured by it. This excrementitious or poisonous matter has combined with aliment, once passed through the sap vessels of that plant without injury; and why not, combined with the aliment which is constantly preparing in the soil, may it not prove equally innocuous, the second year, to a like plant. I suspect it is not so much the presence of a poison, as the absence of food, which causes the falling off in the product. These gentlemen admit that, although plants cannot elect, in the soil, the food which is adapted to their wants, they can and do retain none other in their system. This is admitting that there is a *specific* food adapted to each species; and that what is aliment to one kind may prove a poison to another. Is it not rational then to conclude, that as a plant appropriates to itself all the salutiferous or alimentary particles which enter its sap vessels, the subsequent infertility to this kind of crop is owing to the soil being exhausted of its particular or specific food? The annual application of manures, containing this specific food, is generally successful in counteracting this sterility. The deep alluvial deposits of vegetable and animal matter, which have been accumulating for centuries, and to which I have alluded, seem to afford an inexhaustible supply of the specific pabulum of wheat, without any indication of the imaginary poisons.

B.

From the New York Farmer.
CIRCULATION OF SAP.

Professor Lindley gave a course of lectures the last summer, before the London Horticultural Society, illustrating the relation of Botany to Horticulture. Although there is no one to whose opinions I pay a higher deference, there is one fact, nevertheless, which the Professor has advanced, that I am not able to reconcile with my ideas of vegetable physiology, viz: that the *sap of plants sinks in winter*. If the Professor means what the language of the abstract seems to imply, that the bole and branches of trees are destitute of sap during the cold of winter he seems to have disproved the position, by another fact, which immediately follows, to wit that the *sap appears first in motion at the extremity of the branch*.—This truth has been corroborated by many experiments. Branches of the vine, of the peach, &c. have been introduced in winter and spring into the warm temperature of a green-house, and have developed their leaves and blossoms, while the bole and roots remained frozen and dormant in the external atmosphere and earth. How can this happen if the sap, which is the nourishment of plants, had entirely forsaken these branches, and sunk into the earth? There are some animals which, like plants, remain torpid and take no nourishment during the winter; and yet it would be preposterous to suppose that they were, during this time, destitute of blood. Without having examined the subject I suspect that the blood of such animals is, like the sap of plants, destitute of the common animal heat; and that both the animal and vegetable become torpid for want of extraneous warmth, (for both show and evince vitality and life on the artificial application of this agent,) and that the genial warmth of spring merely awakens their dormant powers into action.

When we consider the expansibility of water, and that its volume may be increased eighteen hundred times by the agency of heat, we may readily account for the great diminution of the volume of sap in plants in the autumnal and winter months. This volume is further reduced by evaporation of its aqueous particles, after it ceases to rise in the autumn, and the leaves have lost the power of elaborating it. I believe the circulation in plants is impeded, and sometimes wholly arrested, by cold or the absence of heat; but cannot believe that the sap sinks in winter more than at any other season.

Let us look at the process of nature. "The sap appears first in motion," says Professor Lindley, "at the extremity of the branches." And why? because these extremities, being minute, are more sensitive to temperature than the large limbs and bole; and the vernal warmth, upon the known laws of caloric, first increases the volume of their fluids; so in the experiments of the green-house. The branches introduced have their vessels distended by the agency of heat, the sap is so propelled to the buds, for it cannot circulate down through the frozen wood, and the leaves and blossoms are expanded, ere the circulation has commenced at the outside of the house, and when, of course, no supply could come from the roots. From this view of the subject, I cannot agree with the Professor, that the sap of plants sinks into the roots in autumn; that it becomes concentrated, and perhaps quiescent, by the effects of cold, is true; and it is no less true, that heat expands its volume, and causes it to circulate, in the spring.

B.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, USEFUL ARTS, &c.

Asparagus. A writer for the *Genesee Farmer* says in substance that the last spring he used all kinds of pickle from a watering pot to water his asparagus as freely as he would water in case of a drought. It does not injure it in the least; not even the ten thousand young plants from last year's self-sown seed. It also operates as a kindly opiate on *chickweed*, that interminable pest to all shaded grounds, causing it to forget to rise with the sun—and in fact most other weeds follow suit, merely out of complacency we presume, as misery loves company.¹

Conductors of Lightning. "Conductors," according to the *Penny Magazine*, "unless perfectly insulated are calculated to produce the disaster they are intended to prevent. The best mode of insulating them is for them to pass through glass rings, and in no part to be in contact with any thing but glass. The lightning conductors placed on the Royal Exchange at Paris are a perfect model in this respect."²

Age of Sheep. The age of sheep may be known by examining their front teeth. They are eight in number, and appear during the first year, all of a small size. In the second year, the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two new teeth, which are easily distinguished by being of a larger size. In the third year two other small teeth, one from each side, drop out and are replaced by two large ones; so that there are now four large teeth in the middle, and two pointed ones on each side. In the fourth year the large teeth are six in number, and only two small ones remain, one at each end of the range. In the fifth year the remaining small teeth are lost, and the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year the whole begin to be broken; and in the seventh, sometimes sooner, some fall out or are broken.

Recipe for destroying Ants. Take wheaten bread in thin slices, (say half an ounce in weight), dry it slowly, but well, and pound it in a mortar; three quarters of an ounce of fine loaf sugar, powder it also; then add half an ounce of the oxide of arsenic, commonly called levigated mercury; triturate the whole in a mortar, then put it into a clean glass bottle; (of course it is a strong poison) very small portions of this may be applied on bits of glass, or the flat side of an oyster-shell, as the smell of an oyster-shell is also an excellent decoy to ants. Small bell-glasses, such as are used for striking cuttings, or small flower-pots, may be placed over it to prevent moisture from rendering it pasty, as well as to hinder any domestic animals from taking it. This poison is equally as fatal to vegetable as to animal life; for if it be laid on the soil round the stem of an orange or other plant, it will corrode the bark and alburnum to the destruction of the plant.—*Horticultural Register*.

Cabbage Tree of Lapland. M. Garnier, of Auxonne, has received from the direction of the nursery of Lyons, twenty seeds of this cabbage, which is said to be entirely different from the *chou cavalier*, the *ruta baga*, or the common cabbage of Lapland. M. Garnier says, that it thrives better and puts forth more shoots the more bitter the cold is; that its leaves are rather more than a foot long. In the second year it attains the height of four or five feet, that its top branches out, its flowers are yellow and streaked. The fruit is about four inches long; and it produces three times as much seed as other oleaginous plants.—*Jour. des Bruxelles*.

A mode of destroying the red Spider on Plants. A writer for the *Gardener's Magazine* says, "I have heard and read of many receipts for the destruction of the red spider, but I never found a more powerful remedy than clear water. I have under my care a few stove plants, which are in general in a very healthy state. I syringe them every morning with clear water on both sides of the leaf, and the plants are not in the least affected with this destructive insect."

Of planting Fruit Trees on poor Soils and in exposed Situations. Mr. Robert Hiver, in *Loudon's Magazine* observes, as follows:

"All the authors that I have read, who have written on orchards, have recommended deep soils on sheltered places; but much experience has convinced me that bleak and barren sites, in many instances, will be found equally good, if not better. Some of the most old, healthy, and fruitful apple trees I ever saw grew in an exposed quarry; where, when they first planted the trees, it is difficult to conceive how they could cover the roots. I have also resided many years in the vicinity of an exceedingly fruitful orchard, situated on a sterile sandy bank facing the north-east, the soil of which was so shallow and poor that common vegetables could scarcely live upon it; yet the crops of fruit were uniformly fine. I could mention various others, but this may suffice to show that much good may result from planting such places. Many of the isolated cottages of the poor stand upon the sides of glens, where considerable portions of ground lie by them covered with nothing but weeds and brambles, which might be advantageously employed as fruit gardens. There are many steep surfaces, old quarries, and rocky places, no matter how bleakly exposed, that cannot be otherwise cultivated, which would, I am confident, make eligible situations for orchards. Trees so circumstanced come into bearing much earlier, live long, and seldom moss or canker. They cannot possibly generate too much sap; whilst robust trees in rich deep soils are like overfed human beings, whose impure blood covers their skin with scabs and ulcers. It has been proverbially said of old trees, when they grow weak, they bear themselves to death; and that they will bring fruit, in defiance of the weather, when strong healthy trees in the same seasons will be quite barren. This arises, in my opinion, from better ripened wood, and, consequently, better farina and parts of fructification; and not, as frequently supposed, from the actual debility of the tree.

I have long been satisfied that the blossoms and young fruit of apple and pear trees suffer more from the larva of the *Phalanx* than from wet or frosty weather. These trees, in well sheltered places, are generally found much infested by caterpillars; whilst, in bleak and exposed orchards, they are comparatively free from them. Apple trees are often greatly injured by the nut bushes and thorn hedges that are planted to shelter them, because they entice *Phalanx*."

From the *Northern Farmer*.

BEE HUNTING.

I WAS very much amused a few evenings since, by one of your subscribers, a bold, enterprising young man, who had employed some of his leisure hours in exploring the forests in search of those patterns of industry, the honey bees.

The result of his skill and labor induces me to

communicate the facts to you, as they may not be wholly devoid of interest to some of your readers.

About the first of October last, he started on an expedition for the purpose of procuring honey; furnished with a box and a vial of honey, which he, from time to time, replenished, as fast as it was consumed by those bees which he caught by the way and imprisoned.

After having plentifully partook of this alluring bait, the bees are liberated, when they immediately rise above your head, and after wheeling round in circles a few times, as if to note particularly surrounding objects, they dart off in "a bee line" for their hidden retreat. The direct course which the bee pursues points out the precise path to be followed, which is done for some distance, when if there exist any doubt in the mind of the hunter as to his being on the trail, another bee is suffered to escape, who imitating the example of his predecessor, perhaps changes the hunter's course materially. Once, after having caught a bee and fed it, he remained stationary a few moments, when to his surprise, the bee returned, accompanied by a companion to whom he had communicated the *sweet* intelligence of his discovery. On another occasion, he carried with him a straw hive, in which was deposited a piece of comb, upon which was poured diluted honey, and one or more bees placed within, who having filled themselves were "off in a tangent" to make a deposit, and procure a reinforcement sufficiently large to enable them to bring off at once this accumulation of sweets; which they did, to the amount of nearly one half their colony. By following this line of communication, which was constantly kept up, he was led without much difficulty to the common store-house, which was situated in the trunk of a large oak, about thirty feet from the ground. The tree was felled preparatory to commencing the conflict. And, counting the cost, he prepared himself "to meet him that was coming against him with twenty thousand," by fastening a piece of millinet over his face; he then with a stick, detached portions of the comb until he had secured the whole.

In the meanwhile, his antagonists were far from being idle; and at every vulnerable point they plied their weapons of defence with such vigor and resolution that his firmness began sensibly to abate; but, upon reflecting a moment, he resolved that Yankee courage and perseverance should accomplish the object. This was thoroughly effected, and the reward of his toil and sufferings was seventy pounds of honey in the comb.

I am inclined to think there are vast quantities of honey made and consumed annually in our forests, which would afford a handsome revenue to those who should enter with spirit into the business. It would not only give them a profit, but also teach them a habit of close observation, from which would arise much permanent good to themselves, and be made a means of much good to others.

If this hasty and imperfect production is worth your notice, you may give it a place in your columns. I regret very much that I have not time to spare, so that I might labor more for the general good. I hope to be more at liberty soon, when you shall be remembered.

Treating at Elections. We learn, from a *S. Carolina* paper, that public opinion there will no longer tolerate the practice of treating at elections.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1833.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY.

LAMBS. Mr. Loudon, in the Encyclopedia of Agriculture, has given an article on the subject of weaning lambs. The *Farmer's Guide* however says "the weaning of lambs before the time when they naturally wean themselves, is believed to be by no means advisable, unless the ewes are to be turned off for fattening. In this case, care must be taken to milk the ewe every day or two, for the first week, till the milk dries up."

The worst woolled lambs, those of a bad color, or otherwise defective, should be killed for food; but it is best not to kill or sell to the butcher any lamb till it is near half a year old, or till the wool come to such fulness of growth as to be valuable.

Dr. Dene says that "the largest should be sheared at the time of the new moon in July. Their fleeces will yield as much the next year, and the wool will be better; and, as cold storms rarely happen at that time of the year, the lambs will do better without their fleeces than with them."

Cattle, Horses, &c. As green food is generally abundant at this time of the year, every animal about a farm that can receive benefit from green food cut and given to them, should be accommodated so far as your crops including weeds, enclosed grass, the growth of hanks in cornfields, &c. will permit. At any rate, your working oxen, and the horses which you use to go to meeting, to mill, to market, &c. should be kept where you can, at any time, place your hands on them, without traversing a large pasture, and being put to more trouble to catch them than their services are worth when caught. Every animal turned out to pasture should be often inspected with the eye of a critic and a commissaire, to see that it does not suffer by hunger, thirst or casualty. See that your stock have shade, water, and feed in abundance. If they suffer from hunger and thirst, they will break down or overleap almost any fence; and at this season, their trespasses will be doubly injurious, on account of the state of the grain crops, &c.

Turnips. The field culture of turnips becomes of more than common consequence in seasons like the present, in which the crops of hay fall short of their usual quantity. Turnip seed may be sowed about the middle of July; but it is not necessary to be very precise as to the time. Many able and practical cultivators, however, advise to sow turnips earlier than the usual practice in this country, and say that the fore part of July, from the 1st to the 10th, is to be preferred. The reason they give is, that the turnip will grow till the vegetation is stopped by frost; and, if it is sowed early, it will grow larger than it would if sown late. Dr. Deane, however, observed that he had sown turnips the first week in August, and had a good crop. When sown so late, they, generally escape insects; and though they may not grow quite so large, they will commonly be better for the table than those which are sowed earlier.

Turnips grow best on a light sandy or gravelly soil or a sandy loam. It should be made rich, soft and fine. New land is best, and swarded land next to that which has lately been cleared from the forest. The seed may be sowed broad cast, or in drills; and if sown broad cast, one pound of seed is the usual allowance for an acre, though some say a pound and an half is better; but if the fly is to be provided for, the quantity of seed should be a little increased. Many different meth-

ods have been directed for preparing the seed against the fly. It appears from a trial of Mr. Knight, at the suggestion of Sir Humphry Davy, that lime slaked with urine, and mixed with a treble quantity of soot, if sprinkled in with the seed at the time of sowing, will protect the seeds and young plants from this insect. The *Farmer's Manual* says, "To secure your turnip crop decidedly against the fly, steep your seed twelve or twenty-four hours before sowing, in fish or train oil; drain off the oil from the seed, and roll it in plaster; this will separate the seed from the glutinous adhesion of the oil, render the casts pure, and enrich your crop."

The seed, when sowed broad cast, should be harrowed in with a short tined harrow, or by drawing a light harrow backwards, that is wrong end foremost, to prevent the tines, which are usually set somewhat pointed forward, from tearing up the soil and burying the seed too deep. If sowed in drills they may be an inch deep, and twelve or fifteen inches asunder. After the seed is covered it will be well to pass over the field with a heavy roller.

Perhaps the Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip, may be preferred to the common English turnip. For modes of cultivating this valuable production our readers will please to turn to page 277 of the current volume, for Judge Buel's account, and vol. IX, page 284, for Mr. Coleman's method of proceeding.

Mr. McMahon has the following observations on the Ruta Baga. "This variety of the turnip is the most important of all, and deserves to be ranked in the first class of vegetable productions. Its quantity of produce, richness of flavor, and extreme hardness, render it of great importance, and give it a pre-eminence over every other kind. The best time of sowing it is from the 20th of June to 20th of July, according to the season. The ground should be well prepared, and manure scattered pretty thickly over it; which done, it should be laid off in ridges, about three feet apart, two furrows turned together with the plough, and the seed sown on the top. By this method, you have a double portion of manure for each row of turnips, and a better opportunity of attending to their after culture. When they are of sufficient growth, thin them to the distance of twelve inches apart in the rows; they will continue growing and increasing in size till late in autumn, when, if not used before, they may be taken up and preserved through the winter, like other turnips, than which they are more hardy, will keep better, and be as fresh in May as at Christmas.

"The flesh of the root is yellow, sweet and firm, being nearly twice as heavy as a common turnip of the same size; when dressed for the table, it is by most people preferred to the garden turnips, and, as well as the tops, is peculiarly grateful to most sorts of cattle."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Introduction of White Laborers in Jamaica. Mr. Myers, a Jamaica planter, has engaged in a project for the introduction of white laborers into the island—not only as a matter of economy, but also to increase the security of the white inhabitants; and is about to repair to Germany to bring over families of peasantry.

Essex County Temperance Report. The facts set forth in this report are of a highly gratifying character. The number of temperance societies, in the county, has been increased, within a year from 30 to 72. Number of mem-

bers from less than 10,000 to upwards of 18,000. Number of vendors of ardent spirit have decreased one third. Effective agents and advocates have made great efforts, and met with great success in promoting the good work. To Mr. Frost, in a most especial manner, is due the warmest tribute of applause for his indefatigable exertions, which have been signally prospered.—*Newburyport Herald*.

It is a melancholy truth that there was at this place yesterday a storm of snow.—The snow fell rapidly for several minutes; and the cold is so severe to this time that a large fire is necessary for comfort in the house. The Green Mountains west from here, were white with snow through the day yesterday. The clouds and wind have as yet prevented frost injuring vegetation, though the severe cold must necessarily check its growth.—*Randolph, Vt. 10th inst.*

Cobbett's Magazine. Is the title of a periodical established by the two sons of Wm. Cobbett, M. P. The *ATHENÆUM* speaks of the beginning as promising; says there are good papers in it, both literary and political, the latter of which are calculated to be popular; and quotes from it the following satirical summary of the moral merits of some of the standard modern novels.

"Would you seduce a wife? Falkland shall teach you to do it with gravity and dignity. Would you murder? Eugene Aram shall show you the necessity for the public advantage. Would you rob? Paul Clifford shall convince you of the injustice of security, and of the abominableness of the safety of a purse on a moonlight night. Would you eat? Turn with Harry Bertram and Dandie Dimmont to the round of beef. Would you drink? Friar Tuck is the jolliest of companions. Would you dance, dress and draw? Pelham shall take you into tuition. Would you lie, flatter and flatter? Andrew Wyke shall instruct you to crawl upward, without the slime betraying your path. Would you yawn, doze, sleep or dream? Cloudsley shall do it for you, for the space of the first volume."—*Charleston Mercury*.

Family Steamer. Scarcely ever (says the Nashville Farmer) have we seen a little apparatus so admirably adapted, from its simplicity, its easy application, and its various and important uses, to the convenience and comfort of the neat and industrious housewife, as that which has recently fallen under our notice, with the above appropriate title. It is a portable steam generator, whose principal object is to assist in creating and preserving cleanliness, to destroy noxious insects and vermin, and to prevent their increase. It is used without trouble or inconvenience, and supersedes the annoying application of water in many cases. That vexatious but indispensable ceremony, which is after all too often ineffectual, the cleaning of bedsteads, may be performed, most thoroughly, by the aid of this apparatus, without taking them apart or removing them, and without the slightest injury to the floor or carpet upon which they stand. Not a bug or other insect can possibly escape the searching and destructive power of this instrument. For cleansing furniture, removing spots from paint, purifying varnish, cleaning windows and looking glasses, picture frames, maps, &c. it is most completely adapted. Its penetrating power is truly wonderful. The smallest crack or fissure may be thoroughly searched and every thing harbored there effectually removed. It may be useful too, to destroy worms, which so often infest fruit trees, without injuring the trees themselves; and to remove skippers from laceon without affecting the lace. In fine, in those numerous essential family operations, which, while they contribute to neatness, health and comfort, are so often full of trouble and vexation to the matron, and to all about her, it is an almost invaluable auxiliary, and when it shall be introduced into general use, we have no doubt it will rank among the most valuable and indispensable articles of housewifery.

MISCELLANY.

THE EMIGRANT'S SONG.

BY ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

The sails are spread, the tapering masts
Bend leeward, quivering in the blast;
Kind hands that ne'er may clasp again,
Have ta'en their last and fondest strain;
Eyes gushing like a spring-tide brook,
Have had their latest, saddest look;
And from old England's anchoring ground
My bark burst seaward with a bound,
While following on our foaming path,
The raving storm howls in his wrath,
Some o'er the glad-sea billows dance,
To woo the sun-fallen belles of France,
Or through fallen Rome's luxurious chime,
Make music plume the steps of time—
For glory, science, and more for gain,
Rejoicing brave the perils main,
But late on sterner terms waifs me,
Thus sorrowing, o'er the stormy sea—
A song of mingled scorn and woe,
Hursts from my lips as forth I go,
No more, roused by the summoning horn,
I'll reap old England's golden corn,
Or daleward walk, and whistling blythe,
The fragrant sword sweep with the scythe,
Or round the May-pole leaping light,
Make mirth the partner of midnight.
In vain, for me, from conkering borders,
My sires the Isle saved with their swords.
A hangy hand, a pampered race,
Have pushed me from my dwelling-place.
The Isle is theirs! They are the heirs
Of land that yields, of free that bears,
Of waters too—the plough and hoe
Are used but that the proud may dine.
The wind is theirs, with all it brings
Of wild-fowl to the groves and fens;
The tun runs here, the bounding deer,
The bleating herd, the fattening steer,
Are theirs—the poor may nake lie,
And hungering curse their lot and thee.
For me! my heart in youth-hood's hour,
Can take a light beyond their power,
And borne upon the barren brine,
Far northward from the burning line,
I'll dwell where drow Mackenzie flows,
'Mongst howling wolves, and falling snows;
By Huron's yet unvoyaged lake,
Olive's thick unbreathed brake—
I'll roam, and fish, and hunt, and sing,
And be of mine own person king,
Or let the rough winds waft me far,
To clime beneath the eastern star;
Where free the tameless Tartar ranges—
Where Eagles build beyond the Ganges—
Where Himalaya rears her mountains—
While Hwarumpooter pours her fountains—
Where England's flag hath never flutter'd
I'll live—her name by me unuttered,
Save when, for much unkindness sighing,
I'll strive to bless her whilst I'm dying.

HONESTY.

A boy, whose honesty is more to be commended than his ingenuity, once carried some butter to a merchant in a country village to exchange for goods. The butter having a very beautiful appearance, and the merchant being desirous of procuring such for his own use, invited the boy to bring him all the butter his mother had to spare. "I think," said the boy, "she can't spare any more, for she said she would have spared this, only a rat fell into the crevasse, and she did not like to use it herself."

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

The following fact took place during the period when Washington and the half-starved, half-cold troops, were in winter quarters at Valley Forge. A young man not quite twenty from the western part of Massachusetts, was a guard before the General's door, marching back and forth in the snow, on a tremendous cold morning. Washington came out, accosted him, "My friend how long have you been on guard here?" "Nearly two hours, sir," "Have you breakfasted?" "No, sir," "Give me your gun, and go to breakfast at my table." He did so, and Gen. Washington marched the rounds till he returned.

From the Boston Courier.

We wish some of our public spirited young men would get up a society for the suppression of smoking, chewing, and snuffing tobacco. Snuffing is indefensible; chewing is filthy and vulgar; smoking—our vocabulary is too poor to supply an epithet which can denote its character. A communication against drunkenness was handed to us a day or two ago, by a gentleman, whose ruffled bosom was spotted with coagulated snuff drops from his nose; while he was in our office, he made our floor slippery with the saliva squirted from between his tobacco-chewing jaws; and we know that he spends more money for cigars than he contributes to the funds for the suppression of intemperance. Why should a man who spits over his neighbor's floor, or pulls the smoke of a cigar in his neighbor's face, be tolerated in his anathemas against the use of rum? There is no more wickedness in carrying a bottle of rum in one's pocket than a box of the most nauseous and intoxicating weed that ever grew.

"Landlord," said a shrewd fellow, as he seated himself in the bar-room, and bore the silent gaze of the surrounding advocates at the bar, "do you know of any body who has lost a handsome ivory handled jack-knife, with four blades—two large ones, and two small ones—having a piece of silver on one side, and brass at the ends?" "No," replied the veteran landlord, whose proboscis resembled a ripe strawberry, tipped with a pearly drop of dew—"why, have you found one?" "No," said the wag, "but I thought I would enquire, so that if I should find one, I might know whose it was."

A Fair Offer. The Crawford Messenger, published at Meadville, Pa. throws his bait to the editorial fry thus:—"The editor caught on Saturday last, with a hook and line, a pike, which, when taken from the water, weighed upwards of 20 lbs. If any of our brethren can beat this, they shall be entitled to one year's exchange."

Rarities. The New York Traveller mentions, among the rarities of nature, the following: A lady with handsome teeth fond of keeping her lips closed; an old maid fond of children; a cobbler with a pair of good shoes; a quack doctor with a sorry countenance; a man of mean talents not eternally boasting of them; a poet having a long purse; an editor's office without a lounge.

Masquerade. A witty writer (remarks the Newark Daily Advertiser) of the last century says, as all mankind live in masquerade, whoever presumes to come among them barefaced must expect to be abused by the whole assembly!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CASH STORE.

SOOTH STONE BREWER, No. 11, Washington Street, (South end) has received a general assortment of *European and Summer Goods*, among which are 100 cases English, French and American Prints of all prices and quantities—20 cases Petticoat Robes—1 case Cambric Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrics, do, do—1 case White Laces for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambric for do, do—3 cases do—100 cases Bleached and brown Footing and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Marcellé Quills, from 10 to 100 quarts—2 cases London Rose Blankets, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—1 case Chapp's spool cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do at very low prices by dozen or case—2000 fine boxes—large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases of old Battiste—1 case black colored Gargie—1 case French and London painted Muslins of new patterns and beautiful color—2 cases four eared superfine Hollanettes, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do—1 case Plaid Pabingum's super quality—1 case Pon de Sai a gentel article for ladies' summer dresses, 9d per yd—20 ps super mix'd, drab, and olive Memo Cassinets for children's summer dresses—20 ps Rouen Cassinets with a large variety of superfine mix'd line Broad cloths and Cassinets—20 bales Pelisse Waddings—1 case superior Flocking—1 case cheap chapeau—10 cases imported soft finished 1-1 Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see. May 29

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of *Fruit Trees, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers*, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the malaises to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price \$1.50. J.19.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable country seat and farm formerly owned by E. B. Derby and J. Crowninshield, Esqrs., and lately by Col. Lincoln, situated in Danvers, within two miles of Salem and fifteen of Boston. The buildings are in good repair, spacious and elegant, and contain a good family, and also for a farmer's, with barns, stables, &c., attached. There is an excellent garden, containing a great variety of choice fruits, shrubs and flowers and a tasteful summer house. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and enclosed—it produces large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, besides apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, quinces and cherries; there is a nursery of young fruit trees, and a plantation of 2000 White Mulberries. The place has many advantages, and is the most desirable country retreat in the vicinity. The building and garden, with from 10 to 100 acres of land, as the purchaser may choose, are offered on liberal and accommodating terms. Apply at this office, or to AMOS KING, Danvers, March 27, 1833.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

¶ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1833.

NO. 51.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

PRODUCT OF A TEMPERANCE FARM.

MR. FESSENDEN, If you think the following statements will in any measure "provoke to good works" you may give them a place in your valuable paper: by so doing you will gratify the feelings of my friends, who delight to see the cause of Temperance and Good Husbandry prosper. I know that what would be called high cultivation in the County of Worcester, would be esteemed but indolgent in another place, very near the Metropolis. If I may be said to have done well, I presume many others have done better.

My farm is a stiff clayey soil, rocky, uneven, hills and valleys, particularly adapted to the growth of fruit trees, such as Pears, Apples, Peaches and Cherries, of which I have about 200 thrifty trees of the choicest varieties, most of them in a bearing state; besides mulberries, quinces, grapes, &c. It contains 160 acres, 20 of wood, the remainder mowing, tillage and pasture land, all in one body, with the great mail road from Boston to Washington running through the centre. I get my living by farming, and keep my eye steadily in the profits of my farm, which must exclude every thing like overwrought agriculture, or extravagance, from the premises. From my youth up I have been trained a farmer, and "according to the custom of the country" was early initiated into the sublime mysteries of the sparkling cup. I do not know that I was ever taught that it was the handmaid of religion; yet I thought that Bacchus must be the constant companion of honor and good breeding, and in fact felt ashamed to be without him any where. In agriculture he was my foreman, I scarcely dared to commence a day's work without consulting him. After employing him many years, I began to think that he did not do quite so well as formerly—indeed I began to be suspicious that he never had done quite so well as I had been made to believe. Some time before this he had been guilty of breaking the peace, had knocked down a great many good looking men in the streets; and in many instances taken away all their money. And what was much worse he would often behave them till he destroyed their senses, and carried poverty, shame, and distress and death and hell (if I may so speak) into many families, who, had it not been for him might have been prosperous and happy. One Dr. Beecher advertised him, I bought the advertisements* and found the villain fully described, and people warned against employing him. I found he became more turbulent and difficult to govern; indeed, sometimes it seemed as though he would be my master let me do my best. He was very unreasonable in his demands, and when I paid him great wages, he was not satisfied, would say it is not enough—give, give." At length I said to him "get behind me, Satan," and drove him from my farm. And I have not employed him since, except in sickness, and then he is a dangerous fellow. If you employ him any considerable length

of time he will be getting up into your gutter, and doing mischief if you don't look out pretty sharp. My neighbors all said I was unwise to dismiss him. Say they—you can't hire help to carry on so large a farm, do so much hard work, and get so much lay without rum. But, as I was a Yankee, I ventured to guess that I could. At that time I did not know of a farm in the world, which was carried on without the help of ardent spirits. This was termed a new measure, and, in fact it was new in those days, but it had been an old measure in days of yore. It is now too late in the day to tell what the result of these "wild, rash, new measures" was, for every one has become familiar with the effects of temperance on labor.

When I concluded to dispense with rum on my farm, I thought it likely that I should use more cider than before, but in this I was mistaken; for after a short time, we began to use less, till it has almost entirely gone out of use by common consent, though I make a good supply of the first quality, and have a plenty of it on hand—of course you will see that I am right, in calling my farm a Temperance Farm.

The following items may not all be perfectly correct, but are so nearly so as to answer my design, and give a sum total varying but little from the truth. I would remark, that in consequence of sickness in my family last summer, and other causes, my dairy did not receive that attention, and was not nearly so productive as it otherwise would have been.

DAIRY.

Most of my butter was sold in Boston by Col. Maynard, and brought from 17 to 28 cents per lb. About 350 lbs. the most sold at any one time, brought 24 cts.—we will call the whole, 22 cts. lb. Butter 3187 lbs. at 22 cts. \$767.14
New Milk Cheese, 1575 lbs.
at 9 cts. - 141.75
Cheese, 735 lbs. 4½ cts. 33.07½
Do, 1526 lbs. 3 cts. - 45.78
Veal, and 4 calves that were raised, - 151.47
Total of Dairy, - \$1139.21½

BEEF.

I fattened 9 cows, and one ox that weighed 1005 lbs. One bull 6 years old which I raised on skimmed milk, and with his mate, a stag, did most of the ox work on my farm for four years. He had 85 lbs. of rough tallow, and weighed 1209 lbs. The ox, bull, and 9 cows, amounted to \$305.36. Four oxen were sold by Col. Fay, at Brighton, to G. Adams for 39s. cwt. The whole amount for beef was - \$603.44

PORK.

I fattened 19 hogs which I bought of Theodore Smith, that he drove to Columbia county, N. Y. Their average weight, when I bought them, was 86 lbs. I kept them through the winter on English turnips, boiled, with a little, and but a little, corn and cob meal put with it. When slaughtered 14 of the best averaged a fraction over 500 lbs. each, 15 of them were carried to Boston, and sold for 7½ cts. The hogs amounted to \$651.82

Total of Dairy, Beef and Pork, \$2394.47½

The above is the produce of one year, commencing March 25, 1832, and ending March 25th, 1833. SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN.

Westborough, 1833.

P. S. Since writing the above I see by reference to dates that I was a little mistaken about the time of reading Dr. Beecher's Temperance Sermons. I commenced my temperance movements in 1827, and his sermons were published in 1828. I well recollect how refreshing it was to me to read this little volume. I sent immediately to Boston for ½ dozen of the volumes, and circulated them as fast as I could; and it gives me pleasure now to think that I then did some good by example as well as precept in so good a cause. Excuse any thing that may look like egotism. My only apology is that I thought it not best to spoil a good story for want of a little of that article. S. C.

For the New England Farmer.

PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.

MR. FESSENDEN, In addition to the information you have given on preparing seed corn with tar, I cheerfully comply with the request of your "worthy friend Essex North" in relation to that subject. My method of preparing seed corn with tar, may be unlike that of any other person; whether it is as good or better, I am unable to say; I only know it answers my purpose perfectly well.

I put my tar into a kettle of boiling water of sufficient quantity to cover the whole of the seed I wish to prepare; when the tar has remained long enough in the water to become a thin liquid, I turn my corn into the Kettle or other vessel containing the hot water and tar. I then turn off the water, leaving the corn and the tar at the bottom, and commence stirring it while hot and continue it, till the tar is equally distributed among the corn and every kernel has received a wetting; I then sprinkle in plaster, and continue sprinkling and stirring alternately until the tar is all absorbed and the kernels completely separated and dry.

I have never used any thing to make the tar thinner, nor have I ever soaked the corn previous to the preparation; though I am not certain but it would vegetate sooner. Yet I think that if the tar should be an obstruction, that the swelling of the seed, after the application of tar, would assist the germ in bursting the envelope with which it is enclosed. I mention one fact, however, to show that tar alone is no obstacle: in the course of my planting the present season I got out of tar; but had on hand a mixture of tar and resin, so hard that it would scarcely yield to pressure; I used this as a substitute with equally good success. I am not very particular as to the quantity of tar, not measuring it, but should think rather over half a pint to one peck of corn.

Winter grain looks well, as is usual in cold seasons, and this so far, is certainly one.

A new era has commenced here in the culture of winter wheat, on old lands. If the ground be well prepared and in a high state of cultivation, as much certainty attends this, as most other crops; a top dressing of manure, to be barrowed in with the seed answers well. Lime should also be freely used. Wheat on strong lands should be sowed thick, from two to two and a half bushels to the

* Dr. Beecher's Temperance Sermons.

acre, is not too much; this makes the straw fine, is much less liable to rust and blight, or to lodge down flat, and rot, than when sowed thin.

My method of preparing seed, is to put it into brine fully saturated with salt: this is a little too strong; as it will float too much of the wheat, dilute it a little with water, so that the plump wheat will go down, leaving all the foul seed, lighter than wheat, on the surface, to be skimmed off; then drain the brine from the seed and stir in slacked lime with the wheat.

Rose Bugs. For several years past I have been very much annoyed by Rose Bugs, on my grape vines, so much so, that I can scarcely save a bunch where I should, otherwise, have a good supply for my family: can you, or any of your correspondents point out a remedy?

Yours respectfully, J. WILSON.
Deerfield, June 17, 1833.

By the Editor. Dr. Green, of Mansfield, Mass., recommends slacked lime, applied with a dredging box while the fruits or plants are wet with dew, likewise strong soap suds as antidotes to rosebugs. See N. E. Farmer, page 390 of the current volume.

For the New England Farmer. COPS OF INDIAN CORN.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Are corn-cops most profitable for manure or fuel, when hard wood is three dollars a cord?

If you will have the goodness to communicate your opinion on the subject, through the medium of your useful paper, the New England Farmer, you will greatly oblige

A YOUNG FARMER.

By the Editor. We are not able to say whether corn-cops would be most valuable for manure or fuel, but believe the latter, as it requires a long time to rot, or decompose them in such a manner that they would be useful as manure.

But we believe the best use to which corn-cops can be applied, is to grind them together with the corn, and give the mixture to swine, or other domestic animals, which it is wished to fatten. The following extracts from a letter from the Rev. H. C. Perley, of New Rowley, Mass., to the Editor, may serve to explain and corroborate this assertion.

"I had cobs and corn ground together; and I put but about a peck of corn to a bushel of cobs. Meal made of this composition I scalded, and made about as thick as hasty pudding; or mixed about one peck of meal with three pecks of boiled potatoes, thickened to the consistency of pudding. With this kind of food, and what wash was made in the family, I constantly feed my swine; there were none in the neighborhood grew so fast, or were fit to kill so early in autumn." * * * *

"I have also made further discovery of the use of cob meal for other purposes besides feeding swine and cattle. I had one batch of coarse brown bread, made of it, ground about half and half;—sifted as usual, and the application of the usual quantity of rye meal. The bread was as high seasoned, as light, as sweet and as moist, as that made of pure Indian and rye meal; though I think it will dry rather sooner.

In the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository* for Jan. 1823, is a communication from Asa Rice, Jr. of Shrewsbury, in which the writer observes as follows: "The kind of meal I have used for seven years past, almost exclusively, for provender, is corn and cobs cracked and ground together, which is the best provender I have ever made for fattening cattle. The reason I consider the cob useful is, it swells in the creature and keeps him in good order. In no one instance since I have fed with this meal, have my cattle been out of order by being cloyed, or scouring; they are at all times regular; but when I formerly fed with clear Indian meal it was not unfrequent that their bowels would get out of order, and I have had considerable difficulty in regulating them again, they lost two or three days, sometimes a week. When this kind of provender was first introduced in this vicinity it had its opposition like almost all new things. The second year, if I mistake not, which I made use of it, I thought I would try an experiment as follows, by feeding one ox with corn and oats ground, the other with corn and cobs, having a yoke of oxen so even matched that no one who viewed the cattle appeared satisfied which was best: accordingly I fed them as above. The cob is computed to make a little more than one third, therefore I mixed the other with one third oats which was my former mode. I gave each ox an equal quantity at a time, except the one which had corn and oats some days became dainty, and would not eat his allowance, while the other kept a regular course. The allowance for both was a little over three pecks per day. When I took the cattle to market Mr. A. White bought them, they weighed about 28 hundred and a half. The one fed on corn and oats had 162 lbs. of tallow, and weighed about half an hundred more. The one fed on corn and cobs had 163 pounds of tallow, and Mr. White pronounced his beef half a dollar on the hundred better than that of the other, mostly on account of the color of the beef."

The third volume of the memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, likewise contains an article on grinding Indian corn in the cob, as food for cattle, &c., by Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia Mills, for the purpose of grinding corn and cobs together have been erected in Andover, Danvers and we believe other places in Massachusetts, &c. Perhaps a large mortar with a mallet or pestle might answer for cracking corn and cobs, and pulverize them sufficiently for cattle food.

For the New England Farmer. CATERPILLARS.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Having noticed remarks on this subject in a late paper, with the writer's conclusion that he knows of no better method to destroy caterpillars, than to brush them off, and crush them under foot, I think it may be useful to point out a mode of destroying these noxious insects which I learned of my grandfather, and have practised for many years whenever occasion required, with complete success. I was not aware that it was

not extensively known. It consists in using lamp oil (and doubtless any other oil will answer the same purpose) instead of brine, in the method noticed and condemned by your correspondent. The oil no sooner touches a caterpillar than it expires. In half a minute after applying it to a nest, not a single one will be found to survive, it being in this respect as efficacious as fire. A very small quantity of oil is sufficient. I judge that half a pint may be sufficient for a hundred nests. This method avoids the disagreeable process of crushing, is more expeditious, and more effectual. The rationale I take to be this: Along the sides of the caterpillar, and I believe many if not most other insects, there are numerous spiracles or breathing holes. When, therefore, oil is applied, those holes become closed, respiration ceases, and the insect dies. Every one has observed how soon a fly closes his life in a lump of butter. And this last observation leads me to reflect, that since a fly dies very suddenly in soap suds also, perhaps a very strong solution of soap would be found to answer nearly as well as oil for exterminating caterpillars. I mention it however, as mere theory. Its cheap, and might therefore be applied in larger quantities, and moreover forms an excellent wash for the limbs and stems of young trees, securing them from the depredations of various sorts of insects and the growth of moss.

Yours respectfully, JAMES SCOTT.
Providence, June 26, 1833.

From the New York Farmer.

VISIT TO THE LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN OF FLESHING.

On the 10th ult. we took steamboat up the East river to the rural village of Flushing, where is the well known garden of Messrs. W. Prince & Sons.

The first subject to which we would invite the attention of our readers is the collection of Dahlias, comprising above six hundred varieties, three hundred of which have just been received from European collections. Among these the most novel and rare are a number of striped varieties, and one of deep crimson hue, with a white border. One bed contains nine hundred and thirty-six plants. These, with an equal number along the borders, will present, when in full flower, a blaze of beauty probably never surpassed.

There were pointed out to us four varieties of the Judas Tree, *Cercis*, in flower—the European red and white, and the American red and deep crimson; the latter highly interesting, found wild in Maryland, and transferred to the garden by inoculation.

A Magnolia grove, containing above sixty large trees of various species, producing flowers and seeds in abundance, afforded a sight of this pride of American forests not elsewhere seen in this part of our country. It has often been remarked that this grove presents its greatest display of bloom at the period of the birth of Linnaeus, the 24th of May, thus seeming to honor the day that gave birth to the father of botany. A lofty tree of the *M. cordata*, or yellow flowering magnolia, was resplendently in bloom. Of this last, Messrs. Prince have two distinct varieties, one of which originated with them from seed. This species produces flowers twice during the season, in May and August. Of the *Magnolia conspicua*, we were shown a tree ten feet high. The *M. obovata* was in its prime, as well as the *M. gracilis* and *pyramidalis*: the purple and cream-colored blossoms

of the former present a striking and beautiful contrast to those of the other species. The varieties of *M. grandiflora*, one of which has double flowers, were equally admirable. The white purple tinged flowers of the *M. soulangiana* had just disappeared. We were pleased to learn that all these varieties of the magnolia stand our winters without the least protection, as was evinced by their vigorous appearance in one of the most exposed situations in the garden.

A large number of the *Wistaria consequana* attracted attention by their splendid floral attire. It is a hardy climber, and supposed capable of standing the winters of Quebec.

A large plot of *Azaleas*, containing upwards of fifty varieties, presented blossoms of every hue. Among them were the yellow and the orange, and one of double flesh-colored blossoms. In addition to these were rare Chinese *Azaleas*. The scarlet *Cydonia japonica* was splendidly decked with flowers. Not less gay was the double variety, blush or white flowering. The fruit of the first is small, but that of the last is of considerable size, and possesses a delightful and powerful fragrance, making odorous preserves. Along the main avenue is a number of trees of the Scotch Roan, or mountain ash, and near one of them is quite a lofty weeping birch, transplanted originally from its native highlands, overshadowing a seat suited for the perusal of Scotland's romances and poems. A purple leaved beech attracted our attention by the feuilletmort hue of its foliage, giving the casual observer an impression that it was in its last stage of existence.

The roses, amounting to seven hundred varieties, are arranged in large plots or beds, and numbered according to the catalogue. Among them is the yellow musk cluster. Specimen plants of the China roses planted in separate beds. Of this class are one hundred and sixty varieties, thirty of which are of the latest importation. We were surprised to find the *Keria* (formerly *Corchorus*) *japonica* so perfectly hardy and resplendent with flower. The Irish yew is distinguished for its erect position, and the deep green of its foliage—a beautiful plant. The Messrs. Prince have near one hundred plants of the *Hamulium oleifera* or oil nut.

Among the trees which should be in every situation, where animation as it were is to be given to the landscape scene, the Silver Abeel tree should be found. The upper surface of the leaves being green, and the under side white, their very quivering in the gentle zephyr enlivens the eye. There were three species of the snow-drop tree, with their pure white blooms in wreath. The variegated striped-leaved hollies are interesting from the diversity and beauty of their foliage. The leaves of some are covered with prickles that occasion them to be called hedgehog holly.

It was satisfactory to us to find the following trees and shrubs perfectly hardy and acclimated: Three varieties of the Chinese *calycanthus*, the white, the yellow, and the *grandiflora*, the two former in an open situation, and the latter in a southern exposure—the *Buxus balearica* or *Minorca boxtree*—the spreading and upright *cyprus tree*—the *Pistacia vera*, or true *pistachia nut*—the *Pinia serrulata* of China—the *Rubus roseofolius*, or double rose flowering bramble—the *Hex cassine*—the *Lagerstremia indica*, in a southern exposure.

We noticed that the branches of the *Shepherdia eleguoides* or Buffalo berry tree, had been cut off,

and on inquiry, found that the plant being a male, they had been carried to some female trees in another part of the garden, to fertilize them. A hedge of the Chinese arbor vite was particularly beautiful. Several thousand young plants were in growing for the same purpose.

The plot containing the collection of *Peonies* is extensive, containing 2500 plants of near fifty varieties. The *Peonia montan* is one of the most magnificent of flowers, of which Messrs. P. have several varieties, some of them seedlings. They also have about 150 plants from the seeds of the *Peonia whitegit*, impregnated with the *humei*, and *P. fragrans*. These last are not yet in flower.

A fine specimen of the weeping beech, with its peculiar and graceful curve of branches, arrested our attention, also the *Fagus cristata*, or crested beech.

In the herbaceous department the species are planted in beds, and arranged alphabetically. This we consider very convenient, both to the proprietors and to visitors and purchasers. In a large collection of violets the *Viola grandiflora* was conspicuous. There are at least a dozen new seedlings of *Aquilegia canadensis*.

Among the collection of *Pinus* we remarked the *P. prince*, or stone pine, a tree recommended, as our readers will recollect, by Commodore Porter, for the excellence of its fruit.

The Messrs. Prince have bestowed much attention to the grape. They have quite a number of varieties from seed obtained by an admixture of the pollen of many varieties. It is their opinion that it is from seedlings that we must expect to obtain varieties of foreign vines, that will answer as well in our climate as our native grapes.

We observed a number of beehives, one of Mrs. Griffiths', and the others of the common construction. The bees in the latter had all been destroyed by the miller, while those in the former were in a thriving condition.

The garden of the Messrs. Prince being a commercial one, it cannot be expected that much attention will be given to picturesque effect. The dwelling of Wm. R. Prince, however, which is connected with the garden, is admirably located for display of taste. Mr. P. has by no means disregarded improvements. He appears rather desirous of crowding into his ornamental grounds specimens of all the beautiful plants contained in the commercial garden, than to illustrate the principles of correct taste in landscape gardening. The out-buildings on the whole premises are with few exceptions very old, and mostly unpainted, and consequently give to the premises a forbidding aspect.

TEMPERANCE.

Six cents a day, spent for rum, amounts to about twenty-two dollars a year. How many are there, who spend double that sum, for ardent spirits, whose families are actually in want of the necessities of life. Such people are always complaining about hard times, heavy taxes, the high price of provisions, and the oppressions the poor have to suffer. Their poll tax perhaps is \$1, one twentieth part of the *rum* tax, even though they spend but 6 cents a day. But those who spend 12 cents a day for rum, (and every hard drinker does) waste as much money as will find their families in bread. Twelve cents a day is equal to the tax on fifty or sixty thousand dollars. Thus we see, some people who complain of *high taxes*, and who

perhaps are not worth ten dollars, pay what is equal to the usual tax on *sixty thousand* dollars, to gratify their taste for rum. Such people may justly complain of hard times, *high taxes*, high price of provisions, and oppression; but let them remember they are themselves the cause of the whole of it.—*Universal Trumpet*.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, June 29th.

N. Davenport, Milton, large clusters of *Grevillea* Roses, with other flowers.

R. L. Emmons, Boston, superior specimens of *Magnolia glauca* flowers.

S. Walker, Roxbury, exhibited fine specimens of *Lysimachia*, *Delphinium Iris*, and other kinds.

J. A. Kenrick, variety of *Roses* and other kinds.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, Dahlias, seven varieties *Carnations*, yellow, and other varieties of *Pieotee* Pinks.

Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport, profusion of Pinks and other flowers.

P. B. Hovey, Jr. Cambridgeport—*Coronilla coronata*; *Gelia capitata*; *Digitalis purpurea*, var. *alba*; *Delphinium elatum*; *Silene amana*; *Antirrhinum majus*; *Campanula medium*; *Pyrethrum parthenium* pl., and *Roses* and *Honeysuckles*.

Also, bunches flowers from Messrs. Winship. Per order, JONA. WINSHIP.

PRODUCTS OF THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

W. Davenport, of Milton, String Beans.
S. Pond, Cambridgeport, Early Potatoes, quite ripe, for premium.

T. Mason, Charlestown, Mushrooms, very fine.
Professor NUTTALL, Black Apple Potato. They are all large, and come later, and keep longer than any other, are very mealy, and do not burst the skin in boiling.

For the Committee, DANIEL CHANDLER.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Cherries, Black Tartarian, from Mr. E. Vose, Dorchester.

Black Hearts, from Mr. Edward Sharp, Dorchester.

White Biggareau, from Mr. Nathl. Davenport, Milton.

3 boxes of Methven Scarlet Strawberries from Mr. P. B. Hovey, Cambridgeport.

2 boxes of Virgin Honey, from Mr. Artemas Rogers, Watertown.

For the Committee, ROBERT MANXING.

Mr. David Haggerston, gardener Mt. Auburn, sent for distribution among the Members of the M. H. S. the following plants, *Canliflower* of Palermo di Marzo tempo; *C. di Palermo tardive*; *C. Palermo Primitive*, *B. di Marzo tempo*, *Broccoli Primitive*, *B. tardive*, *B. Romana*, from the Horticultural and Botanical Garden of the Kingdom of Naples. Purple Transparent or Glass Kohl rabi, and Knight's Eroccoli from the London Hort. Society.

Errors in last Saturday's notice of the Horticultural Exhibition, p. 385. For "Methven" Scarlet read *Methven* do.; for "R. Wood" read *R. Ward*. We would here mention, that the Methven Scarlet Strawberry, alias Methven Castle Strawberry, is a fruit of great excellence, surpassing all anticipations founded on its recommendations.

From Mr. Do's (Veterinary Surgeon) Essay on this subject.

ON COOKING FOOD FOR HORSES.

The following extract cannot fail to be highly interesting and useful to the owners and managers of horses.

Horses, like other animals, do not always content themselves with just eating what is necessary for their proper support: they are apt to indulge in any thing they find agreeable to their palate; and there is an immense variety in their food, if we look to the various grasses which are to be found in good old pasture, and by that indulgence they expose themselves to various diseases, and, for the time, render themselves unfit for any active exertion. If a horse's bowels are loaded with clover, or any kind of food, we know he could not gallop any great distance without injuring himself. If he has been fully fed, and is allowed to drink freely of water, and afterwards started on a journey at a smart pace, the almost invariable consequence is, that he begins to purge, he is soon fatigued, he perspires from the weight he is carrying in his belly, he gets sick, and cannot go on. The natural action of the bowels throws off the load, and the horse is not pushed on too fast, he is sometimes able to get well to the end of his journey; but if his pace is increased he gets sick, the food and mass contained in the stomach and anterior portion of the bowels cannot escape, and as exercise prevents and suspends the digestive process a chemical process is set up in its stead, producing rapidly various derangements, which are too frequently followed by violent disease or death. This occurs less frequently in well regulated coaching stables where a regular and large allowance of oats are given; because, as in coaching stables, the quantity of oats is so large that little hay is eaten, the horses are therefore less liable to gorge themselves than under other circumstances, but even there, it is generally, nay, I may say invariably, considered necessary to turn the horses round in their stables for half an hour before starting, in order that the stomach may have time to act in some degree upon what has been taken into it, and that it may have passed into the bowels. The animals, are, by this means, allowed time to empty themselves, which they will generally be found to do as they leave the stable or as they start with the coach.

Under this view of the subject, it will be seen that a moderate proportion of nutritious food is only required, and that it is advisable to present it in as small a compass as will suit the nature of the digestive organs. But it would appear that a certain proportion of bulk is also necessary to the quantity of nutritious matter, to keep up the proper action of the bowels. If the food is too rich and too much concentrated, it deranges the stomach and bowels and produces disease; if too poor and bulky, it yields not the proper degree of support to the animal, while its bulk impedes respiration, and its weight detracts, by its burdensomeness, from the capability of the animal exerting himself.

From these remarks, it will appear obvious, that the grand desideratum is to give food containing as much nutriment, and in as small a bulk, as is consistent with the economy of the animal.

If this problem is solved, it will follow as a corollary, that it will be important to give that food which has been found best suited in its proportions, in such a state as is best suited for digestion. This is a point however, worthy of consideration, and

naturally suggests the question, how is the body supplied with nourishment by taking in food into the stomach? The common notion is, that much depends, as I have indeed before mentioned, on the hardness of the food; and it is a common saying, in order to show off a horse which is in condition, "that he has plenty of hard meat in him." Now, this is a very silly and erroneous idea, if we inquire into it, for whatever may be the consistency of the food which is taken into the stomach, it must before the body can possibly derive any substantial support or benefit from it, be converted into chyme, —a pulpy mass; and this as it passes onward from the stomach into the intestinal canal, is rendered still more fluid, by the admixture of the secretions from the stomach, the liver, and the pancreas, when it becomes of a milky appearance and is called chyle. It is then taken into the system of the lacteals, and in this fluid, this soft state—and in this state only—mixes with the blood, and passes through the circulating vessels for the nourishment of the system.

The food, no doubt, when taken into the stomach, at once satisfies the animal's hunger; but if the digestion is suspended by any means, it soon proves injurious, and weakens, instead of supporting, the system.

Now, if the hardest of the food must, in this manner, be broken down and dissolved before it can really enter into the system, it must appear evident that something approaching to this solution, if done artificially, would greatly aid the organs of digestion in this process, and that thereby much exertion might be saved to the system, and, at the same time nourishment would be more rapidly conveyed into it. It is with this view that I would recommend the general adoption of cooking food for horses and cattle.

When the food is broken down by cutting the hay and straw, and bruising, loading or straining the oats, not only is there less waste, by the whole being used as manger meat, but much labor is saved to the animal, in having tough dried hay, and hard oats, masticated for him, and in a state almost prepared for digestion; and as regards the oats, all the nourishment they can afford is readily yielded to the digestive organs; for not only may I refer to the fact already stated regarding the poultry on board the Coldstream Indianman, but I may also observe the fact that we find, that unless the grain is broken down, or otherwise killed by boiling, it is not acted on, and will grow as readily after having passed through the horse, as the olives did after having passed through the turkeys. Oats like every other seed, is possessed of vitality, and it would appear that the organs of digestion, and their secretions, do not act upon bodies possessing it. Were it not for this exception, the gastric juice, which acts upon and dissolves every dead matter taken into the stomach, would act upon the stomach itself; but it is not possessed of this power. Worms are, from this cause, also allowed to live in the stomach, but when dead, become acted upon like other dead matter. Hence we often find worms when destroyed by medicine, disappear, although we have not observed them pass with the feces.

It is therefore necessary to destroy the life of the food taken into the stomach, before it can yield nourishment to the animal. This may be done, as already stated, by bruising; and the finer it is bruised the better, because it is capable of being more completely mixed with the cut

straw or hay, and the whole is then more easily eaten; but as the experiments of Captain Cheyne have shown, it may also be steamed or boiled, and given with the same advantage, and from what has been stated regarding digestion, it must be pretty obvious that this kind of cooking brings the food nearer to the state of being readily dissolved and acted upon by the digestive organs. The only objection which will at once occur, I know is, that boiled or steamed meat will incline a horse to purge; this, however, is not so much the case as many, without trial, may suppose, and where it does occur, is perhaps owing to too large a quantity being given at one time, as indeed is almost invariably the case; for stablemen, when they give boiled food, always suppose it necessary, at least the practice is, to give nearly double the quantity or more at a time, than they would think it proper to give of raw food; but if the rich cooked or stewed food is mixed with a less nutritious and raw material, the whole of the boiled is taken into the system, without producing the laxative effect. Nay more, it sometimes proves, in cases of horses which have a natural tendency to purge, that, by a judicious use of soft feeding, this is overcome. Captain Cheyne had a grey horse of this kind, and it was feared that he would not agree with the feeding, but it is found he now does his work better than ever he did, and with less tendency to laxity of bowels than formerly, and when I saw him a few days ago, he was as fat on the ribs as any horse in the working condition ought to be.

All horses on this restricted feeding are found to be light in their belly; but, while this is the case, the appearance of their coats, the quantity of fat on their ribs, and the manner they are able to do their work, show that they have sufficient nourishment, while (what is the subject of the most important consideration with me) their dispensing with the doctor shows that their health is most materially improved by it. In conclusion, I shall only at present mention, that as I was passing Mr. Croad's office, two or three days ago, and observing a pair of horses, as fresh as racers, in one of the pair-horse coaches, he observed, what was worthy of notice, "There's condition for you," and (pointing to about two bushels of oats and cut hay on the coach) "this is there allowance for the night, and which is sent out regularly every day to the out stages."

If such, then is the fact with regard to horses doing fast work, the advantages which might be obtained by a similar plan being adopted among farm horses, must be too obvious to require further argument.—*Ed. Quar. Jour. Aug. 1832.*

Tincture of Roses. Take the leaves of the common rose, place them, without pressing them, in a bottle, pour some good spirits of wine upon them, close the bottle, and let it stand until it is required for use. This tincture will keep for years, and yield a perfume, little inferior to otto of roses. A few drops of it will suffice to impregnate the atmosphere of a room with a delicious odour.—Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.

The Romans greatly valued the cuckoo, as an article of food; and the French and Italians eat it, at this day. When fattened, it is said to be as delicate as the land-rail.

THE FOOT ROT

Has been very destructive to our flocks. The following mode of treatment is from the transactions of the Highland Society, and from a lengthy paper on this subject by the Rev. S. Riddle, who says it can be "confidently recommended, having been found by experience to be perfectly effectual."

"The sheep affected with foot-rot, should be assorted in the open field, if the weather be dry; in a house or shed perfectly clean and spread with straw, if it be wet. A dry day should be chosen for the purpose if possible, and the house should be divided by a partition, one apartment being for the sheep that have undergone treatment. There should be two sorters, a third person to hold the medicine, and a fourth to take away the sorted animal and bring another. The sheep is laid on its back, either on a smearing stool or on the floor, and examined; the feet are carefully washed, pared, cleaned and dressed with the following solution:

Corrosive sublimate, three-fourths of an ounce.
Sulphate of copper, two ounces.
Verdigris, one ounce and a half.
Alum, two ounces.

White coppers (sulphate of zinc) half an ounce.
Muriatic acid, two ounces.
Charcoal, three-fourths of an ounce.

Pound as small as possible, mix in half a bottle of the best vinegar, and apply externally.

In all severe cases, and especially when the disease is the result of constitutional affection, two ounces of Glauber salts, dissolved in half a mutchen of water, should be given internally.

The sheep ought to remain in the house about four hours after having undergone medical treatment, and they ought to be let out by as clean a path as possible. After five days those which have not been cured by the application should be taken in again. Some cases may occur in which the remedy must be repeated several times; but if the cleaning and paring are judiciously performed, and the solution properly applied, eight or twelve days at most are sufficient for the cure."—*Gen. Farmer.*

From the *Genesee Farmer.*

CATERPILLARS.

We learn from different parts of the country that the *tree caterpillar* is making extensive ravages among fruit and even forest trees. They are a great scourge, and where they prevail become one of the most troublesome insects that infest the fields, requiring considerable manual labor to destroy them, and at a period when the farmer is the least able to spare the time; but yet we hold it an imperative necessity that the whole community should commence a crusade against them, as each individual worm, after changing to the winged shape, is capable of increasing their numbers an hundred fold. In those places where they have not become complete masters of the field, a little attention properly directed will entirely eradicate them.

They should be taken in hand in the morning, and while the nests or webs are small and in the incipient stages. A swab of rags on the end of a pole dipped in fish oil of any kind, is effectual; or a circular brush, or a bundle of snagged twigs may be made to twist and wind the whole concern about it, and so be brought down and destroyed; or what we have found the most effectual is a strong decoction of tobacco, injected by any process into the nests; the other processes will destroy them, but this is *utter annihilation* without

hail or main prize. One dollar's worth of the *poisonous weed* will clean a whole township; even the saliva of that "*tobacco worm, man*," who is a regular built chewer, with a *good squirt*, will do wonders, and slay his thousands like Samson of old, and with the *same weapon*.

From the *New York Farmer.*

SAGACITY OF BIRDS.

It is well worth while to observe the provision which birds make for their own wants, and to see how, while reason sometimes falters, instinct always operates with the same certainty and success. We have already mentioned the woodpecker, who grasps the trunk of a tree with his claws, and stands upon his tail, drawing out insects from their burrows in the wood. It is said, that he goes to an ant's nest and lies down pretending to be dead, with his tongue out, drawing it in, however, as often as it is covered with the ants, which are a favorite article of his food. The nuthatch opens nuts, or the stones of fruit, by repeated blows of his sharp horny bill. The butcher-bird which lives on insects and smaller birds, is said to attract the latter by imitating their call, and has also a habit of impaling upon thorns such insects as he does not need at the moment. Some have thought this a trap set for other birds; but this is improbable, because unnecessary. It seems more likely that this trick of gathering what he does not want, and keeping it till it is of no use to him, is one which he has learned in his intercourse with man. The whippoorwill sits upon the fence, or the step of a door, singing mournfully, as if he had lost all his friends; but woe to the moth who believes in the mourner's having lost his appetite also; the bird seizes and swallows him without any suspension of his song. The raven and the gull, who are fond of shell fish, but are not provided with the instruments to open them, carry them high into the air, and let them fall on rocks, in order to break the shell. In this way, it is said that a philosopher's head was broken, in ancient times, being accidentally mistaken for a stone; whether this be true or not, we cannot say; the heads of sages are harder now. The bald eagle, proud and disdainful as he seems, gets a great part of his living in a manner that does more credit to his ingenuity and strength, than to his morals. He sits in gigantic repose, calmly watching the play of the fishing birds over the blue reach of waters, with his wings loosely raised, as if keeping time with the heaving sea. Soon he sees the fish hawk dive heavily into the ocean, and reappear with a scream of triumph, bearing the sluggish fish. Then the gaze of the eagle grows fiery and intense; his wings are spread wide, and he gives chase to the hawk till he compels him to let fall his prize; but it is not lost, for the eagle wheels in a broad circle, sweeps down upon the edge of the wave, and secures it before it touches the water. Nothing can be more majestic than the flight of this noble bird; he seems to move by an effort of will alone, without the waving of his wings; pity it is, that he should disfigure himself by such unworthy robbery as this, though it by no means destroys the resemblance between the king of birds and the kings of men.

Beat this who can. Raised in this town by Mr. D. Felt, 100 heads of barley from one kernel, 80 of which were ripe, yielding 2250 kernels.—*New-Ipswich Register.*

From the *Genesee Farmer.*
SOWING PLASTER.

MR. TUCKER:—A day or two since I fell upon a method of sowing gypsum, which I deem worth communicating to the public, through your columns. I had procured from the mill, a box of plaster, in a one horse wagon, which I sent to my field by a boy, following myself to give instructions about spreading it. He filled a common sized pail, and lifting it upon his arm, commenced his labor. Having some reminiscences upon the subject, of, perhaps, six or eight years duration, I instantly perceived that the task was to prove a heavy one. I directed him to take his place in the wagon, and, whilst he drove the horse slowly across the lot, I spread the plaster from the box behind. The expedient succeeded fully to my satisfaction. I thus went on, and, having sowed five and a half bushels of plaster, over four acres of meadow, I looked at my watch, and found that we had been in the lot just an hour. I performed the work *well*—having applied the dressing as uniformly and equally as it could be possibly done on foot. In fact I sowed the ground twice over, extending the east each time, to the tract the wheels last made, by which my driver guided his course across the lot. A moderate east wind blew during our labor, and we sowed north and south. I commenced also on the windward side of the field. I should recommend a windy day for this purpose, and perhaps a yoke of cattle would be preferable to a horse.

It will be readily perceived that while my mode of sowing plaster, makes a great saving of manual strength, the great advantage derived is in the expedition with which the process is performed. One man and boy, in a one horse cart, can dress from forty to sixty acres per day, thus making a very important saving of time, at a season when the farmer is obliged to husband closely. The injury of driving a wagon over a field of grain would be but little, and could not be considered a moment when compared with the value of the time gained. Let any farmer try it, and I am satisfied that he will never sow plaster from a pail on foot again.

I would add here, that in sowing from a wagon it will be found necessary to stop occasionally, to pick up or loosen the plaster, which becomes compacted by its motion. The elevated position of the sower enables him to make a very broad cast, and if advantage is taken of the wind, he will be able to avoid the respiration of any great quantities of dust.

V. W. S.

A SINGULAR TREE.

THERE is growing in the garden of Gen. Van Schoonhoven, at Waterford, a butternut tree, worthy of notice as a remarkable vegetable production. At two feet from the surface of the ground it throws off seven branches of six to twelve inches in diameter at the bifurcation, which extend twenty five to thirty feet, in a direction nearly horizontal. Some of these require bolstering to keep them from the ground. At four feet from the ground, another division takes place equal to the first, which fill the interval between the opposite horizontal branches. The whole has the appearance of half a globe, flattened at its pole, sixty feet in diameter, and filled with branches and foliage from the base to the apex. It produced fifteen bushels of nuts in 1832, and promises a still larger crop the coming autumn.—*Gen. Farmer*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1833.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Prices Current, &c. We have it in our power to assure our Subscribers that no pains shall hereafter be spared to give a full and correct account of the prices of Country Produce, and of the Vegetable and Provision Markets. Arrangements have been made to obtain the most accurate Lists of Prices; and if there is any article which any of our Subscribers may desire should be quoted, by giving us information of their wishes they shall be gratified.

OFFICERS OF THE MASS. AGR. SOCIETY.

At a late meeting of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, the following gentlemen were chosen officers of that Institution.

Hon. THOS. L. WENDELL, President.

Hon. JOHN WELLES, Vice President.

Hon. PETER C. BROOKS, 2d Vice President.

Hon. R. SULLIVAN, Corresponding Secretary.

JOHN HEARD, Jun. Esq. Treasurer.

Hon. JOHN C. GRAY, Recording Secretary.

BESS. GUILD, Esq. Assistant Recording Secretary.

Hon. JOHN LOWELL,

E. H. DERRY, Esq.,

Hon. WM. PRESOTT,

ISAAC THORNDIKE, Esq.,

Hon. DANIEL WESTFALL,

HENRY COMMAN, Esq.,

} Trustees.

GORDIAN PARSONS, Esq. and S. G. PERKINS, Esq. respectively, resigned the offices, which they have heretofore held in the Society. This we regret, for when gentlemen well qualified for stations in which they are rendering services to the community tender their resignations, the public sustains loss, and they leave blanks in their official stations, which it is not easy to fill with well qualified successors.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY.

Improving Crops of Wheat. It is a truth with regard to plants as well as animals, that great advantages are derived by propagating from the best specimens of their respective species, varieties or races. It will, therefore, be well to select either from the field before harvest, or from the sheaf at or after harvest, the largest, fullest, and most perfect heads and stalks you can find and preserve them for seed. Or, if indolence or haste should not admit of such a proceeding, you can at least pick out the heads of chaff, rye, timothy, &c. which have no business in your wheat field, from that part (if not from the whole) of your crop, which you intend to reserve for seed.

Harvesting. The time at which wheat and other grain crops should be cut is when the straw begins to shrink, and become white about half an inch below the ear. When a severe blight or mildew has struck the stems of wheat or rye, it should be cut immediately, though still in the milk. Afterwards it may lie on the ground, exposed to the sun till the grain is hardened.

The "Farmer's Guide" says, "Some farmers determine when grain is fit to cut by the following signs: when the straw is all turned excepting at the joints; when the kernel becomes so hard that it cannot be mashed between the thumb and finger; or when the straw below the ear becomes so dry, that no juice can be forced out by twisting it. If the weather is fine, it can be bound, and put into the shock immediately after cutting; but if the stalk is stout, and the ear full and heavy, it

should be till the after part of the day; it can then be bound, shocked or carted with safety, provided it is housed where it can have free air, or the mows do not become too large. Sheaves should not, generally, be larger than can be bound with a single length of straw. Grain should be carted when the air has a small degree of dampness, to prevent scattering.

Lorain observed that "if grain be neither lodged nor entangled, it may be cut off as clean by the scythe and cradle as by the sickle. If it be properly gathered and bound, but little if any more loss will arise from gathering it in this way. If the grain be cradled in time, it shatters less on the whole, than when it is reaped and secured in the usual way. It is readily granted that if grain be cradled and reaped at the same time, it shatters more by the former practice. It should be recollected, however, that the very tardy progress of the sickle greatly increases the shattering by prostrating the harvest so long that the chaff opens and much of the grain falls out; whereas the rapid progress of the scythe and cradle cuts off the grain, before any material loss from shattering can take place, if the cultivator commences in time."

Gardener's Work for July. Clean and prepare the ground where your early crops of peas, spinach, cauliflowers and cabbages have grown, and all other suitable vacant spots, to cultivate thereon such plants as are proper and profitable as succession crops. In the first week or ten days of this month you may plant a general crop of cucumbers for pickling. Sow crops of small-salading every eight or ten days, but they should now be sown on shady borders, or be occasionally shaded with mats from the mid-day sun. You may obtain not only more plentiful crops, but those which will come forward earlier in the season, by selecting seeds from forward and vigorous plants; and from such plants culling the seeds which are soonest ripe. It is best in general to keep seeds in pods or husks, and where it can be economically done, with a part of the stems, and spread them in some dry and airy place to dry and harden, gradually; observing to turn them now and then, and not to place such a quantity together as to bring on a fermentation, and hazard the loss of the whole. The seeds of all soft fruits, such as cucumbers, melons, &c. must be cleaned from the pulp and murelage, which surround them; otherwise the rotting of those parts will destroy the principle of vegetation.

If you wish to be "healthy, wealthy and wise," you will not suffer the sun to rise before you. Early in the morning is the best time to use the hoe, whether you have reference to your own health or that of the plants you cultivate. Give water to such plants and crops as require it, but use water for this purpose which has been exposed to the sun during the day; apply it in the evening that it may have time to soak down to the roots before the sun appears to evaporate it.

It will reward your trouble to thin off the superabundant fruits from such trees as are over-loaded, leaving only a good, moderate, regular crop on each tree. Likewise you will be well employed in picking off all punctured and decaying fruits, and giving them to swine; (if boiled or steamed and mixed with Indian or some other meal so much the better.) Also pick up all fallen fruits, and convert them into food for swine, otherwise the worms in those fruits, which caused

their premature lapse or decay, will escape and give birth to a new progeny, which will hereafter prey on the fruits of your labors.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Northampton, Mass. to the Editor of the New England Farmer, dated June 24th, 1833. "English grain looks well thus far. There is, probably, four times the wheat sown in this vicinity there has been for some years. Corn and grass are not so forward as usual. The grass crop I think will be large—corn uncertain. All kinds of fruit will probably be plenty."

Apple Tree Borer. A friend in North Bridgewater, who signs "H. H." has sent us an Apple Tree Borer, in the last state of its existence, when it ceases to be a worm, and taking wings in the shape of a bug or beetle, leaves the trunks of trees to enjoy the privileges of a denizen of air. As this criminal was committed to our custody "to pass examination before proper authority," we hereby order him and all his family and kin to be utterly exterminated and entirely annihilated, with the exception of a few specimens to be deposited in the cabinets of entomologists. And we hereby call on the *posse comitatus* of all correct cultivators to put said decree into execution.

The means of extirpating this evil doer have not been so fully pointed out as could be wished. Something on the subject may be found in the current volume of the New England Farmer, pp. 252, 366.

From the *Grove Farm.*

PLASTERED CLOVER.

MRS. EDITORS.—Being of opinion that plastered clover is ignominious to sucking colts, I would advise farmers, at this time of the year in particular, to be cautious in turning mares with sucking colts into clover fields that have been plastered this season. I have been more unfortunate in this stock than any other belonging to a farm, and could never assign any reason other than the above for it. I am of opinion that more sucking colts are lost from this cause than any other, especially in wet seasons.

I should be glad to hear the opinions of some of your correspondents on this subject.

WOODBERRY.

Springfield Furnace, May 8, 1833.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The National Intelligencer states that the number of dead letters, returned to the General Post Office, and there examined, &c. amount to the enormous number of six hundred thousand annually. This branch of the Post Office is under excellent regulations. Every thing of value is carefully preserved, to be restored to its owners if they can be found.

The Springfield Republican says, the two principal whip factories in Westfield make annually more than \$100,000 worth of whips, of every variety and price, and the demand for the work is more than equal to the manufacture.

The Cholera. This dreadful disorder is said to be abating somewhat in New Orleans, Nashville and other places in the great valley of the Mississippi.

A Silk Filature has been established at Baltimore, and the editor of the American Farmer has announced that he is authorized to purchase cocoons at from twenty-five to fifty cents per pound.

Green apples, green whortleberries, green cucumbers, and greenhorns to eat them, were plentiful in our market yesterday.—U. S. Gazette.

Gold in Georgia. The Georgia Courier gives notice that several pieces of pure gold have been, recently found in Columbia County. One of the pieces weighed four ounces.

Impressment for Debt is abolished in Pennsylvania, for sums under five dollars thirty three cents.

Oxen in Italy. N. P. Willis, in one of his late letters from Europe observes, that the gray oxen of Italy are quite a different race from ours; being much lighter and quicker, and in a small vehicle will trot off five or six miles in an hour as freely as the horse. They are exceedingly beautiful. The hide is very fine, of a soft squirrel gray, and as sleek and polished often as that of a well groomed courser. With their large, bright, intelligent eyes, high lifted heads and open nostrils, they are among the finest looking animals in the world, when in motion.

The Sea Serpent under his first appearance for the season, Saturday the 29th of June, off Nahant. He exhibited himself to about forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen, who it is said will testify to his identity, enormity, and other qualities and qualifications calculated to excite astonishment.

President's Return. It is stated that the President of the U. S. is on his return to the south, having concluded not to extend his journey to Portsmouth, Portland, &c. The state of his health is assigned as the principal cause of his determination to proceed no further.

The Weather, since Sunday last, has been very warm, and on Monday the thermometer in State-street stood at 95 degrees.

The Philad. Gazette says, there is a house in that city in which are a father, mother and forty children all enjoying good health.

Old Plymouth. In the ancient and populous county of Plymouth, Mass. we are assured that there is not, at the present time a single licensed vender of ardent spirit, either in shop or tavern. This looks as if the best policy of Temperance Societies would eventually be realized.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The Publisher of *The New England Farmer*, being selections of extending its circulation, would respectfully propose to such persons as will subscribe for the next volume, (which will be the 12th from the beginning of the first series) to commence in July, that he will furnish them with volumes 10 and 11, being volumes 1st and 2d of the new series, at the low price of \$1.50 in sheets, or \$2.25 bound, each copy; and for volume 12th \$2.50, as usual, in advance. These volumes are, and will continue to be valuable books of reference to the Husbandman and Horticulturist, and to render such reference easy and expeditious a copious Index will be attached to each volume.

No pains on the part of the Editor and Publisher shall be wanting to render the *New England Farmer* as interesting and useful as possible to all engaged in the various pursuits of the Cultivator and Rural Economist. To the present Subscribers of this work most sincere thanks are proffered; and all who will be instrumental in extending the circulation of the 12th volume shall receive the grateful acknowledgments of

THOS. G. FESSENDEN,
GEO. C. BARRETT.

Editors of Newspapers, with whom we exchange, who will insert the above, will confer a favor which will with pleasure be reciprocated.

BOSTON FANEUIL HALL MARKET, JULY 3, 1833.

Green Peas, per bushel \$1.50; String Beans \$2.00; Strawberry per Box 25; Early White Dutch Turnips, per bunch 12 1/2; Cherries per quart 8 1/2; Cucumbers pr doz \$1.00 a \$1.50; Early potatoes \$1.50 pr bush. Cabbage 4 to 6; Squashes, Early Scallops 62 1/2 pr doz.

CONTENTS OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, NO. CXV.

Illustrations of Political Economy—Life and Correspondence of Sir James Edward Smith—Liverpool and Manchester Railway—Missionary Voyages and Travels—Scottish Law of Evidence—Translation of Faust—Communion of Taxes—Disputed Questions of Property and Inheritance—Political Economy—Recent Publications on Local Science—Progress of the People—The Periodical Press—Ireland.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable FARM, late the residence of Mrs. RUTH MACKAY, in Weston. It contains 100 acres of its good, and as well watered land, as there is within 100 miles of Boston. On 10 acres there is a thrifty wood lot of white oak and walnut. A fine young Apple Orchard which gained the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, a Peach Orchard, for which the Horticultural Society granted a premium on peaches, with all the new varieties of Peaches and Cherries, Quinces, and other fruit trees, the farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is enclosed with strong stone walls. There is a good house with 10 rooms on the floor, 2 kitchens. Barn, granary, chase and wood house, cider mill. It is 14 miles from Boston on the great post road to New York, 1 1/4 of a mile from the road. The place has many advantages, both for the Farmer and the gentleman. It can be seen at any time by calling there, or on application to JOHN MACKAY, at 416 Washington-st., July 3. cw3w&ow1w

SITUATION WANTED

AS a GARDENER, by one who has been some years in the business and thoroughly understands it. The best of recommendations can be given. Apply at the Farmer Office. July 3. jw

FRUIT TREES.

TREES AND SHRUBS OF ORNAMENT, ROSES, & FLOWERING PLANTS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK, in NEWTON, 5 miles from Boston, by the City Mills, and 1 1/2 miles from Brighton Cattle far Hotel.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees of Ornament, &c. The multitude of productions now cover the most of 13 acres, comprising of new celebrated Peers alone, 150 kinds, all highly deserving trial with us, many of which, having already been proved in our climate, can be specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grapes, Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 300 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. MORUS MULTICAULIS or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

A superb collection of hardy and China or ever-flowering roses, of from 300 to 100 varieties; selections of the most beautiful and striking colors and forms, from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Amateurs are invited to call and view them in the suitable season. White Flowering Horse Chestnuts as limby as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Birch, Venetian Sumach, Althaea, Haysmuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all the Ornaments, trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 30 varieties, including 25 finest kinds of Paeonies, Moutain and Popoveraceous—43 splendid varieties of Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—in Autumn is highly recommended for transplanting—Address by mail to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered without free charge for transportation, by wagon sent daily, and suitably packed, and from thence duly forwarded, when ordered to distant places by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. Barrett, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, No. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. j 19

THE HORSE NUMIDIAN.

The full blooded Arabian Horse Numidian will stand for mares the ensuing season at the Ten Hill Stock Farm, on the Medford turnpike, 23 miles from Boston, at twenty dollars the season, or twenty-five dollars to insure with foal.

The history of Numidian is this—In the winter of 1823-4, the Dey of Algiers was at war with the Cabols, a tribe of Numidian Arabs. The Aga, (or General) Eliden, who commanded the Dey's Janissaries (or troops) returned to Algiers the spring of 1824, having conquered the Arabs and brought with him as booty a number of his best horses, of which Numidian was one, a four year old colt at the time. He was obtained of the Aga by Mr. Shaler, then Consul in Algiers. He arrived in this country in December, 1826.

The Arabian horses from Barbary coast are often called Barbis. He is said to be a sure foot getter, and the oats are considered very valuable. They are five years old and under. Since 1827 he has stood for mares at Mount Holly, Burlington co. N. J.

Gentlemen who may wish to know more particularly about him are requested to inquire of the subscriber at the Ten Hills Stock Farm. m 1 SAMUEL JAQUES.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	4 00	5 00
" " " " " " "	do		
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 00	1 50
BEEF, mess,	barrel	11 11	11 50
" " " " " " "	do	6 75	7 00
" " " " " " "	do	8 50	8 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	ponnd	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	10
" " " " " " "	"	6	6
" " " " " " "	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	35	40
" " " " " " "	"	35	43
FLAX, American,	"	9	12
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 20	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,	barrel	5 75	6 00
" " " " " " "	do	6 00	6 12
" " " " " " "	do	5 75	5 87
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	75	80
" " " " " " "	"	70	76
" " " " " " "	"	75	76
" " " " " " "	"	60	70
" " " " " " "	"	13	50
HAY, best English,	ton	17 40	19 60
HONEY,	gallon	40	50
HOPS, 1st quality,	ponnd	30	32
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	ponnd	9	10
" " " " " " "	"	9	9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
" " " " " " "	"	23	25
" " " " " " "	"	19	19
" " " " " " "	"	13	25
" " " " " " "	"	26	29
" " " " " " "	"	25	28
LIME,	cask	90	1 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	2 75	3 00
POT YOGS, Eastern, Cargo prices,	bushel	25	30
POOK, Mass, inspect, extra clear,	barrel	13 50	14 00
" " " " " " "	"	12 50	14 00
" " " " " " "	"	none	none
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 25	2 50
" " " " " " "	"	87	1 00
" " " " " " "	"	12	13
" " " " " " "	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood washed,	ponnd	60	62
" " " " " " "	"	70	75
" " " " " " "	"	50	52
" " " " " " "	"	42	45
" " " " " " "	"	40	42
" " " " " " "	"	35	38
" " " " " " "	"	50	60
" " " " " " "	"	35	40
" " " " " " "	"	40	50
" " " " " " "	"	35	40
" " " " " " "	"	45	45

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	ponnd	10	11
" " " " " " "	"	9	10
POOK, whole hogs,	"	7	8
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	14	16
" " " " " " "	"	18	22
EGGS,	dozen	13	20
POTATOS, common,	bushel	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, JULY 1, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 262 Beef Cattle, (including about 25 unsold last week, 16 Cows and Calves, 1876 Sheep, and 90 Swine. About 100 Beef Cattle were from Kentucky, a part of which were fed by the Hon. Henry Clay. They were very fine, and were purchased by some of our first butchers.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were well supported, some qualities were a shade higher. We quote prime at \$6.25 a 6.50; good at \$5.25 a 6; thin at \$4.75 a 5.25.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at \$19, 20, 23, 25, 27, 30, 40 and 45.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sales were noticed at \$1.67, 1.33, 2.00, 2.25, 2.33, 2.37, 2.50, and 2.75. A lot of Wethers were sold for something more than \$4, some of which were worth \$10 or \$12.

Swine.—One lot, most of which were Barrows, were taken at 6 c. a lb. at 54 c. At retail, 6 c. for Sows, 7 c. for Barrows.

We have received a line, requesting us to state that 100 Beef Cattle, of superior quality, fed by J. Hughes, Esq. Sciota Valley, Ohio, will be at Brighton Market 15th inst.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE).—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1833.

NO. 52.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

M. FELLEBERG'S ESTABLISHMENT, COWS OF SWITZERLAND, &c.

The following letter, written in French, by the celebrated agriculturist, M. Fellenberg, of Hofwyl, Switzerland, to the Hon. THOMAS L. WINTHROP, President of the Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture, has been translated for the *New England Farmer*.

SIR, I have the honor to enclose herewith a letter of thanks to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts; and hasten to reply at the same time to your inquiries respecting our milch cows, and our bulls. I do not believe that you would find it for your advantage to acquire them; unless your breed of cattle should be extremely bad; ours speedily degenerate when sent abroad, and the transportation of them will be attended with great expense. The season is also unfavorable to their purchase; cattle, when taken immediately from their stalls, are very apt to be injured by long journeys; the best time to purchase them is in September, or October; in those months they return home of course, from our mountains. Our best cows do not give but a little more than 4 pots of milk a day; the medium quantity for the entire year; the pot of milk weighs 4 pounds, of 18 ounces. It is advisable to purchase the heifer, which will cost you from 10 to 12 French louis-d'ors each, in the autumn; the bulls may also be purchased at about the same price; but it is the expense of transportation which makes me fear for your interest. However, notwithstanding my observations, if you shall still be desirous of having these animals purchased, I will give orders to have sent in the autumn to Havre, those well chosen, to the address of the person whom you shall please to designate.

I pray you sir, to accept my most cordial salutations.
EMANUEL DE FELLEBERG.

Hofwyl, April 16th, 1833.

Remarks of the Editor of the New England Farmer. It, perhaps, may not be amiss, in this place, to give some notices of the celebrated establishment of M. Fellenberg, the writer of the above letter.

The establishment at Hofwyl, near Berne, was invented, and is conducted at the sole expense of M. Fellenberg, and was founded in 1809. His object was to apply a sounder system of education to the great body of the people, in order to stop the progress of error and corruption. He undertook to systematize education, and to show on a large scale how the children of the poor might best be taught, and their labor at the same time most profitably applied; in short, how the first twenty years of a poor man's life might be so employed as to provide both for his support and education. The peasants in the neighborhood were at first rather shy of trusting their children for a new experiment; and being obliged to take his pupils where he could find them, many of the earliest were the sons of vagrants, and literally picked up in the highways; this was the case of some of the most distinguished pupils.

Their treatment is nearly that of children under

the paternal roof. They go out every morning to their work soon after sunrise, having first breakfasted and received a lesson of about half an hour; they return at noon. Dinner takes them half an hour, a lesson of one hour follows; then to their work again till six in the evening. On Sunday the different lessons take six hours instead of two, and they have butcher-meat on that day only. They are divided into three classes according to age and strength; an entry is made in a book every night of the number of hours each class has worked, specifying the sort of labor done, in order that it may be charged to the proper account, each particular crop having an account opened for it, as well as every new building, the live stock, the machines, the schools themselves, &c. &c. In winter, and whenever there is not out-of-door work, the boys plait straw for chairs, make baskets, saw logs with the cross-saw and split them, thrash and winnow corn, grind colors, knit stockings, or assist the wheelwright and other artificers, of whom there are many employed in the establishment. For all which different sorts of labor an adequate salary is credited to each boy's class.

The education of the boys consists chiefly in inculcating habits of industry, frugality, veracity, facility and mutual kindness, by means of good example rather than precepts; and above all by the absence of bad example. It has been said of the Bell and Lancaster schools that the good they do is mostly negative: they take children out of the streets, employ them in a harmless sort of mental sport two or three hours in the day, exercise their understanding gently and pleasantly, and accustom them to order and rule without compulsion. Now what these schools undertake to do for a few hours of each week, during one or two years of a boy's life, the *School of Industry* at Hofwyl does incessantly, during the whole course of his youth: providing at the same time, for his whole physical maintenance at a very cheap rate. See *London's En. of Agr. Art.* 343, &c. Likewise, *N. E. Farmer*, vol. x, p. 73.

With regard to the Swiss possessing a superior breed of cows, we have seen notices to that effect in American newspapers, one of which we republished from the *Philadelphia Gazette*, vol. v. p. 332, of the *New England Farmer*. Those reports, however, are not confirmed by the foregoing letter of M. Fellenberg.

For the New England Farmer.

THE WANDERER. No. 4.

I HAVE refrained from troubling you of late, you have been so much better occupied; but my lucubrations have increased upon me. However delightfully you set forth "the Fruits and Flowers," that adorn our gardens, which I do not mean to undervalue, yet more truly to enjoy their fragrance, we must exercise the other senses.

Let us then move over our fields, and see how they are dressed. Horticulture is a beautiful lesson to the Agriculturist. Let its rules then be profitably observed. How is it in our walks? Is our care and attention in Agriculture, all it should be? I am sorry to call your readers, from the *Rose to the Thistle*. But the fact is to be lamented, that most pestilent intruder the Canada Thistle,

is making progress through our country; and an evil which a dollar or two in a township would now eradicate, bids fair hereafter to inflict incalculable injury on our soil. It would be difficult to conceive, unless it was seen, the withering effects of this noxious weed. But as I not long since passed through Upper Canada, I had occasion to know that the crops of wheat were lessening year after year under its influence. Clover and the artificial grasses too were fading, beneath its destructive shade and competition. The Pea seemed its only accompaniment, and to this culture, the Farmers found themselves driven. I asked of one and another, why this was allowed, and what measures of prevention were taken? There was no satisfactory answer to be had. They saw the wheat fields overrun, and the export of the country changed and nearly ruined, in a sort of dumb submission!! Peas are cultivated under the unobstructed shade of the Thistle. In what should be the "Grass crop," the Thistle "takes the field," and when you ask the cultivator as to this, he replies—"The cattle get through the winter with it," and so it appeared; though from their lean and melancholy look, you would think they had lately taken leave of some of their race!!! Not but that there is great fertility in much of the soil in Upper Canada, and we speak of the sufferings of our neighbors with unfeigned regret. Come, then, let us look about us. Is this pestilent evil making its force upon us? If so, are our Farmers awake? Have we improved on that excellent caution, "learn to be wise by others' harm." As I have wandered to and fro, I have had a melancholy conviction to the contrary of this. In our good county of Middlesex, we have the Thistle by the wayside!! I have seen it between Boston and Watertown, spreading its seed on gossamer wing, in undisturbed and rank luxuriance. In Worcester too, where so much is seen to delight, passing through Webster, with its flourishing factories, on the central tumpike, even here is the thistle in baleful aspect.

If then this evil threatens us, what should be our means of prevention?

Here we wish we had better information for a guide—but at the worst the thistle is but of annual growth, and by early cutting (and perhaps more than once) it may be extirpated. On a small extent of ground I mowed them, and then watered the ground with a salt pickle by which the thistle was destroyed and the land benefited.

The evil is not now very extensive, and it may be easily checked. But exertion is necessary: for who can estimate it when it shall be wafted into field and garden in odious mixture with every thing about us. If I have justly denounced an intruder, let it be looked to.

SOME connoisseurs would give a hundred pounds for the painted head of a beggar, who would threaten the living mendicant with the stocks.

Fame is represented bearing a trumpet. Would not the picture be truer, were she holding a hand-full of dust?

Fishermen, in order to handle eels securely, first cover them with dirt. In like manner does destraction strive to grasp excellence.

From the Farmer's Journal.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

If my experience in the management of sheep, has qualified me for giving my brother farmers any information which may be of use to them, in this branch of their business, I shall always be pleased to improve any opportunity for favoring them with it.

My custom is, to give my sheep the earliest opportunity to pick about my fields in the spring: always being careful to provide them a shelter from storms, or from raw and blustering weather. I take all pains to keep my ewes in the best order during the winter, and separate from the rest of the flock, for the purpose of giving them, some weeks previous to yearning, better and different food. I think much depends on this. The lambs will be more strong and healthy, and the ewes will afford a better and more healthy supply of milk. I calculate for my lambs to come about the first of May, and think it the best time. I prefer an earlier period however to a later one. At the time of shearing, the lambs are marked and castrated, after which they should be turned into a dry and fertile pasture. At this time, also, I apply a quantity of tar to the nose of each sheep, and generally, thrust a little into their mouths. I also apply a quantity of tar to the roots of the horns, to keep out the maggot. The use of tar in both the above modes I regard as highly important—but particularly in the first, as affording the best security I know of against the maggot in the head. More sheep die of this disorder, during the winter and spring, than of all others combined. I believe the foul nose generally proceeds from the maggot, the operations of which produce the unusual discharge of mucus. This I have never failed to cure by the injection of a quantity of Scotch snuff and vinegar.

The scour is often troublesome at the time of changing from the barn to the pasture. I have tried many remedies for this; but the best and most simple I believe to be a small quantity of chalk—say a lump about the size of a hen's egg. If one dose does not cure, a second seldom fails.

I am careful to have none of my sheep except those I intend for market get very fat during the summer. I have heard it remarked, and I believe it, that after once getting *very* fat, a sheep will never arrive at the same point again. Sheep which get fat during the summer certainly do not do as well in the fall and winter. About the middle of September I give my sheep the best feed I can, and the middle of October begin to feed sparingly with turnips, potatoes, or some kind of grain. When the time arrives for yarding, which I do rather late, I separate my flock in the following manner. In one yard I put my rams and wethers, except such of the former as have become very poor during the time of running with the ewes. In the second I put my last spring lambs, in the third all my healthy ewes, and in the fourth my old and weak (but not diseased) ewes. A sixth department is a kind of *hospital*, into which every sheep is removed as soon as discovered to be afflicted with disease. This arrangement I consider very important, as it affords an opportunity for treating every class of sheep in the manner judged most proper for their circumstances. I have known instances in which the lot of old and feeble ewes have come out much improved in the spring, and have produced a good fleece, and raised fine likely lambs. I always intend, however, to turn

my sheep before they get so old as to become enfeebled; as they are more likely to acquire those diseases which spread through the flock.

As for the *scab* and *foot-rot*, I know of no better remedies than those in common use among wool-growers. J.

From the Thibaultville (La.) Intelligencer.

THE SEASON AND ITS CROPS.

Thus far, we believe the season has been peculiarly favorable to the great staples of this state, cotton and the sugar cane. We have lately visited several plantations in this and the adjoining parishes, and from our own observation, as well as from the information of others more conversant with the subject of tillage, we have reason to believe that the prospect of abundant crops has not been better, if so good, since 1828. Experienced cultivators of the cane assure us, that it is from four to six weeks in advance of the growth it had attained last year, at this period. The rolling season will therefore commence much earlier, and the chances of injury from untimely frosts will be proportionably diminished. The only cloud which obscures the prospects of the planters, is, the apprehension that the prevailing epidemic may sweep off the operatives to such an extent, that it will be impossible to secure the rich harvest of which they have an earnest, in the propitious aspect of their cultivated fields.

INFLUENCE OF COTTAGE GARDENS IN PROMOTING INDUSTRY.

It is a fact, the knowledge of which will not be unacceptable to those of our readers who take an interest in plans for bettering the condition of the poor, that, in the village of Blackwood, ripe peaches grown in a cottager's garden have this season been sold at the moderate price of 8s. per dozen. I need hardly say that the land producing this fruit was the grower's own, that is, hed under a fence for lives. In the year 1817 this spot was a wilderness. The cottager was a rough or out-door carpenter, employed to put up pots and rails on a farm, and to do the rough work about a colliery. Before he built his house he lived in a hovel, with his wife and family, without even a garden. Since then, by dint of industry and good conduct, he has been enabled to build a second and a third house, all of stone, and tiled, and to bring three gardens into cultivation, besides rearing his children decently, and teaching his sons to tread in his steps. He is now an old man, nearly blind, and has been unable to follow his work for more than a year past, but he has a comfortable house to live in; receives the rent of two other houses; has two industrious sons and a daughter unmarried, to cultivate his garden, which is larger than usual: with its produce in fruit and vegetables of various sorts, honey from his hives, and a pig in the sty to kill at Christmas, to console him under the loss of sight and the infirmities of old age, with the consciousness, that he need be indebted to no parish for relief, and is in no danger of leaving his children beggars.—*London's Magazine.*

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.
AMERICAN IRON.

It has been a study much attended to of late, to know the character and value of American and foreign iron compared with each other.

The consumption of iron in the shape of boiler plates and cast rails, is becoming enormous. The

tenacity and character of the metal are yet to be thoroughly understood. The Baltimore iron is considered the best in the world for steamboats.—As yet we do not fabricate wrought iron rails, but probably very soon shall, as machinery will be contrived to equalize the difference between the prices of American and English labor. Cast iron rails have been made with success at our own furnaces.

The American iron being melted by the heat of charcoal, is allowed to be more tenacious than the English, which is melted with coke.

To put the matter completely at rest, however, very interesting experiments have been made at the apartments of the Franklin Institute, under the direction of Mr. Johnson, a scientific gentleman. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized some years since, by an act of Congress, to expend a certain amount in constructing machines to make experiments on the tenacity of iron and other metals used for steam boilers. It was so constructed as to admit any degree of temperature, up to 500 degrees Fahr.

Some interesting results have thus been obtained. The Pennsylvanian, who is our authority for the assertion, says it is ascertained that the tenacity of good iron is increased by the application of any degree of heat under 450, which is contrary to previously entertained opinions. Some Tennessee iron, (from the Cumberland works) was found equal to a resistance of from 59 to 64,000 lbs. the square inch! The Pennsylvania and Connecticut iron exhibited the same qualities. No iron from our state was sent on for trial.—We hope some of our proprietors of forges will not forget to submit specimens of their iron to the test of these experiments.

It was also found that common American iron was better than the best British, and the best American equal and generally superior to Swedish and Russian.

A report is preparing to be exhibited to the next Congress, in which we may expect an accurate statement of the facts, a document that must be of uncommon interest and importance.

From the Farmer's Chronicle.
PEAS.

As all kinds of seed and grain have a tendency to degenerate, when sown or planted a number of years on the same farm, unless particular pains are taken to keep the seed pure and clean, it is the duty of every farmer, to take the utmost pains to clean his seeds of every description, so as to counteract such tendency to degenerate. There is no seed that I am acquainted with, that will degenerate more rapidly than peas. The process that I have pursued for two years with my seed peas, is simply sifting them in a sieve that will let through the small peas and the small seeds of every description, and leave the largest and best of the peas to sow. By this means my peas have improved at least twenty-five per cent. in quality. I think it answers all the purpose of scalding to clean them of the bugs. By sifting them the bug or nit is shaken out of the peas and left with the rubbish, which is given to the hogs. I make my sieve by taking the fine sieve of the fanning mill, and making a box of clapboards of such size as just to admit the sieve—then nailed small cleats on the inside of the bottom of the box so as to hold the sieve in. By this means the sieve can be taken out with pleasure and the box saved for another year. L. CUTCH.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, July 6th, 1833.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, Carnations, Pinks, Dahlias, and a variety of Herbaceous Flowers.

John A. Kenrick, Newton, Roses. *Spirea sorbifolia*, and *Rubus* var. *albo pleno*.

E. Putnam, Salem, Dahlias, including *Glebe* and *Anemone* flowering.

Also, fine specimens of flowers were sent from the Gardens of William Worthington and Hamilton Davis, Esqrs. of Dorchester and Charlestown.

Per order,

JONA. WINSHIP.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, July 6th, 1833

The fruits exhibited this day were the finest specimens of their kinds—and of finest kinds.

Cherries. By Elijah Vose, Jr. of Dorchester, White Bigarreau Cherries. Also, Black Tartarian—all of extraordinary size.

By Rev. F. Parkman, White Bigarreau Cherries.

By Mr. Downer, specimens of the Downer Cherry. Specimens of the same fruit were exhibited by A. D. Williams of Roxbury.

Raspberries. By Messrs. Winship, White Antwerp Raspberries—specimens of Barnet Raspberries, fine and large. Per order,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

From the Farmer's Reporter.

INTEREST.

TALKING with a neighbor at the door of his unfinished house, I kindly inquired of him why it was not better covered, and in a more comfortable state outside and in? "I am in debt," said he, "and could not afford to finish any more.—We can live in it till some of my debts are paid. When I am able, I intend to clapboard and plaster it thoroughly." "What will it cost you?" said I. "Not less than sixty or seventy dollars," was his answer. We conversed upon the subject till he acknowledged, that without any reference to the enjoyment of his family and friends, the saving he should realize by a warm house in the consumption of wood, probably might be double the interest of what the finishing would cost. It was natural to observe, as I did—"You are paying twelve per cent. for money which you might have for six, and have as pleasant a fireside as your neighbors. Twenty dollars spent in repairing a house, would in many instances, save forty, not to say twice that sum in fuel."

I noticed a very valuable part of his farm, naturally a productive soil, lying waste, covered with stones and shrubs. To the question why these acres were thus neglected his answer was as before, "I am in debt; when I get a little more out of debt, I will exchange these brambles and brakes, for herdsgrass and clover, for that is my best land." "What would it cost an acre to change it to a productive state, with a good fence around it?" After calculating, he said, "Not a cent short of twenty dollars." Upon estimating the produce when properly cultivated, we found that barren spot fairly promised, at least, twenty if not thirty per cent. interest upon the cost of cultivation. He smiled, thanked me, and with a composed and determined voice, very deliberately said: "My bush scythe,

my iron bars and stone sled, shall prepare that excellent soil for the plough.

How much of our best land is totally unproductive, entirely useless to its owners, which would on an average pay 20 per cent. on the cost of rendering it arable. SENEX.

WOOL.

AGENTS from the manufacturers of Webster and other towns have recently visited this county and Berkshire, and purchased large quantities of wool in Worthington, Peru, Hinsdale, Windsor, &c. Many loads of wool passed through this place last week. We are informed that the prices given range from 47 to 70 cents, and the quality of the wool, from half blood to full blood and Saxony fleeces. We have heard of only two lots that brought 70 cents. What is called full blood merino brought from 55 to 65 cents. Such is the information we have received; it may not be entirely correct.—*Northampton Gazette.*

USEFUL DISCOVERY.

A MACHINE has been invented and put in operation in Philadelphia, for napping bats by steam. The editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, recently witnessed the performance of this machine, in a hat manufactory, and speaks in high terms of its capabilities. The beauty and superiority of the work, are at once admitted by all who have examined it. It is not stated whether, or not, the process is more rapid than by the old method; but it is held to turn out a much better article, as the napping process requires very hot water, steam applied to the same purpose may be many degrees hotter than boiling water. The invention is thought to be a very useful one.

From the New York Farmer.

TO MAKE A LIQUID OPODELDOEC.

TAKE two quarts of whiskey, rum, or brandy, or any other proof spirits, put it in a kettle and warm it with coals, dissolve in it as much soft-soap as it will take up. When cold, put it into a bottle and add one oz. of camphor, half an oz. volatile salts of ammonia, when these are dissolved, it is ready for use. This preparation is called Liquid Opodeldœ, and in all swellings about horses and cattle is a safe and good application. Some gentle physic should be given at the same time. The opodeldœ will scatter the humors if recent, and the physic will clear them out of the system.

Yours, &c.

CARLO.

Preserving Culinary Vegetables through the Winter. The Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society give the following mode of preserving French beans, parsley, celery leaves and spinach, through the winter. Gather the leaves or beans without washing them; put them into a barrel without a head, alternate layers of vegetables and salt.—Then put a board upon the vegetables, and a weight on the board, which will now be covered with the juice of the vegetables. When wanted for use, take out the quantity required, and wash it carefully, returning the board and weight. The best weight is a clean water worn stone, tolerably heavy. The watery juice towards the board excites the action of the air, and prevents putrefaction.

Parsley, celery and spinach leaves, carefully dried and kept from moisture are excellent in soups, &c.

From the Genesee Farmer.

PLANTING POSTS FOR GARDEN FENCES, &c.

INSTEAD of filling the holes up with the earth taken out in digging them, I would recommend in filling in around the posts leached ashes instead of common earth, and topping off with five or six inches of unleached ashes above the surface of the ground; for it is generally between wind and water, as the sailors term it, that garden posts begin to decay. My reason for recommending ashes is that I have frequently found pieces of board, hoops and staves, buried under heaps of leached ashes, which had lain there many years and were quite as sound as when first buried. No doubt many of your readers have noticed the same, in removing old ash heaps near pot-ash works.

Destruction of Insects. R. M. W., a writer for the Genesee Farmer, gives the following as a method for destroying the turnip-fly and other insects in hot beds. Take a tea-spoon full of sulphur or brimstone reduced to a coarse powder, put it on a small piece of paper and lay it on the hot bed, then light a piece of brown paper and lay it burning on the sulphur, it will soon set the sulphur on fire, then put down the sash close. The burning sulphur will destroy all the oxygen in the frame and pervade every part of it, destroying every living thing within it. After two or three minutes the sash may be raised and the sulphuric fumes blown out, and no insect will be left to do mischief.

FIRES.

IT will be seen by the annexed statement of fires in this city and vicinity, during the last six months, that the fire department have had a busy season, whatever others may think to the contrary. In the city the number of fires during the six months ending June 30, 1833, was 42; and out of the city, at which the Eastern Fire Department turned out 12; false alarms 21,—making in all, 75 turns out. The loss in the city was \$40,050, of which \$21,760 was insured; the loss out of the city was \$30,700, of which only \$3000 was insured. Loss in all \$70,750; insurance \$23,760. During the twelve months of 1832, there were only 50 fires in the city; 18 out, at which the Department turned out; and 60 false alarms. Loss in the city, \$61,863.34, of which \$24,078.34 was insured; out of the city, \$25,650, of which \$12,300 was insured.—Loss in all \$87,513.34; insurance \$36,378.34. From this it appears that there were only 14 more actual fires in 1832, than in half of the present year; and that the amount of damage was only \$16,703 more in 1832 than in half the present year.—*Boston D. Adv.*

Burning of Three Steamboats. The Louisville papers of the 22d state, that about ten o'clock on the preceding evening, the steamer Sentinel took fire while at the wharf in front of that city. The flames spread with such rapidity, that in less than ten minutes the Delphine above and the Rambler below, were also on fire, and the three boats were burned in about an hour to the water's edge.

Novel Steamboat Accident. The steamboat Canada, on her way to Quebec, on the 22d ult. with 4 or 500 passengers on board, experienced a singular accident. A part of her deck, ten feet wide, extending across the vessel, gave way, and 200 of them fell together below. Only two were severely wounded.

CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF TEA.

From the New York Farmer.
AN American gentleman, physician in this city, gives an account of the culture of tea in the Royal Botanic Garden of Brazil. Of the horticulture generally of that country, he says, "it would be as easy to furnish you with a sketch of the notions upon political economy entertained by the Latagians, or an elaborate essay upon the state of the fine arts among the Hottentots."

The tea plant, (*Thea viridis*), occupies a space, in the garden of 8 or 10 acres, is planted at the distance of four feet from each other. It is a handsome shrub, about two feet high. The leaves are stripped several times in the year; and hence arise the different sorts of tea in use. No particular care is taken of the plant. It blooms in July, August, and September. The gathered leaves are exposed to the air for a few hours, until they begin to wilt, and are then thrown into circular pans in brick work, under which is a moderate fire. These pans are of iron, four feet in diameter, and about a foot deep. The leaves are stirred briskly for about ten minutes when they are thrown out to another person, who holds before him a flat wicker or willow frame about two feet wide and four feet in length, slightly inclined towards the floor. He strews the leaves upon this frame, and lays over it another frame, of the same dimensions and materials. By moving the frame rapidly to and fro for several minutes, the leaves are curled up and fall at the lower end of the frame into baskets. The curled leaves are put over a strong fire for a few minutes, to drive out the remainder of the moisture, and are then put into chests or boxes. The writer thinks each plant would produce full three pounds annually. It is propagated by slips. The writer thinks it might be cultivated in the United States with much more profit than is obtained from either sugar or cotton—that six men might cure and prepare for market the crop of one hundred acres—and that women and children could do a great portion of the labor. From the known similarity of the climate and soil of China to those of the United States, he concludes that it could be cultivated in the southern States, and from the fact that it grows well in Japan, as high as the 45th degree of latitude, he has no doubt that it will bear considerable frosts. We are inclined to agree with the writer, from the fact that so many of the flowering plants of China and Japan stand our winters perfectly well. Let the people of the south patronize the exertions of Dr. Perine, and they will soon cease to complain of the operations of the tariff.

NANTUCKET SHEEP SHEARING.

Monday and Tuesday last, were the days appointed by the proper authorities for performing the annual operation of sheep shearing. At an early hour, accordingly, the ceremonies commenced. The number of candidates for the shears were probably seven or eight thousand; and this number would have been far greater, had the flocks been spared by the tremendously destructive storm in March last. On the previous Friday and Saturday, the sheep had been collected from every quarter of the Island, driven into the great fold at Miacomet, (the site of an ancient Indian settlement, about a mile from town) selected by the respective owners, placed in separate pens, and subjected to the process of *washing* in the large pond contiguous. After this preparatory ablution, they were then ready to "throw off this

muddy vesture of decay" by the aid of some hundreds of shearers, who began to ply their vocation on Monday morning, seated in rude booths, or beneath umbrageous awnings ranged around the circular labyrinth of enclosures, wherein the panting animals awaited the divestment of their uncomfortable jackets.

The whole ground occupied by what is termed the "great shear-pen" embraces about one square mile. This space, partially covered with the unshorn and their contented lambs, and in other spots exhibiting multitudes stripped of their fleece and clamorously seeking their wandering young, presented to the eye and ear of the stranger, sights and sounds somewhat rare. There is something picturesque and unique in the arrangement of the accommodations for those who are engaged in the principal business of the day. Besides these sheds or awnings, there are commonly pitched, as on this occasion, some half dozen large tents outside of the great enclosure, furnished with divers holiday refreshments for those who are not particularly particular touching the quality of their viands or of their company. Within and around these tents is carried on all the actual revelry that attends this otherwise quiet carnival: for among the *working* shearers, industry and sobriety are the order of the day.

We have heard, however, of no disorderly acts, even among the most merrily disposed of the visitors. Both days were remarkably fine; and the whole scene seemed to be highly enjoyed by the numerous strangers who honored our island with their presence—among whom we were happy to recognize the Rev. President Kirkland, formerly of Harvard University.—*Nant. Inq.*

SAVING ASHES IN A DRY STATE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS, &c.

MR. FLEET,—I notice in your January number, page 9, an article entitled "Remarks on the Economy of Peat as Fuel, and the Ashes as Manure, particularly in reference to the poor"—By T. Bridgeman? and I think with the writer of that article, that if you should succeed in arousing the citizens to a consideration of the subject, incalculable good may result to the community at large, and that your periodical would be viewed as a blessing.

I myself, have travelled through various parts of Europe, and can testify to the truth of Mr. Bridgeman's assertion. I have known manufacturers in France make use of peat altogether, for the purpose of driving their steam engines; and it is customary for them to save their ashes in a dry state, which are bought, or taken in exchange for future supplies of fuel. They generally fetch about half the cost of the peat; and are highly estimated by cultivators of the soil, not only as manure, but as an antidote for the destruction of insects.

I have the satisfaction, also, of stating that their importance is estimated by some of the farmers and gardeners of this country; and I am persuaded that, if the citizens would be induced to save all their ashes in a dry state, they would soon be able to find customers.—I know a gentleman in New-Jersey who would be glad to buy a quantity of peat and coal ashes, if he could get them dry and clean.

It is impossible to calculate what the value of all the ashes made in the city of New-York, would

be to farmers and gardeners, if taken care of. Mr. Colquhoun, in his "Statistical Researches," estimates "the value of the turnip crop, annually growing in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, at fourteen millions of pounds sterling," (equal to upwards of sixty millions of dollars); and who can tell what proportion of this success is attributable to the use of ashes? Farmers and gardeners here, very frequently have their crops of turnips cut off by the black fly, through neglecting the use of ashes and other antidotes for the destruction of insects.

Yours, respectfully, T. L. LAIN.

New-York, January 22, 1833.

Remarks by the Editor.—This subject is deserving of the special attention of gardeners, and of all those who feel interested in behalf of the poor. Mr. Bridgeman says it is customary, with housekeepers in Europe, to sift their coal ashes every morning, as soon as they are taken from under the grates. A frame is attached to an ash house, on which slides a sieve with a long handle. After the contents of the fire-pan are thrown into the sieve, a few strokes to and fro, cause the ashes to separate from the cinders. These may be used for backing in the kitchen fire or consumed in stoves. Thus managed, the ashes compensate for the trouble. Mr. B. thinks by the above plan, one half of the expense of fuel is required, compared with the practice adopted by house keepers in New-York.

MURRAIN AND SCAB IN SHEEP.

TAKE half an ounce of gum gamboge, one ounce of saltpetre, reduce to fine powder, mix all intimately together. This preparation given once or twice a week to sheep, in lieu of common salt, will, I believe, be found an effectual remedy, against murrain and scab; and to cattle, will obviate many disorders to which they are liable. To hogs, mix a pint to a barrel of swill once in two or three weeks; it will prevent most of the disorders to which they are subject.—*Y. V. Farmer.*

ROASTING POTATOES.

A good and easy mode of roasting potatoes, apples or eggs, by steam:

Take your potatoes, or whatever you wish to roast, and after washing them clean, wrap them up in paper two or three times over; when this is done put them in a can of water, and squeeze them until the paper is wet to the potato; squeeze them well, and after making a place in the embers, lay them in, and cover them with hot ashes, with no coals; after they have lain a proper time, take them out, and the paper will be found to be perfectly dry, and not burnt, and on opening the paper it will be found to be very hot and damp the nearer you go to the potato; and the potato will be found to be soft and clean; and peel much easier and cleaner than when boiled. An Irish potato when boiled loses half its sweetness, but when prepared in this manner it does not lose its sweetness but is better tasted every way. Apples roasted in this way, are not like what they are when baked, black and burnt, but have a beautiful brown cast. Eggs prepared in this way are very toothsome, and will cook in less time than when boiling, with good embers.—*Southern Planter.*

If you boast of a contempt for the world, avoid getting into debt. It is giving to gnats the fangs of vipers.

SMALL FARMS MOST BENEFICIAL.

Those who have strictly investigated the subject, consider large farms comparatively less productive than small ones; while they at the same time impose upon their owners a degree of labor much greater in proportion than would seem to be required by the mere difference of size. A farmer in moderate circumstances, with fifty or sixty acres of land, for instance, will bring every inch of it into a high state of cultivation—the labor employed in preparing his grounds will be more than doubly compensated in his subsequent exemption from toil; while the owner of a wide spread territory of three or four hundred acres, which he has but sparingly supplied with nourishment, must work more sedulously upon every acre during the progress of vegetation; and after all reap but a meagre and inadequate harvest. As a single acre of land highly cultivated, can be made to yield a crop equal to three or four scantily prepared, it must be obvious, that the extra labor in *draining* the former, is abundantly more than saved by the diminished labor in attending it. A striking exemplification of this fact may be viewed by any of our farmers, who will take the trouble to visit the grounds attached to the House of Industry at South Boston—there, they may have the theory and illustration directly before their eyes. These grounds, it is said, have produced this season, from three to four tons per acre—which is two or three times the quantity of ordinary crops. So exuberant was the grass that there actually was not room, upon the surface where it grew, sufficient for the purpose of making the hay. And this was entirely owing, as we are told, to the previous pains taken to enrich the soil by plentiful additions of suitable compost.

Were the same policy pursued by the owners of large farms, there would be little need of emigrating from the New England to the Western States; for the very tracts, which now, under a careless system of culture, barely afford sustenance for a single family, might be made to support three or four, and that too with much less toil and trouble, in proportion to the quantity cultivated. Many of our farmers grasp at the management of too spacious a territory—the consequence is, they impose upon themselves a state of slavery; they accumulate nothing, except now and then an additional patch of land, which serves only to increase their toil. Were they on the contrary to confine their exertions to smaller spots, while their crops could be rendered equally if not more abundant, they would themselves enjoy life better—become more independent, and, with better share of frugality, more wealthy; they would acquire time to institute experiments and to examine improvements; they would attain what they scarcely now ever possess—*leisure*—whereby we mean, not the privilege of being lazy—but that sort of leisure which poor Richard describes as a time for doing something useful—time for study, for reflection, for familiar converse, for looking after the education of their young—in short, for realizing the blessings after which they are constantly toiling.—*Hartford Press.*

INTEMPERANCE IN FRANCE.

We are permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq. to a friend in this city, dated Paris, April 20th, 1833. It affords conclusive evidence, that the praise which has been bestowed upon the French people

for superior temperance, is not merited; and it strikes a fatal blow at the argument in favor of wine-drinking, derived from the supposed fact that the people of wine countries, are more temperate than others, in the use of ardent spirits.—N. Y. Observer.

The police reports reveal the fact, that 25,702 drunkards were committed to prison in Paris, in the course of the year. Heaven only knows how many walk free. Of this number, 10,290 were women! now, all this has nothing to do with the soldiers, or the invalids, who are under military law. I have always told you there was less drunkenness in America, among our native population, than in any other country, even before the existence of Temperance Societies; and that they who maintained the contrary did not know how to take the necessary circumstances into the account. It is probable that 10,000 drunkards died here with the cholera, last year. I rarely go into the street, without seeing more or less drunkards, and I have met them by hundreds in England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. This vice prevails in the higher classes, too, in Europe, more than is commonly imagined. I have no doubt there are quite as many genteel young men addicted to it in Paris, as in New-York, though they are less seen in public. Our climate, however, renders the effects more pernicious in a merely physical point of view. The police here is far from being rigid with drunkards, for I see them staggering about the streets every day unmolested. You may remember the manner I taught you to see them, for most Americans are so much persuaded that a Frenchman never gets drunk, (because the books say so,) that they will not see them. Many of our people live here half their lives, and fancy themselves among a nation of anchorites. They find it so 'written down,' as Dogberry would say. The drunkards committed at Paris, (for their drunkenness,) are at the rate of seventy a day. To equal this, there should be about twenty a day committed at New-York. Add to the seventy, the soldiers of the garrison, the invalids, &c. and you will probably get double the number.

The habit of undervaluing ourselves, by injurious comparisons with others, not only affects the rational character, but it materially impedes the progress of liberal sentiments.—When the French government-party wished to check the progress of liberal sentiments in France, it began to abuse us, in every way it could, and it laid particular stress on this item of drunkenness. Nothing is more common, than to hear that democracy and drunkenness go hand in hand; the latter as a necessary consequence of the other. That some of our people desire to bring popular governments into disrepute, at home, as well as abroad, I take to be certain, and some too, that fill office, and pretend to represent the nation abroad; but as a great majority wish differently, it is not time to weigh the meaning of our words, and to ascertain something of both sides of the question, before we pretend to compare? As for any man's writing, or talking rationally about the comparative habits and merits of Europe and America, without personal observation, I hold it to be totally out of the question. I do not know a book on the subject that is entitled to any great attention. Both parties write on preconceived opinion, and half the time, on opinions that are next to worthless. That abuses exist with us, is beyond dispute, for the contrary doctrine would infer the perfection of men; and there

is little doubt, that, with the exception of those faults which are inherent in our nature, these abuses come from democracy. We can have no other, for no other power exists in the country. Now, it is great weakness to cry out against democratic failings in the abstract, since the wise man will choose rather to compare the abuses that are incidental to our particular form of government, with those which are incidental to aristocracy and monarchy. My life on it, that the balance will be found enormously in our favor. As a proof of this, every nation in Christendom is struggling to imitate us; and it is on account of this political gravitation that we are abused.

THE MAD BULL.

I WAS once, says Sir Walter Scott, proceeding from the old to the new town of Edinburgh by the earthen mound, at the head of which I was led for a few minutes, to look at a bull that had got into an enclosure there, after the unmerciful butcher-lads had driven it fairly mad. The crowd that gathered on the outside of the fence, increased the brute's fierceness. At last they began to cast ropes over its horns and around its neck, thereby to pull it to a strong hold, that 'it might be slain in the place where it was, which drove it to its most desperate fury. Its eyes now glared madness, there were handfuls of foam flying from its mouth, with its fore feet it paved the ground, throwing lumps of earth as high as the adjoining houses, and it belowed so as to make one quake. It was anything but an agreeable sight, so I moved away homewards. But before I got to the foot of the mound, an alarming shout caused me to look back, when I perceived the animal at no great distance, behind me, coming on with all its rage. I had just time to spring to the top of the wall that lined the foot-path, and to behold its further progress.

I shudder to this hour, when I think of what immediately I saw. Among the people that were near me, and in jeopardy, was a young lady, and as you have said, she wore a red mantle, which is a very offensive color to many of the brute creation. As I did, she also made for the wall, but had neither time nor strength to gain its top, ere the infuriated animal drove towards her. She turned her back however to the inaccessible eminence, as if to see the full extent of her fate, and then stood as nailed to it, save only her arms, which she threw aloft in her despair, which would indeed have been as fragile in her defence as a rotten reed. Her tender body would have been nothing, against a force that could have broken bars of brass, and horns that might have transfixed an animal of its own size. As I have said, directly towards the unprotected young lady the bull drove forward; with steadiest eye he came on, he mistook his mark not an inch; for, as the multitude behind him yelled their horror, he dashed with prodigious strength and madness against her.

Was it not a miracle, that the dear young woman escaped unhurt and untouched? Yes it is true: for the terrific animal struck at her so accurately, that a horn smote the dead wall on either hand, thus embracing, but from their great length, shielding her person from even the slightest damage. But the staunch wall stood the tremendous thrust, and sent back with rebounding force, to a great distance, the huge and horrible brute, throwing him prostrate, never to rise again: for numberless destructive weapons were plunged into him, before he had time to recover from his recoil.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1833

CLOSE OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.

The present Number completes the current volume of the *New England Farmer*; which is the second volume of the new series, and the eleventh volume from the commencement of the work. We shall not at this time attempt either a retrospective or a prospective view of our labors. The *New England Farmer* being in its teens is of age to speak for itself. And if its character is not so far established, and its acquaintances so numerous and respectable, that it needs letters of introduction and recommendation, it is time to give it a passport to merited oblivion; or suffer the barren scion to wither on its stock for want of the dew and sunshine of public patronage.

But we may, perhaps, be allowed to state that our predilection to the Art of all Arts, increases in a direct proportion to the attention we bestow on it; for like every thing else possessing intrinsic excellence, the more intimate the acquaintance the more obvious are its merits—the more we explore the avenues of culture, the stronger the perception that its ways are profitable as well as pleasant, and “all its paths peace.” And, indeed, the world is apparently now becoming practically impressed with the primary importance of those pursuits which feed and clothe the human race; and to which we are indebted for all which makes life a blessing, or gives civilized a superiority over savage existence.

We have improvements in anticipation for the next volume which it is not necessary now to develop; but would merely state that our efforts will be chiefly directed to the important objects of plainness, certainty and usefulness. Announcement will not be neglected, but blended with improvement, and ever held subordinate to the great objects before specified.

The Index to the present volume will be put to press immediately, and forwarded to subscribers as soon as possible.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY.

Salt your Cattle. Neat stock and sheep frequently thrive but little in fresh and good pastures, in consequence of the negligence of those who have the care of them, in not giving them salt. We made some remarks on this subject; and would here merely add that in England, as well as by some farmers in this country, salt is always kept in pastures under cover to which their cattle always have access. Rock salt is sometimes used in large lumps, which cattle are permitted to lick at pleasure; and as they cannot take any more than they can dissolve with their tongues, they are not liable, in that way to use it to excess. Dr. Cooper, in *Willch's Domestic Encyclopedia* states that “a quarter of an ounce of salt per day to sheep, and one ounce per day to cows and oxen is an allowance ample enough.” Perhaps the kind of food, with which cattle are fed, may make a difference with regard to the quantity of salt, which would prove of use: and grazing cattle will no doubt, need more salt than those fed on hay or other dry food.

Cockle. Goodsell's *Genesee Farmer* observes that “this is the proper season for destroying that enemy to our wheat crops. Some may say that they can separate it when they clean their wheat. This does not remedy the evil. If cockle is allowed to stand and ripen with the wheat, a part of it will shell out when harvesting, and remain on the field to infest the next crop. In short, it may remain many years in the ground without vegetating.

At this season, when the cockle is in flower, a child of twelve years old would clean out several acres in one day, by pulling it up, unless the farmer has become so negligent that his case is hopeless. When pulled up it should not be left in the field, but gathered, and when sufficiently dry burned. The difference in the market price of the wheat, whether clean or foul, will abundantly compensate for the labor of pulling cockle.”

Mown Grass. Should the weather continue as wet for a few weeks past, it may be well to remind young farmers that grass, after it is mown in wet weather, is not materially injured although it does not dry in several days, provided it is often turned over to prevent its turning white. The loss of nutritive matter does not always correspond with its change of colors. Timothy cut late, or after the seed has come to its full size, does not look as green as when in flower, and yet it contains more nutritive matter, and is preferred by most kinds of stock.—*Ibid.*

Liquid Manure. Mr. A. Bryant, of Buffalo Horticultural Garden, in the *Genesee Farmer* of June 29th, condemns the improper use of liquid manure, and says, “I have been in the habit of using it for many years on garden plants, and am satisfied that it is the worst application that can be made to any kind of vegetables in dry hot weather. I have often tried it, and always found it an injury rather than a benefit. I would almost as soon apply hot ley to my beds of vegetables. Beets will very soon wither under its parching influence. I would as soon take unrectified whiskey, while laboring under a burning sun in August, to cool myself, as pour this liquid fire upon my plants. It has an excellent effect when used just before a rain, or in wet weather, but if used at all in a dry time it should not be suffered to touch the plants, but only poured on the ground between rows of drills, wide enough apart to admit a spade, and the ground between the drills so watered, should be immediately turned over to the depth of four or five inches. Never having tried it on a grass crop, I cannot say what effect it might have; the labor, however, must be considerable in watering an acre of ground with the conveniences that farmers usually have for that purpose; besides, in a very dry time, the article is scarce in most farmer's barn yards, but few having pits or cisterns to collect and preserve it for such a time of need.”

Liquid manures, however, are very much used in Flanders and other parts of Europe. The celebrated author of the *Code of Agriculture* states, that Mr. Harvey of Glasgow, by its use cut grass six times in a season, and that the average of each cutting was fifteen inches in length. The *Complete Grazer* observes, that urine or the liquor of farm yards, is a fluid capable of being employed with great benefit both on meadow, (mowing lands) and arable land, which renders them uncommonly fertile. It should be used as fresh as possible, as the soluble animal matter it contains is destroyed by putrefaction; and if not mixed with solid matter should be diluted with water, as, when pure, it contains too much animal matter to form a proper fluid nourishment for absorption by the roots of plants. Probably diluting such manure with water would be equivalent to applying just before a rain, or in wet weather, as recommended by Mr. Bryant.

The thermometer at Fort Hill, on the 9th inst. at 1 o'clock, stood at 91 deg.—in State-street, at half past 4, 98 deg.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Steam Congregance. It appears by a letter of Mr. Hancock, showing the performances of his *Steam Omnibus* on the Paddington Road, the most crowded and hilly road in the immediate neighborhood of London, that in a great number of trips of about 10 miles each, the carriage was driven on an average 10 miles an hour. The average quantity of coke consumed was three bushels each trip of 10 miles.

A bill authorizing the construction of a Railroad between the cities of Hartford and New Haven, has passed both houses of the Connecticut Legislature.

The *Baltimore Chronicle* suggests the expediency of making up a purse, and sending Mrs. Ann Royal to England, in order to describe the “Domestic Manners” of John Bull.

Wool. The price of wool, though too low yet, is rising from the first offers. We understand that from 47 1-2 to 50 cents per lb. has been obtained for some lots in this town. The speculators are not few, and appear anxious to obtain it, but as anxious not to give too much.—*Maine Farmer* of July 1.

Patriotism of the Clergy during the Revolutionary War. Two minister's sons, in the county of Essex, whose fathers were out in the great struggle for American liberty and independence, met not long since. After talking over some of the events of that period, one says to the other, I believe my father did more than any other minister in the State. “How so?” says the other, “what did he do?” “Why, he sent three sons into the field.” The other replied, “My father did more; he went himself, and took four with him.”

Counterfeiting. The country is inundated with counterfeit bank bills, many of them so ingeniously executed as to baffle the sagacity of the most experienced Cashiers, even where their own signatures are imitated. To such perfection is this business carried, that no sooner is a newly incorporated Bank prepared to issue its bills, than a supply of counterfeits equally well executed, are also ready to be put in circulation; *Perkins's Stereotype Plate* is no longer security.—*Salem Observer.*

The Weevil. The *Ballston Spa Gazette* mentions that the weevil has commenced his destructive operations on the wheat in that county—and that in some wheat fields of sixty acres, where there was every promise of abundant yield, there will not be sufficient to pay the farmer for harvesting. It is said that sowing lime on the heads of wheat when the dew is on, will drive the weevil from the field.

Mammoth Strawberry. A strawberry, measuring seven and a quarter inches in circumference, was grown in the garden of Charles M. Lee, Esq. of Rochester. Thus saith the *Albany Evening Journal*—and in repeating large stories it is always prudent to quote authority.—It became necessary to hunt over half the city before a man could be found with a mouth large enough to eat it—that's our own.—*Ibid.*

Tooth-ache. A lump of unslacked lime, about as big as a “piece of chalk,” put in a tumbler 2-3ds full of water, forms a solution, which the *Gettysburg Star* says, if held in the mouth, is an infallible cure for the tooth-ache.

The Sea Serpent. Several monsters, with legitimate claims to be denominated Sea Serpents, have lately been seen by numbers of ladies and gentlemen, displaying their shapes and dimensions in and near Boston harbor. On the 8th inst. the *Steam-boat Connecticut* commenced a cruise against his enormity. Several respectable gentlemen, passengers on board said steamer, put off therefrom in a small boat, and have published their testimony that they “approached within ten feet of a Sea Monster,

MISCELLANY.

For the New England Farmer.

POWER OF CALORIC.

EARTH, Sea and Air, abound in rare
Minute Caloric Particles,
Invisible indeed, but still
Most energetic articles.

Almighty Power each atom gave
Existence at creation;
Each would Omnipotence require
For its annihilation.

New lying in a latent state,
Aston in ardent action;
And ill alone, who can create
Can bring to nought a fraction.

Chief agents in all acts of power,
Those atoms seem divinites,
Tempests, volcanoes, earthquakes are
Mere plays of their attributes!

'Tis their's to urge the lightning's ear,
To speed the shaft of thunder,—
Give earth an atmosphere of fire,
And rend the globe asunder!

THE LAST SCENE IN A LONG COURTSHIP.

BY A PLAIN MAN.

SCENE.—A room, curtains drawn. A young gentleman and lady in close conversation.

Watchman in the street: "Twelve o'clock and all's well."

Gentleman. Ha! so late? it is time for me to return home.

Lady. Don't go so soon; you have not yet fixed the day when our hands shall be united, for our hearts have long beat in unison—I trust.

Gent. You know that I hold it best never to do any thing blindfolded, but with both eyes open; and perhaps when you have heard what I have to say, you may alter your opinion; but I will be frank.

Lady. I wish you to be so, sir, of course: let's hear. My mind will not change.

Gent. As you have said nothing about future prospects, I will; we are neither of us possessed of wealth, but, with rigid economy and persevering industry, on the part of each, we shall, I doubt not, be able not only to live comfortably, but to lay by a competence of this world's goods, that we may not want in time of old age, or adverse circumstances; and perhaps wealth may be ours: but I will not paint too fair a picture. What say you to this?

Lady. You surprise me, sir! What, expect me to labor with my hands, after I'm married?

Gent. Why not? Our grandmother Eve helped to dress the garden, and Solomon shows, in his character of a good woman, one whose hands labored at the distaff, and her feet moved in her own house. You would, I conclude, from what you say, like to see a new married couple agree as well as a gentleman said his matched cattle did, viz:—One was willing to draw the whole load, and the other was perfectly willing that he should.

Lady. My opinion is, and it is like that of most other young ladies, that no man ought to marry a young lady unless he can support her; and for my own part, I think that I have done work enough, and ought to live more at ease if time to come: so if you expect me to work after I have become yours, we had better remain as we are.

Gent. I think so too, and also perceive that

what I thought probable, and you impossible, has taken place—a change in your feelings. I must bid you good-bye. [Takes his leave—she lights him to the door.]

Gent. [solus, as he walks home.] Pretty much as I expected. "Caution is the parent of safety." Better know the truth now than when to late. "I am off," as the fly said.—Rochester Gen.

CHIVALRY.

We were particularly struck with the beauty of the following trait of a French officer, as related by Mr. Rush:—Sir Felton Harvey, aid-de-camp of the Duke of Wellington, had lost an arm in battle. Whilst one of the battles in Spain was raging, the Duke gave him an order, to convey to another part of the field. Half across it, a French officer was seen galloping towards him. Sir Felton's sword hung by his side, though he could not wield it; it was his right arm he had lost, and the other held the bridle; but he faced the foe, looking defiance. As they swiftly drew near, the Frenchman raised himself in his stirrups, his sword uplifted. Discovering, at the very moment for the stroke, his adversary to be defenceless, he brings down his weapon in the form of a complimentary salute, and rapidly passes on. He gave his salute in silence." This was true chivalry.

ANECDOTE.

"A Friend in need, is a friend indeed."—The late Dr. Hunter of Edinburgh, Professor of Divinity, was solicited by a Rev. Doctor, deep in the moderate interest of the church, for his support in a question which was coming before the Assembly. The Professor replied, "Why, Doctor B——de, I will undoubtedly support you, if after I have heard the cause plead, I find you in the right." To this the applicant replied, "Right, Doctor—right! D'ye really think I would have travelled seventy-two miles from D——ries to seek your support of the right? It's because I'm in the wrong, that I ask your vote as a favor."

How to detect Adulterated Coffee. Put a spoonful of coffee in a glass of cold water; if the coffee is genuine, it will swim at the top, and the water remain clear; if adulterated, the chicory or sneecory will immediately separate from the coffee and thicken the water.—Detroit Courier.

Mutton and no mutton. It is odd enough that a sheep when dead should turn into mutton, all but its head; for while we ask for a leg or shoulder of mutton, we never ask for a mutton's head, but there is a limit which changes its name still oftener; grapes are so called while fresh, raisins when dried, and plums when in a pudding.

Metaphor. A Waterford paper lately announced to the bacon merchants of that city, that "Dead pigs were looking up!"

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For sale at the N. E. Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street.
Early Dutch Turnip. Early Garden Stone do. Yellow tone do. White Flat Winter do. Long Yellow French do. Yellow Aberdeen do. Ruta Baga do.
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July 3

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ELIAR STONE BREWER, No. 114, Washington Street, (South end) has received a general assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, among which are—English, French and American Trunks of all prices and qualities—20 cases of Petticoat Robes—1 case Cambré Muslins, some of which are very fine—1 case Cotton Cambrés, do. do.—1 case White Laces for lining ladies dresses—1 case Book Binders' Cambré for do. do.—3 cases do.—100 cases bleached and brown Sheet and Shirting, some extra fine—1 case Muscels Quilts, from 5 to 10 quarts—23 cases London Kose Blouses, some of a very superior quality and large size—1 case Hearth Rugs—4 cases Chapp's speed 6 cord cotton, warranted—200 yards superior quality—5 cases Clark's do. at very low prices by doz. or case—2000 fancy hosiery—a large variety of colored and black French Silks at very reduced prices—2 cases cold Battiste—1 case black and colored Barage—1 case French and London printed Muslins of new patterns and beautiful colors—2 cases three corded superfine Italianettes, black and fashionable colors—1 case common do.—1 case Plaid Fahngim's super quality—1 case Pon de Soi a gentled article for ladies' summer dresses, 5d per yd—20 ps super mix'd, drab, and olive Mermé Casimere for children's summer dresses—20 ps Ribbon Cassimere with a large variety of superfine and fine Broadeloths and Cassimere—20 loads Peissee Washington—3 cases superfine Ties—1 case cheap—10 cases improved soft finished 1-1 Irish Linen, manufactured for the London market and imported expressly for the subscriber.

The above goods are offered for cash only at prices so extremely low as will make it an object for purchasers either by piece or yard to call and see.
May 29

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J. 19.

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June 17

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